TRANSMITTAL OF UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION FOR FILING

Certification under 37 CFR 1.10 (if applicable)

EM601457703US	September 4, 1997
"Express Mail" mailing label number	Date of deposit

I hereby certify that this Transmittal letter, enclosed application, and any other documents referred to as enclosed herein are being deposited in an envelope with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and addressed to: Box Patent Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Donald G. Lewis	
(Typed or printed name of person mailing application)	(Signature of person mailing application)

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Washington, D.C.   20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the utility patent application of inventor(s): Kyriacos Nicolaou, Yun He, Sacha Ninkovic, Joaquin Pastor, Frank Roschangar, Francisco Sarabia, Hans Vallberg, Dionisios Vourloumis, Nicolas Winssinger, Zhen Yang and N. Paul King and entitled: EPOTHILONE ANALOGS

1. Enclosed are:

   __X__ A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter

   __X__ One stamped, self-addressed postcard for the PTO Mail Room date stamp.

   __X__ One utility patent application containing pages __468__ and

   __X__ a declaration or oath for the utility patent application including a power of attorney (unsigned), and

   __X__ drawings: ____ 1 copy of ____ sheets of formal drawings, OR

   __X__ 1 copy of __70__ sheets of informal drawings, OR

   ____ 1 set of ____ Bristol board sheets of original, formal drawings

   __X__ Preliminary Amendment

   ____ An associate power of attorney

   ____ An Information Disclosure Statement

   ____ ____ Verified Statement(s) relating to small entity status

2. The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

FOR:	(Col. 1) NO. FILED	(Col. 2) NO. EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE	FEE		OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY RATE	FEE
BASIC FEE			$385		OR	$770	$ 770.00
TOTAL CLAIMS	56 - 20	36	X $ 11=	$ ~~356~~	OR	X $ 22 =	$ 792.00
INDEP. CLAIMS	1 - 3		X $ 40=	$	OR	X $ 80 =	$
___ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENTED			+ $130=	$	OR	= $260 =	$
			TOTAL	$	OR	TOTAL	$ 1562.00

* If the difference in Col. 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in Col. 2.

____ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 19-0962 in the amount
      of $_____.

_X_ A check in the amount of $ 1562 to cover the filing
     fee is enclosed.

_X_ The Commissioner is authorized to charge payment of the
     following amounts associated with this communication or
     credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0962:
     _X_ Additional filing fees under 37 CFR 1.16 or
          deficiencies in remittances therefor.
     _X_ Additional processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17 or
          deficiencies in remittances therefor.
     ____ Any deficiency in any patent issue fee under 37 CFR
          1.18 for which partial payment is made.

3. The enclosed utility patent application is_a Continuation-in-part of US_
    Serial No. 08/856,533, filed May 14, 1997; which is a Continuation-in-
    part of U.S. Serial No. 60/032,864, filed December 13, 1996.

Date: _September 4, 1997_   Attorney's Signature_____
                            Name and Reg. No._____Donald G. Lewis_____
                                              _____Reg. No. 28,636_____

Correspondence Address:

THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
10550 North Torrey Pines Road
Mail Drop TPC-8
La Jolla, California 92037
(619) 784-2937

LL\C:\WP\FORMS\NOV0042P.TRL

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re:
Title: Epothilone Analogs
Inventors: K. C. Nicolaou et al.
Filing Date: September 4, 1997
Serial Number: Unknown

<u>Preliminary Amendment</u>

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The above indicated application is filed herewith. Please enter the following preliminary amendments:

AMENDMENTS

Please cancel claims 57-208 without prejudice.

Please examine claims 1-56.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald G. Lewis
Reg. No. 28,636
The Scripps Research Institute
10550 N. Torrey Pines Road TPC-8
San Diego, CA 92037
September 4, 1997
(619) 784-2937

PATENT APPLICATION DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated next to my name in PART A of page 2 hereof.

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled EPOTHILONE ANALOGS_____ the specification of which:

    ____   is attached hereto

   X   was filed on _September 4, 1997_ as Application Serial No. _____

          and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed in PART B on page 2 hereof and have also identified in PART B on page 2 hereof any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 120 of any United States application(s) listed in PART C on page 2 hereof and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following as my attorneys or agents with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Douglas A. Bingham   Reg. No. 32,457   Donald G. Lewis   Reg. No. 28,636
Thomas Fitting   Reg. No. 34,163   Emily Holmes   Reg. No. 40,652

whose mailing address for this application is:
                THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
                10550 North Torrey Pines Road
                Mail Drop TPC 8
                La Jolla, California 92037
See Pages 2 and 3 attached, signed, and made a part hereof.

PATENT APPLICATION DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

PART A: Inventor Information And Signature

Full name of SOLE or FIRST inventor _____ Kyriacos Nicolaou _____
Citizenship ___US_____ Post Office Address __9625 Blackgold Road_____
_____ La Jolla, California 92037 _____
Residence (if different) _____

Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of SECOND joint inventor, if any_____ Yun He _____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____
Residence (if different) _____

Second Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of THIRD joint inventor, if any_____ Sacha Ninkovic _____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____
Residence (if different) _____

Third Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of FOURTH joint inventor, if any____ Joaquin Pastor _____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____
Residence (if different) _____

Fourth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of FIFTH joint inventor, if any_____ Frank Roschangar _____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____
Residence (if different) _____

Fifth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of SIXTH joint inventor, if any_____ Francisco Sarabia _____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____
Residence (if different) _____

Sixth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

See Page 1 to which this is attached and from which this Page 2 continues.

Full name of SEVENTH joint inventor, if any____Hans Vallberg_____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____

Residence (if different) _____

Seventh Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of EIGHTH joint inventor, if any_____Dionisios Vourloumis_____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____

Residence (if different) _____

Eighth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of NINTH joint inventor, if any_____Nicolas Winssinger_____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____

Residence (if different) _____

Ninth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of TENTH joint inventor, if any_____Zhen Yang_____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____

Residence (if different) _____

Tenth Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

Full name of ELEVENTH joint inventor, if any_____N. Paul King_____
Citizenship _____ Post Office Address _____
_____

Residence (if different) _____

Eleventh Inventor's Signature:_____ Date:_____

PART B: Prior Foreign Application(s)

Serial No.   Country   Day/Month/Year Filed   Priority Claimed
                                                                  ____ Yes ____ No

PART C: Claim For Benefit of Filing Date of Earlier U.S. Application(s)

Serial No.   Filing Date   Status:
60/032,864   12/13/96   ____ Patented _X_ Pending ____ Abandoned
08/856,533   05/14/97   ____ Patented _X_ Pending ____ Abandoned

See Pages 1 and 2 to which this is attached and from which this Page 3 continues.

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EPOTHILONE ANALOGS

Specification

5   Technical Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to epothilone A, epothilone B, epothilone analogs, libraries of epothilone analogs, and methods for producing such compounds using solid phase and solution phase chemistries.

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Government Rights:

This invention was made with government support under Grants No. CA 6446 and CA 58336 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The U.S. government has certain rights in the invention.

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Background of the Invention:

Epothilone A (1, Figure 1) and epothilone B (2, Figure 1) are natural substances isolated from myxobacteria Sorangium 20   cellulosum strain 90. These natural substances exhibit cytotoxicity against taxol-resistant tumor cells and may prove to have a clinical utility comparable or superior to Taxol. (For Taxol references see: Horwitz et al. Nature 277, 665-667 (1979); Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 33, 15-44 (1994).) 25   Like taxol, the epothilones are thought to exert their cytotoxicity by induction of microtubule assembly and stabilization. (Bollag et al. Cancer Res. 55, 2325-2333 (1995); Kowalski et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272, 2534-2541 (1997).) Epothilones are reported to be about 2000-5000 times more potent 30   than Taxol with respect to the stabilization of microtubules.

- 1 -

Despite the marked structural differences between the epothilones and Taxol™, the epothilones were found to bind to the same region on microtubules and to displace Taxol™ from its binding site. (Grever et al. Seminars in Oncology 1992, 19, 622-638; Bollag et

5   al. Cancer Res. 1995, 55, 2325-2333; Kowalski et al. J. Biol. Chem. 1997, 272, 2534-2541; Horwitz et al. Nature 1979, 277, 665-667; Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1994, 33, 15-44.)   Epothilones A and B have generated intense interest amongst chemists, biologists and clinicians due to their novel

10 molecular architecture, important biological action and intriguing mechanism of action. (Höfle et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 35, 1567-1569 (1996); Grever et al. Semin. Oncol. 19, 622-638 (1992); Bollag et al. Cancer Res. 55, 2325-2333 (1995); Kowalski et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272, 2534-2541 (1997); Nicolaou et

15 al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 35, 2399-2401 (1996); Meng et al. J. Org. Chem. 61, 7998-7999 (1996); Bertinato et al. J. Org. Chem. 61, 8000-8001 (1996); Schinzer et al. Chem. Eur. J. 2, 1477-1482 (1996); Mulzer et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 37, 9179-9182 (1996); Claus et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 38, 1359-1362 (1997);

20 Gabriel et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 38, 1363-1366 (1997); Balog et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 35, 2801-2803 (1996); Yang et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 36, 166-168 (1997); Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 36, 525-527 (1997); Schinzer et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 36, 523-524 (1997); Meng et al. J.

25 Am. Chem. Soc. 119, 2733-2734 (1997).)

What is needed are analogs of epothilone A and B and libraries of analogs of epothilone A and B that exhibit superior pharmacological properties in the area of microtubule stabilizing

30 agents.

What is needed are methods for producing synthetic epothilone A, epothilone B, analogs of epothilone A and B, and libraries of epothilone analogs, including epothilone analogs possessing both optimum levels of microtubule stabilizing effects

5   and cytotoxicity.

Brief Summary of the Invention:

The invention is directed to epothilone analogs and processes and intermediates for making same.

One aspect of the invention is directed to an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

In a preferred embodiment, n is one. However, in alternative embodiments n may be as large as five. R_1 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_2 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, tr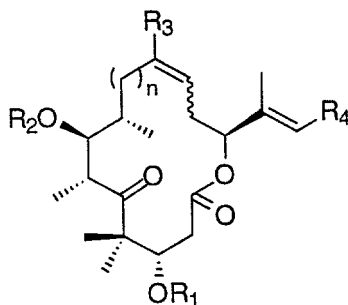imethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, -CHO, -COOH, -CO$_2$Me, -CO$_2$(tert-butyl), -CO$_2$(iso-propyl), -CO$_2$(phenyl), -CO$_2$(benzyl), -CONH(furfuryl), -CO$_2$(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -CONH(methyl)$_2$, -CONH(ethyl)$_2$, -CONH(benzyl), and -CH$_2$R$_5$. R_5 is a radical selected from the group consisting of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C1-C6 alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl, -O-COCH$_3$, -O-COCH$_2$Cl, -O-

- 4 -

COCH$_2$CH$_3$, -O-COCF$_3$, -O-COCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -O-COC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -O-
CO(cyclopropane),-OCO(cyclohexane), -O-COCH=CH$_2$, -O-CO-Phenyl, -
O-(2-furoyl), -O-(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-
cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-phenyl), -O-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C1-

5   C6 alkyl), -SH, -S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH$_2$, -N$_3$, -
NHCOCH$_3$, -NHCOCH$_2$Cl, -NHCOCH$_2$CH$_3$, -NHCOCF$_3$, -NHCOCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -
NHCOC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -NHCOCH=CH$_2$,
-NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -NH-(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-
phenylisoserine), -NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-phenyl), -NH-(2-

10 thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -CH$_2$CO$_2$H. R$_4$ is a radical
selected from the group represented by the formulas:
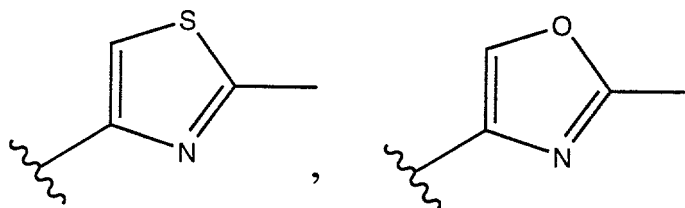
However, there is a proviso that if R$_3$ is either methyl or
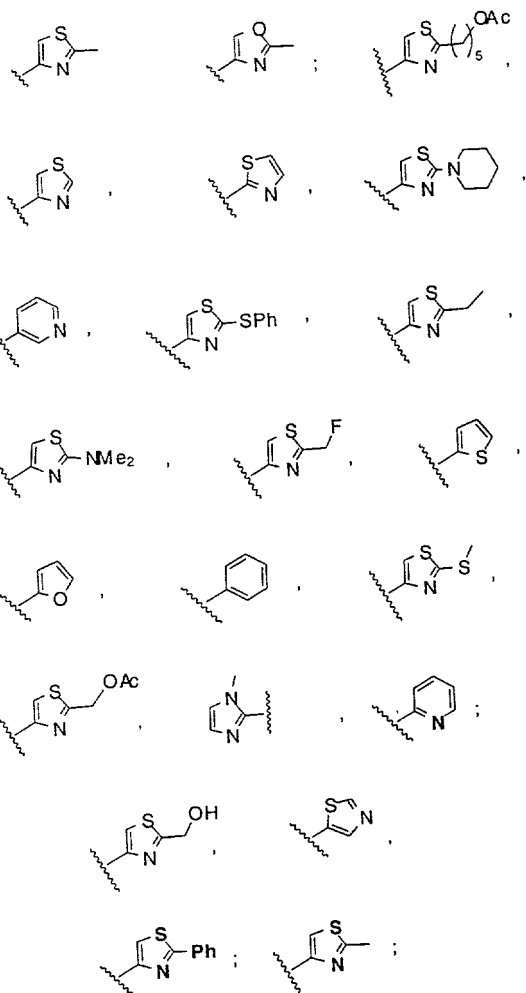hydrogen and R$_4$ is represented by the following formula:
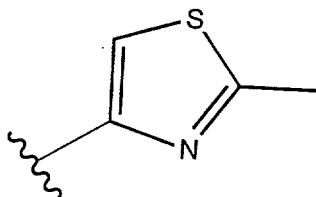
then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously hydrogen. Preferred
epothilone analogs of this aspect of the invention include
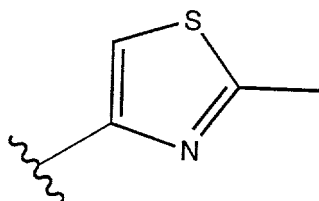compounds represented by the following structures:

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15   Another aspect of the invention is directed to an epothilone
analog represented by the following structure:

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25   In a preferred embodiment, n is one. However, in alternative
embodiments n may be as large as five. R_1 is a radical selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl.
R_2 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,
30   tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl,

and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, -CHO, -COOH, -CO_2Me, -CO_2(tert-butyl), -CO_2(iso-propyl), -CO_2(phenyl), -CO_2(benzyl), -CONH(furfuryl), -CO_2(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -CONH(methyl)$_2$, -CONH(ethyl)$_2$, -CONH(benzyl), and -CH_2R_5. R_5 is a radical selected from the group consisting of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C1-C6 alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl, -O-$COCH_3$, -O-$COCH_2Cl$, -O-$COCH_2CH_3$, -O-$COCF_3$, -O-$COCH(CH_3)_2$, -O-$COC(CH_3)_3$, -O-CO(cyclopropane),-OCO(cyclohexane), -O-COCH=CH_2, -O-CO-Phenyl, -O-(2-furoyl), -O-(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-phenyl), -O-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C1-C6 alkyl), -SH, -S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH_2, -N_3, -$NHCOCH_3$, -$NHCOCH_2Cl$, -$NHCOCH_2CH_3$, -$NHCOCF_3$, -$NHCOCH(CH_3)_2$, -$NHCOC(CH_3)_3$, -NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -NHCOCH=CH_2, -NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -NH-(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-phenyl), -NH-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -CH_2CO_2H. R_4 is a radical selected from the group represented by the formulas:

However, there is a proviso that, if R_3 is selected from the group consisting of methyl and hydrogen and R_4 is represented by the following formula:

Then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously hydrogen. Preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention include epothilone analogs represented by the following structure:

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Another aspect of the invention is directed to an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
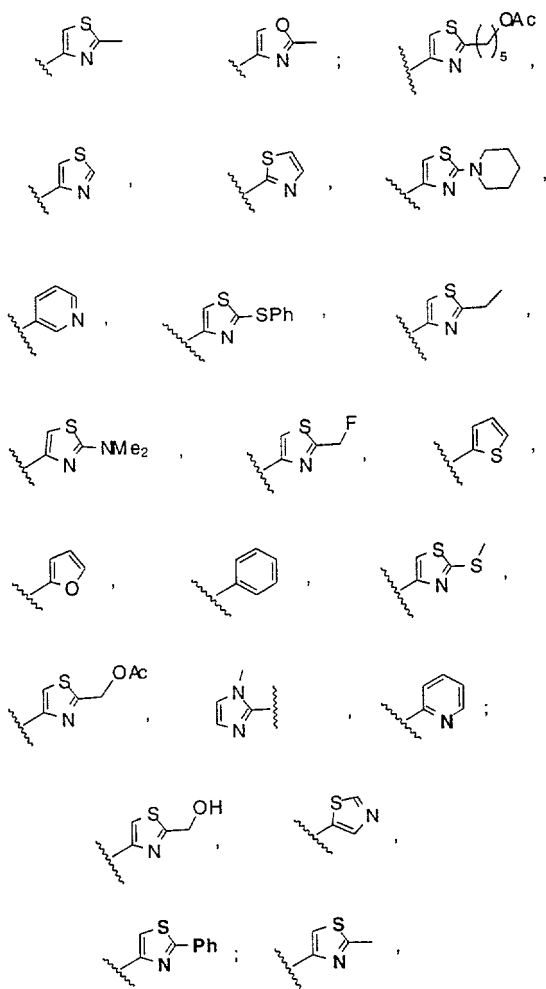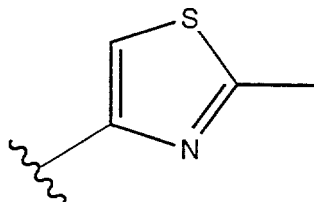
15

20
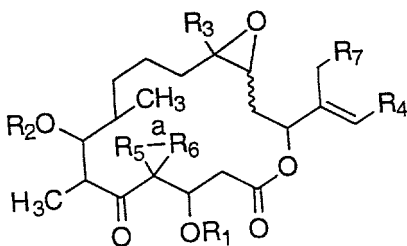
In the above structure, R_1 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_2 is a

25 radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl. R_4 is a radical selected from the group represented by the formulas:

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20 R$_5$ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,
methylene and methyl. R$_6$ is a radical selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl. R$_7$ is a radical
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl.
However, there are several provisos. If R$_5$ is methylene, then R$_6$

25 is methylene. If R$_5$ and R$_6$ are methylene, then R$_5$ and R$_6$ are
chemically bonded to each other through a single bond " a ". If
R$_5$ and R$_6$ are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and
methyl, then the single bond " a " is absent. If R$_3$ is selected
from the group consisting of methyl and hydrogen and R$_4$ is
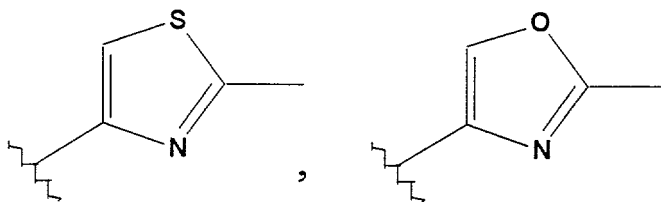
30 represented by the formula:

- 9 -

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then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously hydrogen.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to an epothilone
10   analog represented by the following structure:

15
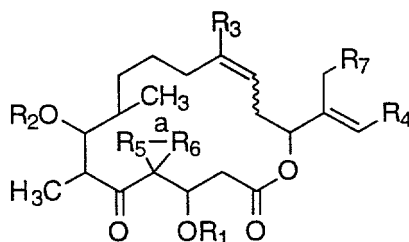
20   In this embodiment, R_1 is a radical selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl,
methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_2 is a
radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and
25   tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_3 is a radical selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen and methyl. R_4 is a radical selected from
the group represented by the formulas:

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- 10 -

R₅ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl. R₆ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl. R₇ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl. However, there are several provisos. If R₅ is methylene, then R₆ is methylene. If R₅ and R₆ are methylene, then R₅ and R₆ are chemically bonded to each other through a single bond " a ". If R₅ and R₆ are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl then the single bond " a " is absent. If R₃ is selected from the group consisting of methyl and hydrogen and R₄ is represented by the formula:

- 11 -

then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously hydrogen. Preferred
embodiments of this aspect of the invention include compounds
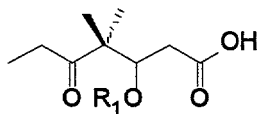represented by the following structures:

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a
macrolactonization procedure for synthesizing epothilone and
epothilone analogs represented by the following structure:
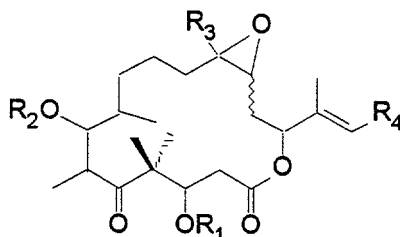
wherein R_1 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
wherein R_2 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
wherein R_3 may be hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, or $-CH_2CO_2H$;
wherein R_4 is one of the radicals represented by the following
formulas:

,

.

The synthesis may be initiated by condensing a keto acid
represented by the following structure:

5
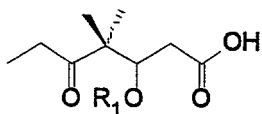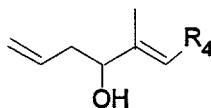

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

10

wherein R_5 may be *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl or trimethylsilyl, for
producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety
represented by the following structure:

The synthesis is then continued by derivatizing the free
hydroxyl moiety of the above carboxylic acid with a derivatizing
agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X may be *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate,
trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide,
methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride,
benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, or 2-(*tert*-
butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a
derivatized carboxylic acid represented by the following
structure:

The R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the above derivatized
carboxylic acid is then regioselectively deprotected for
producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:

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The above hydroxy acid is then macrolactonized for producing a macrolide with the following structure:

5
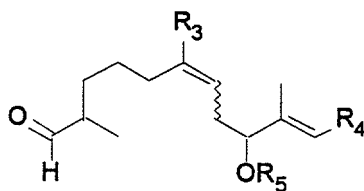
The synthesis is then completed by epoxidizing the above macrolide for producing the epothilone or epothilone analog.

Further modes of this aspect of the invention are directed 10 to each of the individual steps of the above synthetic macrolactionization procedure and to each of the chemical intermediates employed therein.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a metathesis 15 approach to synthesizing epothilone and epothilone analogs represented by the following structure:
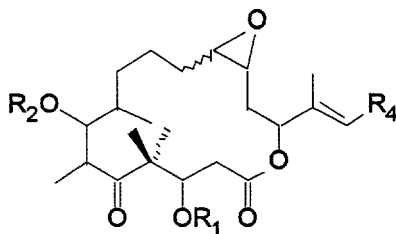
wherein R_1 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,

5   trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_4 is one of the radicals represented by the following formulas:
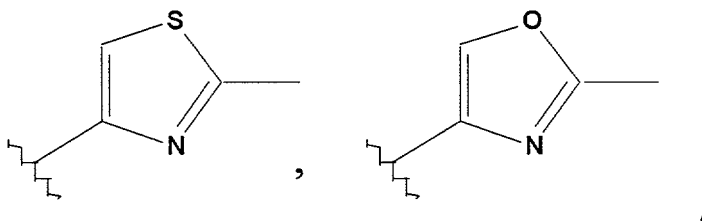
10   The synthetic protocol is initiated by condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

15

- 16 -
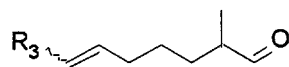
wherein R_3 may be hydrogen or $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support), for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:
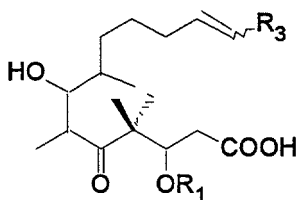
Alternative preferred solid supports include Merrifield resin, PEG-polystyrene, hydroxymethyl polystyrene, formyl polystyrene, aminomethyl polystyrene, or phenolic polystyrene.

The above carboxylic acid is then esterified with a secondary alcohol represented by the following structure:

for producing an ester with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

- 17 -
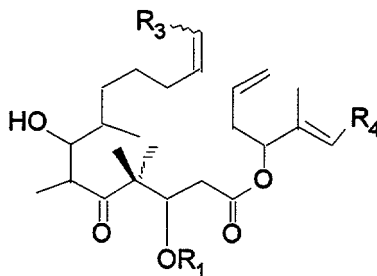
The synthesis is then continued by derivatizing the free
hydroxyl moiety of the above ester with a derivatizing agent
represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X may be *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate,
trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide,
methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride,
benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, or 2-(*tert*-
butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a
derivatized ester represented by the following structure:
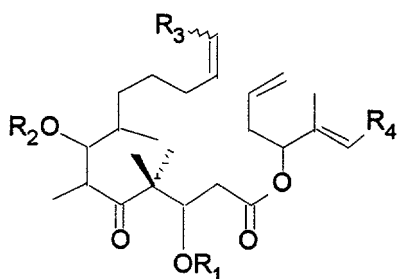
The above derivatized ester is then metathesized with an
organo-metallic catalyst for producing a macrolide with the

- 18 -

following structure:

.
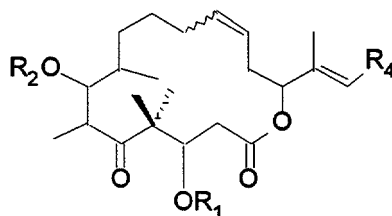
Preferred organo-metallic catalyst include
bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride or
2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-
t-butoxide).

The above macrolide is then epoxidized for producing the
epothilone analog.

Further modes of this aspect of the invention are directed
to each of the individual steps of the above synthetic metathesis
procedure and to each of the chemical intermediates employed
therein.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a metathesis
approach to synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the
following structure:
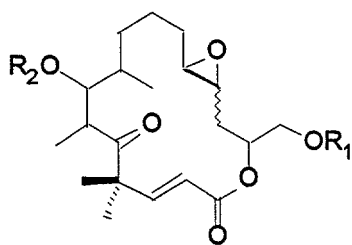
wherein R_1 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl or a radical represented by the following formulas:
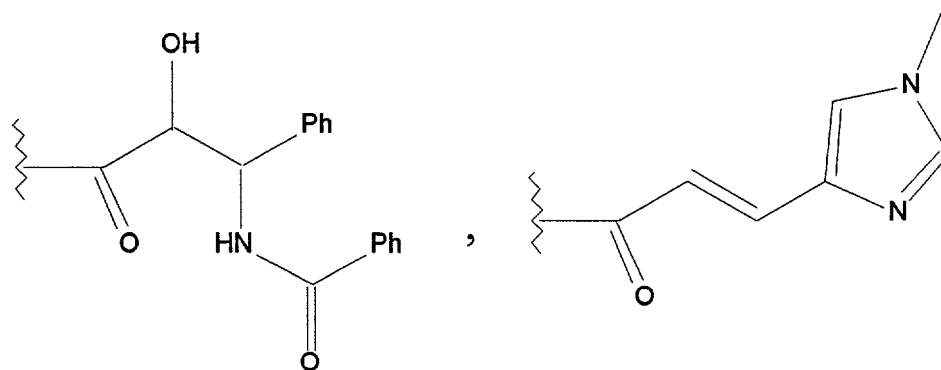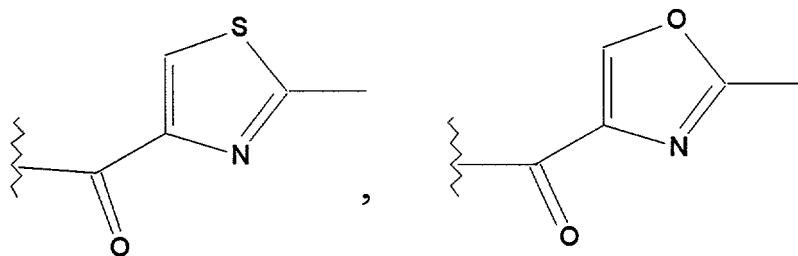
and wherein R_2 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.
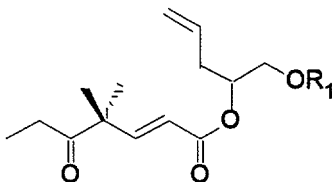
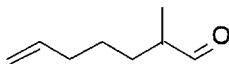   The synthesis is initiated by esterifying a keto acid represented by the following structure:
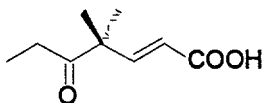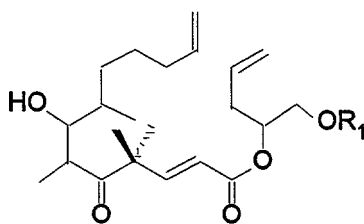

with an alcohol represented by the following structure:
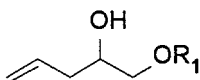
for producing an ester represented by the following structure:

    Then, the above ester is condensed with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

for producing a bis-terminal olefin with the following structure:

The synthesis is then continued by metathesizing the above
bis-terminal olefin with an organo-metallic catalyst for
producing a macrocyclic lactone with a free hydroxyl moiety
represented by the following structure:
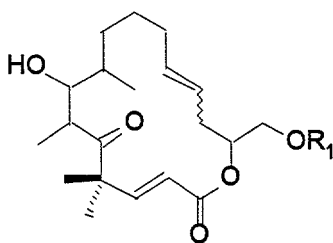
Preferred organo-metallic catalysts include
bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, or
2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-
t-butoxide).

The free hydroxyl of the above macrocyclic lactone is then
derivatized with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula
R_2-X wherein R_2-X may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl
chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl

chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, or 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized macrolide with the
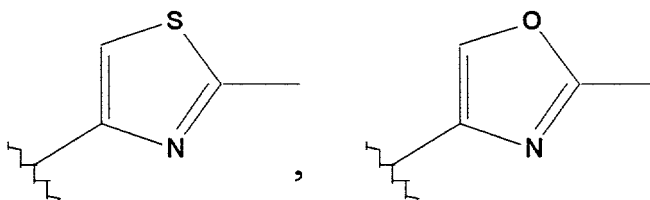
5   following structure:

.
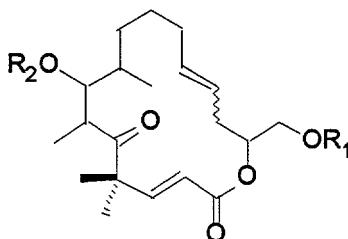
The synthesis is then completed by epoxidizing the above derivatized macrolide for producing the epothilone analog.

10   Further modes of this aspect of the invention are directed to each of the individual steps of the above synthetic metathesis procedure and to each of the chemical intermediates employed therein.

15

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a method employing a metathesis approach for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
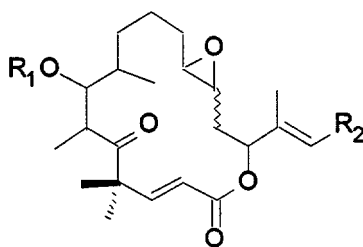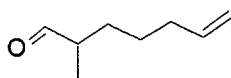
wherein R$_1$ may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R$_2$ is one of the radicals represented by the following structures:
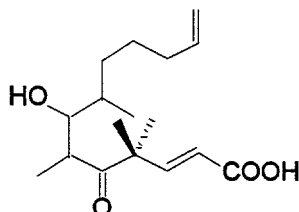

The synthesis is initiated by condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:
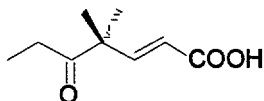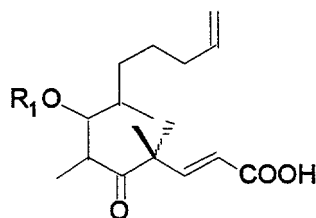

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety
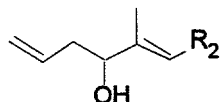represented by the following structure:

5   The free hydroxyl moiety of the above carboxylic acid is
then derivatized with a derivatizing agent represented by the
formula R_1-X wherein R_1-X may be *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl
chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl
chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate,
10   acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid,
benzoyl chloride, or 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-
phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid
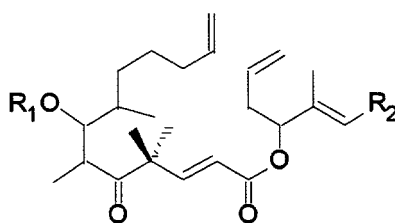represented by the following structure:

15

The synthesis is then continued by esterifying the
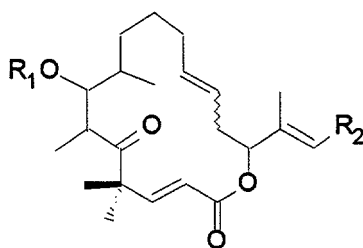derivatized carboxylic acid of said Step B with an alcohol

represented by the following structure:

5   for producing a bis-terminal olefin with the following structure:

        The above bis-terminal olefin is then metathesized with an
organo-metallic catalyst for producing a macrocyclic lactone with
10   the following structure:

        Preferred organo-metallic catalysts include
bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, or

- 26 -

2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-
t-butoxide).

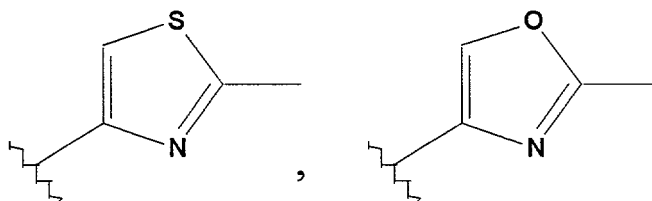5   The synthesis is then completed by epoxidizing the above
macrocyclic lactone for producing the epothilone analog.

Further modes of this aspect of the invention are directed
to each of the individual steps of the above synthetic metathesis
procedure and to each of the chemical intermediates employed
10   therein.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a method
employing a macrolatonization approach for synthesizing an
epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
15
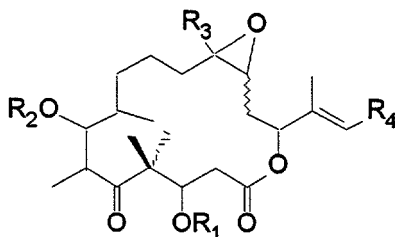
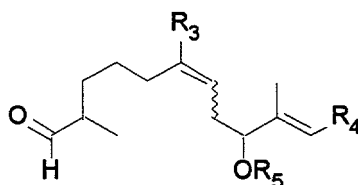wherein R_1 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
wherein R_2 may be hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
20   trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
wherein R_3 may be hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, or $-CH_2CO_2H$;
wherein R_4 is one of the radicals represented by the following
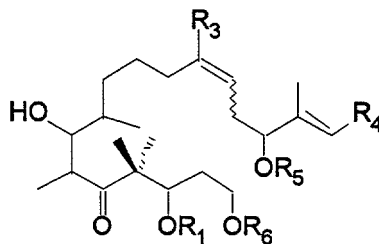formulas:

The synthesis is initiated by condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

5
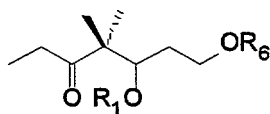
wherein R_6 may be *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, methyl, hydrogen, triethylsilyl, or benzyl;

10 with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:


wherein R_5 may be *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl or trimethylsilyl, for producing a β-hydroxy ketone with a free hydroxyl moiety and a R_6

15 protected hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

The free hydroxyl moiety of the above β-hydroxy ketone is then derivatized with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X may be *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, or 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized β-hydroxy ketone represented by the following structure:
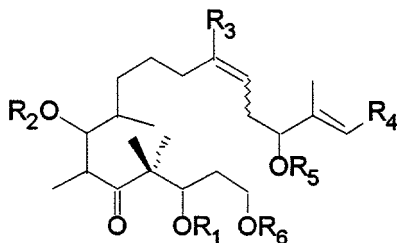
The R_6 protected hydroxyl moiety of the above derivatized β-hydroxy ketone is then regioselectively deprotected for producing a terminal alcohol with the following structure:
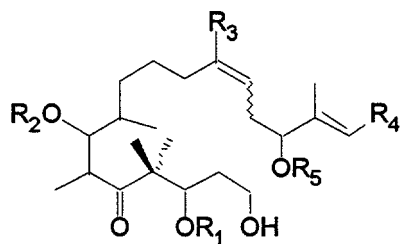
The above terminal alcohol is then oxidized for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid with a R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety with the following structure:
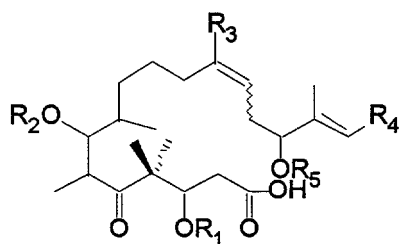
The synthesis is then continued by regioselectively deprotecting the R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized carboxylic acid of said step D for producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:

10
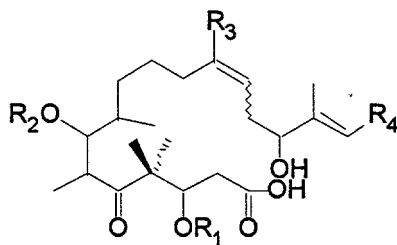
The above hydroxy acid is then macrolactonized for producing a macrolide with the following structure:

The synthesis is then completed by epoxidizing the above macrolide for producing the epothilone analog.

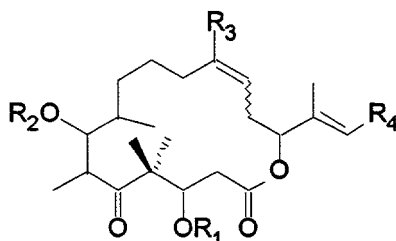Further modes for this aspect of the invention are directed to each of the individual steps of the above synthetic macrolactonization procedure and to each of the chemical intermediates employed therein.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to a process for synthesizing an epothilone analog having an epoxide and an aromatic substituant. In the first step of this process, a first epothilone intermediate and an aromatic stannane are coupled by means of a Stille coupling reaction to produce a second epothilone intermediate. The first epothilone intermediate has a vinyl iodide moiety to which the aromatic stannane is coupled for producing the second epothilone intermediate. Preferred embodiments of the first epothilone intermediate are represented by the following structure:

5
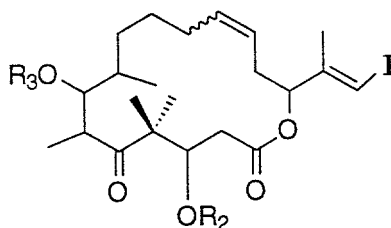
10

In the above structure, R_2 is a radical selected from hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl. R_3 is a radical selected from hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or tert-butoxycarbonyl. In a preferred embodiment, the aromatic stannane is a compound represented by one of the following structures:
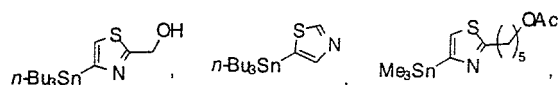
20
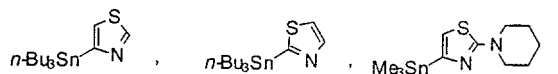
25
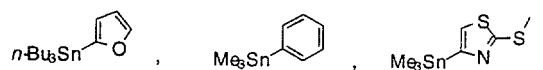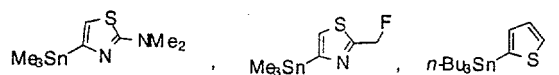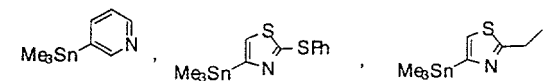
30
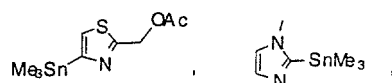
The second epothilone intermediate has the aromatic substituant
and a cis olefin. In a preferred embodiment, the second
epothilone intermediate is represented by the following
structure:

5

10
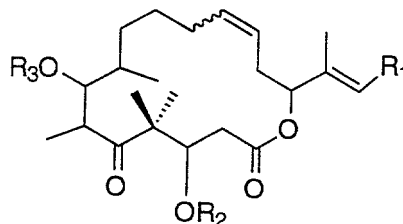
R_1 is one of the radicals represented by the following formulas:

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- 33 -
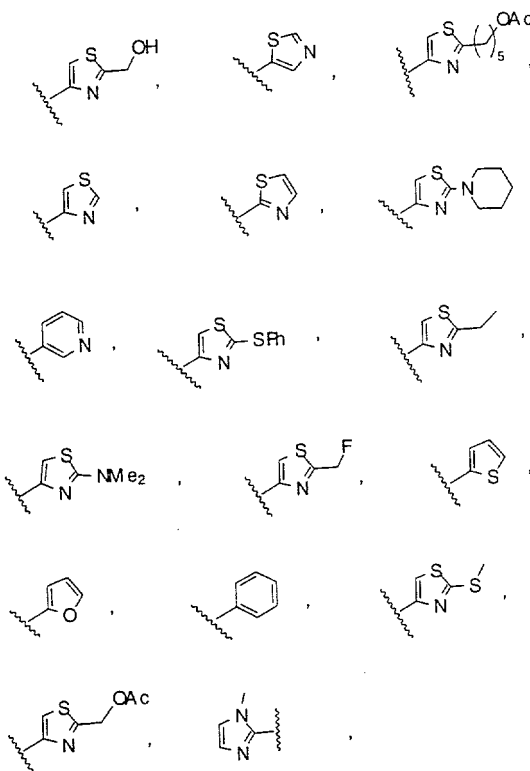
In the second step of this process, the cis olefin of the second epothilone intermediate is epoxidized to produce the epothilone analog. In a preferred embodiment, the epothilone analog is represented by the following structure:

5

10
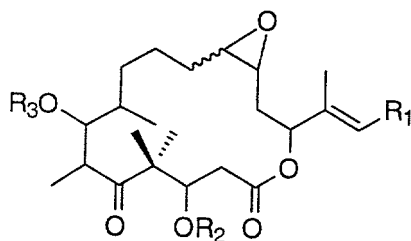
In a preferred mode of the above process for synthesizing an epothilone analog, there are several additional steps that are performed prior to the Stille coupling step. The first of the additional steps involves the condensation of a keto acid represented by the following structure:

15

20

25 with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

30
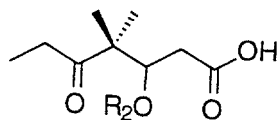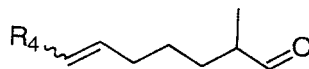
wherein R_4 may be hydrogen or $(CH_2)n$-(solid phase support) for producing a carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:

5

10
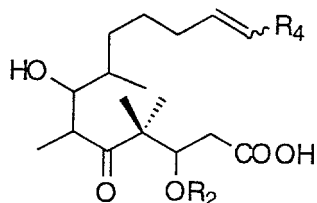
Then, the above carboxylic acid is esterified with a secondary alcohol represented by the following structure:
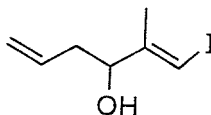
15

20

for producing an ester with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

25

30
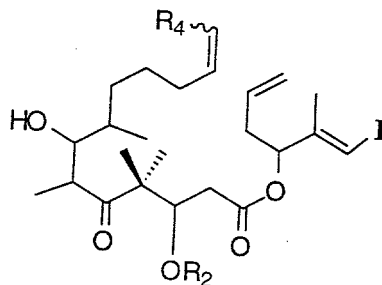
Then, there is an optional step. The free hydroxyl moiety of the above ester may be derivatized with a derivatizing agent. Preferred derivatizing agents include tert-butyldimethylsilyl

5 chloride, tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, or 2-(tert-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing an optionally derivatized ester

10 represented by the following structure:
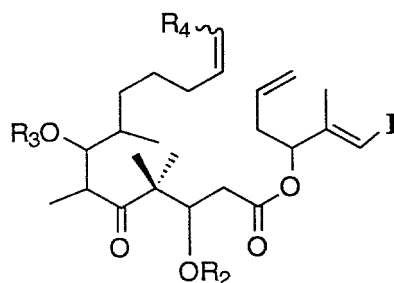
Finally, the above optionally derivatized ester is metathesized with an organo-metallic catalyst for producing the above

20 indicated first epothilone analog.

Another aspect of the invention is directed to the use of each of the above metathesis approaches for synthesizing libraries of epothilone analogs. In this mode, a combinatorial

25 approach is employed for synthesizing libraries of epothilone analogs having various combinations of the preferred R groups.

Description of Figures:

Figure 1 illustrates the structure and numbering of
epothilone A (**1**) and B (**2**).

Figure 2 illustrates the retrosynthetic analysis of the
natural product compound epothilone A (**1**).

Figure 3 illustrates the synthesis of 3 building block
substrates wherein **A)** represents the synthesis of aldehyde **7** with
reagents and conditions as follows: (a) 1.05 equivalents of
NaHMDS, 2.0 equivalents of n-C5H9I, 3.0 equivalents HMPA, -78 to
25°C , 5 hours; (b)1.1 equivalents of LiAlH$_4$, THF, -78°C, 15
minutes, 60% (2 steps); (c) 1.5 equivalents of NMO, 5 mol % of
TPAP, Methylene chloride, 4 Å MS, 25°C, 0.5 hour, 95%. NaHMDS =
sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; HMPA = hexamethylphosphoramide,
NMO = 4-methylmorpholine-N-oxide; TPAP = tetrapropyl ammonium
perruthenate; **B)** represents the synthesis of alcohols **18a** and
18b. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.3 equivalents of TPSCl, 2.0
equivalents of imidazole, DMF, 0 to 25°C, 1.5 hours (90% of **17a**,
94% of **17b**); (b) 1.25 equivalents of tetravinyltin, 5.0
equivalents of n-BuLi, THF, -78°C, 45 minutes, then 2.5
equivalents of CuCN in THF, -78 to -30°C; then **17a** or **17b** in THF,
-30°C, 1 hour, **18a** (86%), **18b** (83%) (TPS = SiPh$_2$tBu); **C)**
represents the synthesis of ketoacid **21**. Reagents and
conditions: (a) 1.2 equivalents of **19**, 1.6 equivalents of NaH,
THF, 0 → 25°C, 1 hour, 99%; (b) CF$_3$COOH:Methylene chloride (1:1),
25°C, 0.5 hour, 99%.

Figure 4 illustrates the synthesis of the epothilone cyclic framework via olefin metathesis: the 15S series. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.2 equivalents of EDC, 0.1 equivalent of 4-DMAP, Methylene chloride, 0 → 25°C, 12 hours, 86%; (b) **21**, 1.2 equivalents of LDA, −78°C → −40°C, THF, 45 minutes; then 1.6 equivalents of **7** in THF, −78 → −40°C, 0.5 hour, **23** (42%), **24** (33%); (c) 0.1 equivalent of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 12 hours, **25** (85%), **26** (79%); (d) 2.0 equivalents of TBAF, 5.0 equivalents of AcOH, 25°C, 36 hours, **27** (92%), **28** (95%). DCC = dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 4-DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine, LDA = lithium diisopropylamide.

Figure 5 illustrates the synthesis of the epothilone cyclic framework via olefin metathesis: the 15R series. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.4 equivalents of DCC, 1.4 equivalents of 4-DMAP, toluene, 25°C, 12 hours, 95%; (b) **21**, 1.2 equivalents of LDA, −78°C → −40°C, THF, 45 minutes; then 1.6 equivalents of **7** in THF, −78 → −40°C, 0.5 hour, **29** (54%), **30** (24%); (c) 0.1 equivalent of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 12 hours, **31** (80%), **32** (81%).

Figure 6 illustrates the metathesis approach and epoxidation in the presence of thiazole: synthesis of epothilone analogs **39-44**. Metathesis and epoxidation in the presence of thiazole: synthesis of epothilone analogs **39-44**. Reagents and conditions: (a) **21**, 2.3 equivalents of LDA, −78 → −30°C, THF, 1.5 hours; then 1.6 equivalents of **7** in THF, −78 → −40°C, 1 hour (**33:34**, 2:3); (b) *ca* 2.0 equivalents of **6**, *ca* 1.2 equivalents of EDC, *ca* 0.1

equivalent of 4-DMAP, Methylene chloride, 0 → 25°C, 12 hours, **35** (29%), **6** (44%) (2 steps); (c) 0.1 equivalent of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 12 hours, **7** (86%), **38** (66%); (d) 0.9-1.2 equivalents of *m*CPBA, $CHCl_3$, -20 → 0°C, 12 hours, **37** → **39** (or **40**) (40%), **40** (or **39**) (25%), **41** (18%); **38** → **42** (or **43**) (22%), **43** (or **42**) (11%), **44** (7%); (e) excess of CF_3COCH_3, 8.0 equivalents of $NaHCO_3$, 5.0 equivalents of Oxone®, CH_3CN/Na_2EDTA (2:1), 0°C, **37** → **39** (or **40**) (45%), **40** (or **39**) (28%); **38** ~ **42** (or **43**) (60%), **43** (or **42**) (15%). *m*CPBA = *meta*-Chloroperbenzoic acid.

Figure 7 illustrates the coupling of building blocks **6-8**. Reagents and conditions: (a) **8**, 2.3 equivalents of LDA, -78 → -30°C, THF, 1.5 hours; then 1.6 equivalents of **7** in THF, -78 → -40°C, 1 hour (**45:46**, 3:2); (b) *ca* 2.0 equivalents of **6**, *ca* 1.2 equivalents of EDC, *ca* 0.1 equivalent of 4-DMAP, Methylene chloride, 0 → 25°C, 12 hours, **4** (52%), **47** (31%) (2 steps).

Figure 8 illustrates the epoxidation of epothilone framework: total synthesis of epothilone A (**1**) and analogs **51-57**. Epoxidation of epothilone framework: total synthesis of epothilone A (**1**) and analogs **51-57**. (a) 0.1 equivalent of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 20 hours, **3** (46%), **48** (39%); (b) 20% CF_3COOH in Methylene chloride, 0°C, 3 hours, **3** → **49** (90%); **48** → **50** (92%); (c) 0.8-1.2 equivalents of *m*CPBA, $CHCl_3$, -20 → 0°C, 12 hours, **49** → **1** (35%), **51** (13%), **52** (or **53**) (9%), **53** (or **52**) (7%), **54** (or **55**) (5%), **55** (or **54**) (5%); **1** → **54** (or **55**) (35%%), **55** (or **54**) (33%), **57** (6%); (d) 1.3-2.0

equivalents of mCPBA, CHCl$_3$, $-20 \rightarrow 0°C$, 12 hours, **1** (15%), **51**
(10%), **52** (or **53**) (10%), **53** (or **52**) (8%), **54** (or **55**) (8%), **55**
(or **54**) (7%), **56** (5%), **57** (5%); (e) 1.0 equivalent of
dimethyldioxirane, CH$_2$Cl$_2$/acetone, 0°C, **1** (50%), **51** (15%), **52**
(or **53**) (5%), **53** (or **52**) (5%); (f) excess of CF$_3$COCH$_3$, 8.0
equivalents of NaHCO$_3$, 5.0 equivalents of Oxone®, CH$_3$CN/Na$_2$EDTA
(2:1), 0°C, **1** (62%), **51** (13%).

Figure 9 illustrates the synthesis of epothilones **58-60**.
Reagents and conditions: (a) 0.9-1.3 equivalents of mCPBA, CHCl$_3$,
$-20 \rightarrow 0°C$, 12 hours, **58** (or **59**) (5%), **59** (or **58**) (5%), **60** (60%);
(b) 1.0 equivalent of dimethyldioxirane, Methylene
chloride/acetone, 0°C, **58** (or **59**) (10%), **59** (or **58**) (10%), **60**
(40%); (c) excess of CF$_3$COCH$_3$, 8.0 equivalents of NaHCO$_3$, 5.0
equivalents of Oxone®, MeCN/Na$_2$EDTA (2:1), 0°C, **58** (or **59**)
(45%), **59** (or **58**) (35%).

Figure 10 illustrates the synthesis of epothilones **64-69**.
(a) 20% CF$_3$COOH in Methylene chloride, 0°C, 3 hours, 90%; (b) 0.1
equivalent of RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 20
hours, **62** (20%), **63** (69%); (c) 0.8-1.2 equivalents of mCPBA,
CHCl$_3$, $-20 \rightarrow 0°C$, 12 hours, **62** $\rightarrow$ **64** (or **65**) (25%), **65** (or **64**)
(23%); **63** $\rightarrow$ **67** (or **68**) (24%), **68** (or **67**) (19%), **69** (31%); (d)
excess of CF$_3$COCH$_3$, 8.0 equivalents of NaHCO$_3$, 5.0 equivalents of
Oxone®, CH$_3$CN/Na$_2$EDTA (2:1), 0°C, **62** $\rightarrow$ **64** (or **65**) (58%), **65** (or
64) (29%); **63** $\rightarrow$ **67** (or **68**) (44%), **68** (or **67**) (21%).

Figure 11 illustrates the molecular structures and
retrosynthetic analysis of epothilones A (**1**) and B (**2**) using the

macrolactonization approach.

Figure 12 illustrates the synthesis of 2 building block
substrates wherein **A)** represents the synthesis of keto acid **76.**
Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.2 equivalents of $(+)-Ipc_2B(allyl)$,
Et_2O, $-100°C$, 0.5 hour, 74% (ee >98% by Mosher ester analysis);
(b) 1.1 equivalents TBSOTf, 1.2 equivalents of 2,6-lutidine,
Methylene chloride, 25°C, 98% ; (c) O_3, Methylene chloride, -
78°C, 0.5 hour; then 1.2 equivalents Ph_3P, $-78 \rightarrow 25°C$, 1 hour,
90%; (d) 3.0 equivalents of $NaClO_2$, 4.0 equivalents of 2-methyl-
2-butene, 1.5 equivalents of NaH_2PO_4, $tBuOH:H_2O$ (5:1), 25°C, 2
hours, 93%; **B)** represents the synthesis of phosphonium salt **79**
and aldehyde **82.** Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.6 equivalents of
DIBAL, Methylene chloride, -78°C, 2 hours, 90%; (b)
$Ph_3P=C(CH_3)CHO$, benzene, reflux, 98%; (c) 1.5 equivalents of $(+)-$
$Ipc_2B(allyl)$, Et_2O, $-100°C$, 0.5 hour, 96% (ee >97% by Mosher
ester analysis); (d) 1.2 equivalents TBSCl, 1.5 equivalents of
imidazole, DMF, $0 \rightarrow 25°C$, 2 hours, 99%; (e) i. 1.0 mol % OsO_4,
1.1 equivalents of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (NMO),
$THF:tBuOH:H_2O$ (1 : 1 : 0.1), $0 \rightarrow 25°C$, 12 hours, 95%; ii. 1.3
equivalents of $Pb(OAc)_4$, EtOAc, 0°C, 0.5 hour, 98%; (f) 2.5
equivalents of $NaBH_4$, MeOH, 0°C, 15 minutes, 96%; (g) 1.5
equivalents of I_2, 3.0 equivalents of imidazole, 1.5 equivalents
of Ph_3P, $Et_2O:MeCN$ (3 : 1), 0°C, 0.5 hour, 89%; g. 1.1
equivalents Ph_3P, neat, 100°C, 2 hours, 98%.

Figure 13 illustrates the synthesis of aldehyde **77** and
ketone **78.** Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.1 equivalents of LDA,
THF, 0°C, 8 hours; then 1.5 equivalents of 4-iodo-1-

benzyloxybutane in THF, at -100 → 0°C, 6 hours, 92% (de >98% by
^{1}H NMR); (b) O$_3$, Methylene chloride, -78°C, 77% or MeI, 60°C, 5
hours; then 3 N aq HCl, n-pentane, 25°C, 1 hour, 86%; (c) 3.0
equivalents of NaBH$_4$, MeOH, 0°C, 15 minutes, 98%; (d) 1.5

5   equivalents of TBSCl, 2.0 equivalents of Et$_3$N, Methylene
chloride, 0 → 25°C, 12 hours, 95%; (e) H$_2$, Pd(OH)$_2$ cat., THF, 50
psi, 25°C, 15 minutes, 95%; (f) 2.0 equivalents of (COCl)$_2$, 4.0
equivalents of DMSO, 6.0 equivalents of Et$_3$N, Methylene chloride,
-78 → 0°C, 1.5 hours, 98%; (g) 1.5 equivalents of MeMgBr, THF,

10 0°C, 15 minutes, 84%; (h) 1.5 equivalents of NMO, 0.05 equivalent
of tetra-i-propylammonium perruthenate (TPAP), 4Å MS, Methylene
chloride, 25°C, 45 minutes, 96%.

   Figure 14 illustrates the total synthesis of epothilone A

15 (1) and its 6S,7R-diastereoisomers (111 and 112). Reagents and
conditions: (a) 1.2 equivalents of 79, 1.2 equivalents of
NaHMDS, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes, then add 1.0 equivalent of aldehyde
77, 0°C, 15 minutes, 77% (Z : E ca. 9 : 1); (b) 1.0 equivalent of
CSA portionwise over 1 hour, Methylene chloride:MeOH (1 : 1), 0 →

20 25°C, 0.5 hour, 86%; (c) 2.0 equivalents of SO$_3$.pyr., 10.0
equivalents of DMSO, 5.0 equivalents of Et$_3$N, Methylene chloride,
25°C, 0.5 hour, 94%; (d) 3.0 equivalents of LDA, THF, 0°C, 15
minutes; then 1.2 equivalents of 76 in THF, -78 → -40°C, 0.5
hour; then 1.0 equivalent of 74 in THF at -78°C, high yield of

25 103a and its 6S,7R-diastereoisomer 103b (ca. 1 : 1 ratio); (e)
3.0 equivalents of TBSOTf, 5.0 equivalents of 2,6-lutidine,
Methylene chloride, 0°C, 2 hours; (f) 2.0 equivalents of K$_2$CO$_3$,
MeOH, 25°C, 15 minutes, 31% of 105 and 30% of 6S,7R-
diastereoisomer 106 from 74; (g) 6.0 equivalents of TBAF, THF,

25°C, 8 hours, 78%; (h) same as *g*, 82%; (i) 5.0 equivalents of 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride, 6.0 equivalents of Et₃N, THF, 25°C, 15 minutes; then add to a solution of 10.0 equivalents of 4-DMAP in toluene (0.002 M based on **72**), 25°C, 0.5 hour, 90%; (j) same as *i*, 85%; (k) 20% CF₃COOH (by volume) in Methylene chloride, 0°C, 1 hour, 92%; (l) same as *k*, 95%; (m) methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane, MeCN, 0°C, 75% (*ca* 5:1 ratio of diastereoisomers); (n) same as m, 87% (**111** : **112** *ca* 2 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers, tentative stereochemistry).

Figure 15 illustrates the synthesis of compound **101**. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.5 equivalents of I₂, 3.0 equivalents of imidazole, 1.5 equivalents of Ph₃P, Et₂O:MeCN (3 : 1), 0°C, 0.5 hour, 91%; (b) 1.1 equivalents Ph₃P, neat, 100°C, 2 hours, 91%; (c) 1.2 equivalents of **114**, 1.2 equivalents of NaHMDS, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes; then add 1.0 equivalent of aldehyde **82**, 0°C, 15 minutes, 69% (*Z* : *E ca* 9 : 1).

Figure 16 illustrates the total synthesis of epothilone B (**2**) and analogs. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.5 equivalents of **79**, 1.5 equivalents of NaHMDS, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes, then add 1.0 equivalent of ketone **78**, -20°C, 12 hours, 73% (*Z* : *E ca* 1 : 1); (b) 1.0 equivalent of CSA portionwise over 1 hour, Methylene chloride:MeOH (1 : 1), 0°C; then 25°C, 0.5 hour, 97%; (c) 2.0 equivalents of SO₃.pyr., 10.0 equivalents of DMSO, 5.0 equivalents of Et₃N, Methylene chloride, 25°C, 0.5 hour, 95%; (d) 3.0 equivalents of LDA, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes; then 1.2 equivalents of **76** in THF, -78 → -40°C, 0.5 hour; then 1.0 equivalent of **75'** in THF at -78°C, high yield of **117a'** and its

6*S*,7*R*-diastereoisomer **117b'** (*ca* 1 : 1 ratio); (e) 3.0 equivalents of TBSOTf, 5.0 equivalents of 2,6-lutidine, Methylene chloride, 0°C, 2 hours; (f) 2.0 equivalents of K_2CO_3, MeOH, 25°C, 15 minutes, 31% of **119'** and 30% of 6*S*,7*R*-diastereoisomer **120'** from

5 **75'**; (g) 6.0 equivalents of TBAF, THF, 25°C, 8 hours, 75%; (h) 1.3 equivalents of 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride, 2.2 equivalents of Et_3N, THF, 0°C, 1 hour; then add to a solution of 10.0 equivalents of 4-DMAP in toluene (0.002 M based on **73'**), 25°C, 12 hours, 37% of **121**; and 40% of **122**; (i) 20% CF_3COOH (by

10 volume) in Methylene chloride, -10 → 0°C, 1 hour, 91%; (j) same as *i*, 89%; (k) dimethyldioxirane, Methylene chloride, -50°C, 75% (**2** : **124** *ca* 5 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers) or 1.5 equivalents of *m*CPBA, benzene, 3°C, 2 hours, 66% (**2** : **124** *ca* 5 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers) or methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane, MeCN, 0°C,

15 85% (**2** : **124** *ca* 5 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers); (l) 1.5 equivalents *m*CPBA, benzene. 3°C, 2 hours, 73% (**125** : **126** *ca* 4 : 1 ratio of stereoisomers) or methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane, MeCN, 0°C, 86% (**125** : **126** *ca* 1 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers).

20 Figure 17 illustrates the stereoselective synthesis of aldehyde **75** for epothilone B (**2**). Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.5 equivalents of **83**, benzene, reflux, 5 hours, 95%; (b) 3.0 equivalents of DIBAL, Methylene chloride, -78°C, 2 hours, 98%; (c) 2.0 equivalents of Ph_3P, CCl_4, reflux, 24 hours, 83%; (d) 2.0

25 equivalents of $LiEt_3BH$, THF, 0°C, 1 hour, 99%; (e) 1.2 equivalents of 9-BBN, THF, 0°C, 2 hours, 91%; (f) 1.5 equivalents of I_2, 3.0 equivalents of imidazole, 1.5 equivalents of Ph_3P, Et_2O:MeCN (3 : 1), 0°C, 0.5 hour, 92%; (g) 1.5 equivalents of **80**, 1.5 equivalents of LDA, THF, 0°C, 8 hours;

then 1.0 equivalent of **81** in THF, -100 → -20°C, 10 hours, 70%;
(h) 2.5 equivalents of monoperoxyphthalic acid, magnesium salt
(MMPP), MeOH:phosphate buffer pH7 (1:1), 0°C, 1 hour , 80%; (i)
2.0 equivalents DIBAL, toluene, -78°C, 1 hour, 82%.

5

Figure 18 illustrates the first stereoselective total
synthesis of epothilone B (**2**). Reagents and conditions: (a) 3.0
equivalents of LDA, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes; then 1.2 equivalents of
76 in THF, -78 → -40°C, 0.5 hour, then 1.0 equivalent of **75** in
10 THF at -78°C, high yield of **117a** and 6*S*,7*R*-diastereoisomer **117b**
(*ca* 1.3 : 1.0 ratio of diastereoisomers); (b) 3.0 equivalents of
TBSOTf, 5.0 equivalents of 2,6-lutidine, Methylene chloride, 0°C,
2 hours; (c) 2.0 equivalents of K$_2$CO$_3$, MeOH, 25°C, 15 minutes,
32% of **119** and 28% of 6*S*,7*R*-diastereoisomer **119** from **75**; (d) 6.0
15 equivalents of TBAF, THF, 25°C, 8 hours, 73%; (e) same as *d*, 71%;
(f) 5.0 equivalents of 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride, 6.0
equivalents of Et$_3$N, THF, 25°C, 15 minutes, then add to a
solution of 10.0 equivalents of of 4-DMAP in toluene (0.002 M
based on **73**), 25°C, 12 hours, 77%; (g) same as *f*, 76%; (h) 20%
20 CF$_3$COOH (by volume) in Methylene chloride, 0°C, 1 hour, 91%; (i)
see Figure 16.

Figure 19 illustrates the second stereoselective synthesis
of epothilone B (**2**). Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.2
25 equivalents of LDA, THF, 0°C, 15 minutes; then 1.2 equivalents of
136 in THF, -78 → -40°C, 1 hour; then 1.0 equivalent of **75** in THF
at -78°C, 85% of **137** and 6*S*,7*R*-diastereoisomer **138** (*ca* 3 : 1
ratio); (b) 1.2 equivalents of TBSOTf, 2.0 equivalents of 2,6-
lutidine, Methylene chloride, 0°C, 2 hours, 96%; (c) 1.0

equivalent of CSA portionwise over 1 hour, Methylene chloride:MeOH (1 : 1), 0 → 25°C, 0.5 hour, 85%; (c) 2.0 equivalents of (COCl)$_2$, 4.0 equivalents of DMSO, 6.0 equivalents of Et$_3$N, Methylene chloride, -78 → 0°C, 1.5 hours, 95%; (d) 3.0 equivalents of NaClO$_2$, 4.0 equivalents of 2-methyl-2-butene, 1.5 equivalents of NaH$_2$PO$_4$, tBuOH:H$_2$O (5:1), 25 °C, 2 hours, 90%.

Figure 20 illustrates the retrosynthetic analysis of epothilone A (1) by a solid phase olefin metathesis strategy wherein TBS = t-BuMe$_2$Si; filled circle = polystyrene.

Figure 21 illustrates the solid phase synthesis of epothilone a wherein: (a) 1,4-butanediol (5.0 eq.), NaH (5.0 eq.), n-Bu$_4$NI (0.1 eq.), DMF, 25°C, 12 hours; (b) Ph$_3$P (4.0 eq.), I$_2$ (4.0 eq.), imidazole (4.0 eq.), Methylene chloride, 25°C, 3 hours; (c) Ph$_3$P (10 eq.), 90°C, 12 hours (>90 % for 3 steps based on mass gain of polymer); (d) NaHMDS (3.0 eq.), THF:DMSO (1:1), 25°C, 12 hours; (e) **149** (2.0 eq.), THF, 0°C, 3 hours (>70% based on aldehyde recovered from ozonolysis); (f) 10% HF•pyridine in THF, 25°C, 12 hours; (g) (COCl)$_2$ (4.0 eq.), DMSO (8.0 eq.), Et$_3$N (12.5 eq.), -78 → 25°C (ca. 95% for 2 steps)*; (h) **144** (2.0 eq.), LDA (2.2 eq), THF, -78 → -40°C, 1 hour; then add resulting enolate to the resin suspended in a ZnCl$_2$ (2.0 eq.) solution in THF, -78 →-40 oC, 2.0 hours (ca. 90%)*; (i) **143** (5.0 eq.), DCC (5.0 eq), 4-DMAP (5.0 eq.), 25°C, 15h (80% yield as determined by recovered heterocycle fragments obtained by treatment with NaOMe); (j) **153** (0.75 eq.), Methylene chloride, 25°C, 48 hours (52%; **154:155:156:141** = ca. 3:3:1:3); (k) 20% TFA in Methylene chloride (v/v), 92% for **157** and 90% for

158; (1) **160** [methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane], MeCN, 0°C, 2 hours (70 % for **1**, 45 % for **159**; in addition to these products, the corresponding α-epoxides were also obtained). NaHMDS = sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide; LDA =

5 lithium diisopropylamide; TBS = t-BuMe$_2$Si; 4-DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine. * Estimated yield. The reaction was monitored by infrared (IR) analysis of polymer-bound material and by TLC analysis of the products obtained by ozonolysis.

10 Figure 22 illustrates activity of epothilones on tubulin assembly. Reaction mixtures contained purified tubulin at 1.0 mg/ml, 0.4 M monosodium glutamate, 5% dimethyl sulfoxide, and varying drug concentrations. Each compound was evaluated in three diffrerent experiments and average values are shown.

15 Samples were incubated, centrifuged, and processed at room temperature (dark circle = **71**, EC_{50} = 3.3 ± 0.2 μM; dark triangle = **2**, EC_{50} = 4.0 ± 0.1 μM; open circle = **1**, EC_{50} = 14 ± 0.4 μM; open square = taxol, EC_{50} = 15. ± 2 μM; open triangle = **125**, EC_{50} = 22 ± 0.9 μM; dark square = **158**, EC_{50} = 25 ± 1 μM; open upside

20 down triangle = **123**, EC_{50} = 39 ± 2 μM. The EC_{50} is defined as the drug concentration that causes 50% of the tubulin to assemble into polymer. In the absence of drug, less than 5% of the tubulin was removed by centrifugation, while with high concentrations of the most active drugs, over 95% of the protein

25 formed polymer. This suggests that at least 90% of the tubulin had the potential to interact with epothilones and taxoids. Although the EC_{50} value obtained for Taxol was higher than that obtained in an alternate assay as described in Hofle et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl* **35**, 1567-1569 (1996), the agent's role

in these experiments was only as a control.

Figure 23 provides a table of results from cytotoxicity experiments with 1A9, 1A9PTX10 (ß-tubulin mutant), 1A9PTX22 (ß-tubulin mutant) and A2780AD cell lines showing relative activities of epothilones A (1) and B (2) as compared with synthetic analogues **71, 158, 123** and **125** as inducers of tubulin assembly and inhibitors of human ovarian carcinoma cell growth. (a) See Figure 22; (b) The growth of all cells lines was evaluated by quantitation of the protein in microtiter plates. The parental cell line 1A9, a clone of the A2780 cell line, was used to select two Taxo`-resistant sublines (1A9PTX10 and 1A9PTX22). These sublines were selected by growth in the presence of Taxol and verapamil, a P-glycoprotein modulator. Two distinct point mutations in the ß-tubulin isotype M40 gene were identified. In 1A9PTX10 amino acid residue 270 was changed from Phe (TTT) to Val (GTT), and in 1A9PTX22 residue 364 was changed from Ala (GCA) to Thr (ACA). The A2780AD line is a multidrug resistant (MDR) line expressing high levels of P-glycoprotein. Relative resistance refers to the ratio of the IC_{50} value obtained with a resistant cell line to that obtained with the parental cell line.

Figure 24 illustrates the structure and numbering of epothilone A (1) and epoxalone A (2).

Figure 25 illustrates the coupling of building blocks and construction of precursors **164** and **165**. Reagents and conditions: (a) 2.4 equivalents of LDA, -40°C, THF, 1.5 hours, then **7** in THF,

-40°C, 0.5 hour; 94% (**45:46** *ca* 5:3); (b) 1.2 equivalents of (+)-Ipc$_2$B(allyl), Et$_2$O, -100 °C, 0.5 hour, 91%; (c) 2.0 equivalents of **163**, 1.5 equivalents of DCC, 1.5 equivalents of 4-DMAP, toluene, 25°C, 12 hours, 49%(**164**) plus 33%(**165**) for two steps.

5 TBS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl; Ipc$_2$B(allyl) = diisopinocampheylallyl borane; LDA = lithium diisopropylamide; DCC = dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; 4-DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

10 Figure 26 illustrates the olefin metathesis of precursor **164** and synthesis of epoxalones **161**, **171**, **170** and **172**. Reagents and conditions: (a) 20 mol % of RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$ cat., CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25°C, 20 hours, 40% (**166**) plus 29% (**167**); (b) 20% TFA in CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25°C, 2 hours, 89% (**168**), 95% (**169**); (c) CH$_3$CN/Na$_2$EDTA (2:1), 10.0 equivalents of CF$_3$COCH$_3$, 8.0 equivalents of NaHCO$_3$, 3.0

15 equivalents of Oxone®, 0°C, 34% (**161**) plus 15% (**170**), 25% (**171**) plus 20% (**172**). TFA = trifluoroacetic acid. The tentative stereochemical assignments of epoxides **161**, **171**, **168**, **169**, **170** and **172** were based on the higher potencies at **161** and **171** in the tubulin polymerization assay as compared to those of **170** and **172**

20 respectively (see Figure 28).

Figure 27 illustrates the olefin metathesis of C6-7 diastereomeric precursor **165** and synthesis of epoxalones **175-180**. Reagents and conditions. (a) 20 mol % of RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$

25 cat., CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25°C, 20 hours, 25% (**173**) plus 63% (**174**); (b) 20% TFA in CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25°C, 2 hours, 75% (**175**), 72% (**176**); (c) CH$_3$CN/Na$_2$EDTA (2:1), 10.0 equivalents of CF$_3$COCH$_3$, 8.0 equivalents of NaHCO$_3$, 3.0 equivalents of Oxone®, 0°C, 38% (**177**) plus 17% (**178**), 22% (**179**) plus 13% (**180**).

Figure 28 illustrates the effect of epoxalones, epothilones and Taxol on tubulin polymerization. The Filtration-Colorimetric Assay was used for epothilones A and B except for the 30°C incubation temperature (instead of 37°C) and the pure tubulin

5   (instead of microtubule protein). After initial screening of all epoxalones (**161, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179,** and **180**) at 20 mM concentrations, the most potent ones (**161, 168, 169, 171** and **172**) were tested together with epothilones A (**1**) and B and Taxol at 01, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 mM. B =

10   epothilone B; T = Taxol.

Figure 29 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analogs **192, 193, 194** and **195**.

15   Figure 30 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analogs **199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209,** and **210**.

Figure 31 illustrates the synthesis of phosphonium analog **220**.

20

Figure 32 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone advanced intermediate macrolides **229** and **230**.

Figure 33 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analogs

25   **233, 234, 235,** and **236**.

Figure 34 illustrates the synthesis of advanced intermediate nitrile **244**.

Figure 35 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analog 249.

Figure 36 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analog 229.

Figure 37 illustrates the synthesis of advanced intermediate aldehyde 257.

Figure 38 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analog 263.

Figure 39 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analog 266.

Figure 40 illustrates the retrosynthetic analysis of 4,4-ethano epothilone A analog 267.

Figure 41 illustrates the synthesis of ketoacid 272. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.3 equiv of BrCH2CH2Br, 3.0 equiv of K2CO3, DMF, 25 °C, 15 h, 60%; (b) 2.0 equiv of LiAlH4, Et2O, -20 to 0 °C, 2.5 h, 93%; (c) 4.0 equiv of DMSO, 3.0 equiv of (COCl)2, 8.0 equiv of Et3N, CH2Cl2, -78 to 0 °C, 64%; (d) 1.1 equiv of (+)-Ipc2B(allyl), Et2O, -100 °C; (e) 3.8 equiv of TBSOTf, 4.6 equiv of 2,6-lutidine, CH2Cl2, -78 °C; (f) 4.1 equiv of NaIO4, 0.05 equiv of RuCl3•H2O, MeCN:H2O:CCl4 (2:3:2), 25 °C, 43% for 3 steps. DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide; TBS = tert-butyldimethylsilyl; (+)-Ipc2B(allyl) = diisopinocampheylallyl borane.

Figure 42 illustrates the coupling of building blocks and construction of advanced intermediates **269** and **278**. Reagents and conditions: (a) 2.4 equiv of LDA, -30 °C, THF, 2 h, then 7 in THF, -30 °C, 0.5 h, (29:36 ca. 2:3); (c) 2.5 equiv of 30, 1.2 equiv of EDC, 0.1 equiv of 4-DMAP,CH2Cl2, 0Æ25 °C, 2 h, 15% (269) plus 36% (278) for two steps. TBS = tert-butyldimethylsilyl; LDA = lithium diisopropylamide; EDC = 1-Ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride; 4-DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

Figure 43 illustrates an olefin metathesis of diene **269** and synthesis of 4,4-ethano epothilone A analogs and **282-284**. Reagents and conditions: (a) 10 mol % of RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, CH2Cl2, 25 °C, 2 h, 37% (268) plus 35% (279); (b) 25% HF•Py in THF, 0 to 25 °C, 28 h, 65% (280), 62% (281); (c) CH2Cl2:CH3CN:Na2EDTA (1:2:1.5), 50 equiv of CF3COCH3, 11 equiv of NaHCO3, 7.0 equiv of Oxone®, 0 °C, 50% (267 or 282) plus 29% (282 or 267); 11% (283 or 284) plus 31% (284 or 283).

Figure 44 illustrates the olefin metathesis of C6-C7 diastereomeric diene 278 and synthesis of 4,4-ethano epothilone A analogs 289-292. Reagents and conditions: (a) 9 mol % of RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, CH2Cl2, 25 °C, 1 h, 18% (285) plus 58% (286); (b) 25% HF•Py in THF, 0 to 25 °C, 22 h, 54% (287), 76% (288); (c) CH2Cl2:CH3CN:Na2EDTA (4:4:1), 50 equiv of CF3COCH3, 16 equiv of NaHCO3, 10 equiv of Oxone®, 0 °C, 39% (289 or 290) plus 35% (290 or 289); 22% (291 or 292) plus 27% (292 or 291).

Figure 45 illustrates the molecular structure and retrosynthetic analysis of the 4,4-ethano analog of epothilone B (**267**). R1 =

TBS = SitBuMe$_2$.

Figure 46 illustrates the synthesis of ketone **294**. Reagents and
conditions: (a) O$_3$, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, -78 °C, 0.5 h; then 1.2 equiv. Ph3P, -
78 → 25 °C, 1 h, 90%; (b) 1.1 equiv. of LiAl(OtBu)3H, THF, -78 →
0 °C, 15 min; (c) 2.0 equiv. of TBSCl, 3.0 equiv. of Et3N, 0.02
equiv. of 4-DMAP, CH2Cl2, 0 → 25 °C, 12 h, 83% for 2 steps.

Figure 47 illustrates the total synthesis of 4,4-ethano analogs
of epothilone B. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.5 equiv. of LDA,
THF, 0 °C, 15 min; then 1.4 equiv. of **294** in THF, -78 → -60 °C, 1
h; then 1.0 equiv. of **75** in THF at -78 °C, 24% of **297** and 47% of
its 6S,7R-diastereoisomer **298** (*ca* 1 : 2 ratio); (b) 1.2 equiv. of
TBSOTf, 2.0 equiv. of 2,6-lutidine, CH2Cl2, 0 °C, 2 h, 92%; (c)
1.0 equiv. of CSA portionwise, CH2Cl2:MeOH (1 : 1), 0 → 25 °C,
0.5 h, 74%; (d) same as b, 89%; (e) same as c, 60%; (f) 2.0
equiv. of (COCl)2, 4.0 equiv. of DMSO, 6.0 equiv. of Et3N,
CH2Cl2, -78 → 0 °C, 1.0 h, 96%; (g) same as f, 69%; (h) 6.0
equiv. of NaClO2, 10.0 equiv. of 2-methyl-2-butene, 3.0 equiv. of
NaH2PO4, tBuOH:H2O (5:1), 25 °C, 0.5 h, 91%; (i) 6.0 equiv. of
TBAF, THF, 25 °C, 8 h, 62%; (j) same as h, 99%; (k) same as i,
50%; (l) 1.1 equiv. of 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride, 2.2 equiv.
of Et3N, THF, 0 °C, 1 h; then add to a solution of 2.0 equiv. of
4-DMAP in toluene (0.002 M based on **293**), 25 °C, 3 h, 70%; (m)
same as l, 72%; (n) 20% HF•pyr (by volume) in THF, 0 → 25 °C, 24
h, 92%; (o) same as n, 90%; (p) methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane,
MeCN, 0 °C, 86% (**267** : **311** *ca* 8 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers);
(q) same as p, 89% (**312** : **313** *ca* 2 : 1 ratio of
diastereoisomers).

Figure 48 illustrates ORTEP view of compound **309**.

Figure 49 illustrates the synthesis of key aldehydes **320**, **321**, **323** and **329**.

5

Figure 50 illustrates the solid phase strategy for the synthesis of epothilone analogs with key intermediates **330**, **331** and **332** and employing the metathesis approach.

10   Figure 51 illustrates the retrosynthetic analysis and strategy for the total synthesis of epothilone E and side chain epothilone analogs.   Aro   = aromatic moiety.

Figure 52 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone analogs via the
15   Stille coupling reaction.

Figure 53 illustrates the synthesis of recommended stannanes for the synthesis of epothilone analogs via the Stille coupling reaction.

20

Figure 54 shows a table of achieved compounds using the noted stannanes. Compound **356** and **357** are stereoisomers of each other wherein **356** is the cis olefin and **357** represents the trans olefin analog with indicated yield.

25

Figure 55 shows a table of achieved compounds using the noted stannanes. Compound **356** and **357** are stereoisomers of each other wherein **356** is the cis olefin and **357** represents the trans olefin analog with indicated yield.

Figure 56 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone E. Reagents
and conditions: (a) 33 equiv of H_2O_2, 60 equiv of CH_3CN, 9.0
equiv of $KHCO_3$, MeOH, 25 °C, 4 h, 65% (based on 50% conversion).

Figure 57 illustrates the synthesis of 26-hydroxycompounds.
Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.3 equiv. of Ac_2O, 1.0 equiv. of 4-
DMAP, EtOAc, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 95%; then 25% HF•pyr. (by volume) in
THF, 0 → 25 °C, 24 h, 92%; (b) 3.0 equiv. of pivaloyl chloride,
4.0 equiv. of Et_3N, 0.05 equiv. of 4-DMAP, CH_2Cl_2, 0 °C, 0.5 h,
93%; then desilylation as in (a), 90%; (c) 3.0 equiv. of
benzoyl chloride, 4.0 equiv. of Et_3N, 0.05 equiv. of 4-DMAP,
CH_2Cl_2, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 85%; then desilylation as in (a), 90%; (d)
5.0 equiv. of MnO_2, Et_2O, 25 °C, 3 h, 85%; (e) 5.0 equiv. of
$NaClO_2$, 70 equiv. of 2-methyl-2-butene, 2.5 equiv. of NaH_2PO_4,
$tBuOH:H_2O$ (5:1), 0 °C, 0.5 h, 98%; (f) CH_2N_2, Et_2O, 0 °C, 80%;
(g) 4.0 equiv. of Ph_3P, CCl_4, 75 °C, 24 h, 85%; then desilylation
as in (a), 86%; (h) 1.1 equiv. of NaH, 20 equiv. of MeI, DMF, 0
°C, 1 h, 65%; then desilylation as in (a), 89%; (i) 1.1 equiv. of
NaH, 20 equiv. of BnBr, DMF, 0 → 25 °C, 1 h, 40%; then
desilylation as in (a), 87%; (j) 1.1 equiv. of DAST, CH_2Cl_2, -78
→ 25 °C, 1 h, 60%; then desilylation as in (a), 85%; (k) 5.0
equiv. of MnO_2, Et_2O, 25 °C, 3 h, 90%; then 2.0 equiv. of
Ph_3P+CH_3Br-, 2.0 equiv. of LiHMDS, THF, 0 °C 85%; then
desilylation as in (a), 85%; (a') 1.1 equiv. of Ac_2O, 1.0 equiv.
of 4-DMAP, EtOAc, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 90%; (b') 3.0 equiv. of pivaloyl
chloride, 4.0 equiv. of Et_3N, 0.05 equiv. of 4-DMAP, CH_2Cl_2, 0
°C, 0.5 h, 90%; (c') 1.2 equiv. of benzoyl chloride, 4.0 equiv.
of Et_3N, 0.05 equiv. of 4-DMAP, CH_2Cl_2, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 75%; (d')
1.5 equiv. of TEMPO (0.008 M solution in CH_2Cl_2), 1.0 equiv. of
NaOCl (0.035 M solution in 5% aqueous $NaHCO_3$), 0.1 equiv of KBr

(0.2 M aqueous solution), CH2Cl2, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 75%; (e') 5.0

equiv. of NaClO$_2$, 70 equiv. of 2-methyl-2-butene, 2.5 equiv. of

NaH$_2$PO$_4$, tBuOH:H2O (5:1), 0 °C, 0.5 h, 95%; (f') CH2N2,

Et2O:EtOAc (1: 2), 0 °C, 2 h, 90%; (g') 4.0 equiv. of Ph3P,

5   CH3CN:CCl4 (1 : 3), 25 °C, 1 h, 85%; (h') 1.1 equiv. of NaH, 20

equiv. of MeI, DMF, 50%. Bn = benzyl; DAST = diethylaminosulfur

trifluoride; LiHMDS = lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; TEMPO =

2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy, free radical.

10   Figure 58 illustrates synthesis of 26- halogen substituted

epothilone analogs.

Figure 59 illustrates synthesis of 26- alkoxy substituted

epothilone analogs.

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Figure 60 illustrates synthesis of 26- ester substituted

epothilone analogs (top scheme) and 26- thio ether substituted

epothilone analogs (bottom scheme).

20   Figure 61 illustrates synthesis of 26- amine substituted

epothilone analogs.

Figure 62 illustrates synthesis of 26- aldhehyde substituted

epothilone analog **414** and 26- acid and ester substituted

25   epothilone analogs **415** and **416**.

Figure 63 illustrates epothilone structure activity

relationships (tubulin binding assay): **A:** 3S -stereochemistry

important; **B:** 4,4-ethano group not tolerated; **C:** 6R,7S-

stereochemistry crucial; **D**: 8S-stereochemistry important, 8,8-dimethyl group not tolerated; **E**: epoxide not essential for tubulin polymerization activity, but may be important for cytotoxicity; epoxide stereochemistry may be important; R group

5   important; both olefin geometries tolerated; **F**: 15S-stereochemistry important; **G**: bulkier group reduces activity; **H**: oxygen substitution tolerated; **I**: substitution important; **J**: heterocycle important.

10   Figure 64 shows a table of achieved compounds using both metathesis and esterification procedures with noted % tubulin polymerization accomplished via each analog.

Figure 65 shows a table of achieved compounds using both

15   metathesis and esterification procedures with noted % tubulin polymerization accomplished via each analog.

Figure 66 is as shown and noted as follows: [a] From Figures 64-65 [b] Assay performed as described vida supra; reaction

20   mixtures contained 10 mM purified tubulin, 0.7 M monosodium glutamate, 5% DMSO and drug; incubation was for 20 min at room temperature and reaction mixtures were centrifuged at 14,000 rpm; supernatant protein concentration was measured and the EC_{50} value is defined as the drug concentration resulting in a 50% reduction

25   in supernatant protein relative to control values; each EC50 value shown is an average obtained in 2-4 independent assays, with standard deviations within 20% of the average. [c] Cell growth was evaluated by measurement of increase in cellular protein. [d] The parental ovarian cell line, derived as a clone

of line A2780, was used to generate Taxol-resistant cell lines by
incubating the cells with increasing concentrations of Taxol with
verapamil; the cells were grown in the presence of drug for 96 h;
values shown in the Figure were single determinations, except for
those of Taxol, 1 and 2 (average of 6 determinations each); the
values for 1 and 2 are averages of data obtained with both
synthetic and natural samples (generously provided to E.H. by
Merck Research Laboratories), which did not differ significantly.
[e] The MCF7 cells were obtained from the National Cancer
Institute drug screening program; cells were grown in the
presence of drug for 48 h; each value represents an average of
two determinations. [f] Relative resistance is defined as the
IC_{50} value obtained for the β-tubulin mutant line divided by that
obtained for the parental cell line.

Figure 67 illustrates the structures and numbering of [n]-
epothilones A, where n = 1 - 5.

Figure 68 illustrates the synthesis of aldehydes **1015** and **1016**.
Reagents and conditions: (a) 2.0 equiv. of $Ph_3P^+CH_3,Br^-$, 1.98
equiv of NaHMDS, THF, 0 °C, 15 min; then 1.0 equiv of **1006** in
THF, 0 °C, 0.5 h, 95%; (b) 1.5 equiv. of 9-BBN 0.5 M, THF, 25
°C, 3 h; then 6 equiv. of 3 N NaOH and 6.0 equiv of 30% H_2O_2, 0
°C, 1 h, 85%; (c) 2.0 equiv of $(COCl)_2$, 4.0 equiv of DMSO, 6.0
equiv of Et_3N, CH_2Cl_2, -78 to 0 °C, 1.5 h, 98%; (d) 1.2 equiv of
1010, 1.2 equiv of NaHMDS, THF, 0 °C, 15 min; then add 1.0 equiv
of aldehyde **1006** or **1007**, 0 °C, 15 min, 77% (Z : E ca. 9 : 1) for
1011 or 83% (Z : E ca. 9 : 1) for **1012**; (e) 1.0 equiv of CSA
added portionwise over 1 h, CH_2Cl_2:MeOH (1 : 1), 0 to 25 °C, 0.5

h, 81% for **1013** and 61% for **1014**; (f) 2.0 equiv of SO$_3$•pyr., 10.0

equiv of DMSO, 5.0 equiv of Et$_3$N, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25 °C, 0.5 h, 81% for

1015 and 84% for **1016**. NaHMDS = sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide;

9-BBN = 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane; DMSO = dimethylsulfoxide; CSA

5   = 10-camphorsulfonic acid; TBS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl.

Figure 69 illustrates the synthesis of aldehydes **1033** and **1035**.

Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.5 equiv of I$_2$, 3.0 equiv of

imidazole, 1.5 equiv of Ph$_3$P, Et$_2$O:MeCN (3 : 1), 0 °C, 0.5 h,

10   95%; (b) 1.1 equiv of Ph$_3$P, neat, 100 °C, 2 h, 97%; (c) 1.5

equiv of Ph$_3$P, neat, 100 °C, 7 h, 99%; (d) 1.2 equiv of **1019** or

1021, 1.2 equiv of NaHMDS, THF, 0 °C, 15 min; then add 1.0 equiv

of aldehyde **1022**, 0 °C, 15 min, 85% (*Z* : *E ca* 9 : 1) for **1023**,

79% (*Z* : *E ca* 9 : 1) for **1026**; (e) 1.0 equiv of CSA added

15   portionwise over 1 h, CH$_2$Cl$_2$:MeOH (1 : 1), 0 TO 25 °C, 3 h, 99%

for **1024**, 95% for **1027**; (f) 1.5 equiv of I$_2$, 3.0 equiv of

imidazole, 1.5 equiv of Ph$_3$P, Et$_2$O:MeCN (3 : 1), 0 °C, 0.5 h,

84% for **1025**, 98% for **1028**; (g)1.5 equiv of **1029**, 1.5 equiv of

LDA, THF, 0 °C, 16 h; then 1.0 equiv of 1025 or 1028 in THF, -100

20   TO -20 °C, 10 h, 60% for 1030, or 82% for **1031**; (h) 2.5 equiv of

monoperoxyphthalic acid, magnesium salt (MMPP), MeOH:phosphate

buffer pH7 (1:1), 0 °C, 1 h, 99% for **32**, 96% for **1034**; (i) 2.0

equiv DIBAL, toluene, -78 °C, 1 h, 90% for **1033**, 81% for **1035**.

LDA = lithium diisopropylamide; DIBAL = diisobutylaluminum

25   hydride.

Figure 70 illustrates the synthesis of epothilone A analogs **1002-**

1005. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1.2 equiv of LDA, THF, 0 °C,

15 min; then 1.2 equiv of **1036** in THF, -78 °C, 1 h; then 1.0

equiv of aldehyde (**1015**, **1016**, **1033**, **1035**) in THF at -78 °C, 71%

for **1037** (single diastereoisomer), 72% for **1038** and its 6S,7R-

diastereoisomer (*ca.* 4 : 1 ratio), 77% for **1041** and its 6S,7R-

diastereoisomer (*ca.* 6 : 1 ratio), 60% for **1042** and its 6S,7R-

diastereoisomer (*ca.* 5 : 1 ratio); (b) 1.5 equiv of TBSOTf, 2.0

equiv of 2,6-lutidine, methylene chloride, 0 °C, 1 h, 94% for

1039, 93% for **1040**, 85% for **1043**, 95% for **1044**;   (c) 1.0 equiv of

CSA added portionwise over 1 h, methylene chloride:MeOH (1 : 1),

0 °C, 3 h, 77% for **1045**, 82% for **1046**, 91% for **1049**, 83% for

1050; (d) 2.0 equiv of (COCl)$_2$, 4.0 equiv of DMSO, 6.0 equiv of

Et$_3$N, CH2Cl2, -78 to 0 °C, 1.5 h, 93% for **1047**, 85% for **1048**, 99%

for **1051**, 95% for **1052**; (e) 5.0 equiv of NaClO$_2$, 10.0 equiv of 2-

methyl-2-butene, 2.5 equiv of NaH$_2$PO$_4$, tBuOH:H$_2$O (5:1), 0 °C, 1 h,

99% for **1053**, 95% for **1054**, 99% for **1057**, 98% for **1058**; (f) 6.0

equiv of TBAF, THF, 25 °C, 10 h, 92% for **1055**, 77% for **1056**, 85%

for **1059**, 85% for **1060**; (g) 2.5 equiv of 2,4,6-

trichlorobenzoylchloride, 5.0 equiv of Et$_3$N, THF, 0 to 25 °C, 1

h; then slow addition (1 mL/h) to a solution of 2.0 equiv of 4-

DMAP in toluene (0.005 M based on hydroxy acid), 70 °C, 0.5-8 h,

70% for **1061**, 82% for **1062**, 73% for **1065**, 75% for **1066**; (h) 20%

HF•pyr (by volume) in THF, 25 °C, 24 h, 82% for **1063**, 91% for

1064, 86% for **1067**, 71% for **1068**; (i)

methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane, MeCN, 0 °C, 54% for **1002**

(single diastereoisomer), 35% of **1003** and 35% of **1069** (*ca.* 1 : 1

ratio of diastereoisomers), 97% for **1004** and **1070** (*ca.* 6 : 1

ratio of diastereoisomers), 53% of **1005** and 26% of **1071** (*ca.* 2 :

1 ratio of diastereoisomers). Tf = triflate; TBAF = tetra-n-

butylammonium fluoride; 4-DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention is directed to epothilone analogs and
methods for producing such analogs using solid and solution phase
chemistries based on approaches used to synthesize epothilones A
and B (Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 35, 2399-2401
(1996); Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 36, 166-168
(1997); Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., 36, 525-527
(1997)).

The following examples illustrate methods for the total
synthesis of epothilone A (1), epothilone B (2), designed analogs
and the generation of epothilone libraries. The examples rely on
the olefin metathesis reaction and macrocyclization as a means to
form the macrocyclic ring. The disclosed methods promise the
discovery of anticancer agents which will be superior to existing
ones. The examples represent exemplary conditions which
demonstrate the versatility of the methodology and are not meant
to be restrictive with the models disclosed.

Example 1. Solution phase synthesis of epothilone A and B
and analogs using an olefin metathesis approach (Figures 1-
10)

A method using the olefin metathesis approach to
synthesize epothilone A (1) and several analogs (39-41, 42-44,
51-57, 58-60, 64-65, and 67-69) is described (Figures 1-10). In
this example, we describe the details of our olefin metathesis
approach to epothilone A (1) and its application to the synthesis

of several of its analogs. Key building blocks **6, 7** and **8** were constructed in optically active form and were coupled and elaborated to olefin metathesis precursor **4** *via* an aldol reaction and an esterification coupling. Olefin metathesis of compound **4**,

5   under the catalytic influence of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$ catalyst, furnished *cis-* and *trans*-cyclic olefins **3** and **48**. Epoxidation of **49** gave epothilone A (**1**) and several analogs, whereas epoxidation of **50** resulted in additional epothilones. Similar elaboration of isomeric as well as simpler intermediates resulted in yet another

10   series of epothilone analogs and model systems.

A.   Retrosynthetic Analysis and Strategy (Figure 2)

The structure of epothilone A (**1**) is characterized by a

15   16-membered macrocyclic lactone carrying a cis-epoxide moiety, two hydroxyl groups, two secondary methyl groups, and a gem dimethyl group, as well as a side-chain consisting of a trisubstituted double bond and a thiazole moiety (Figure 1). With its seven stereocenters and two geometrical elements,

20   epothilone A (**1**) presents a considerable challenge as a synthetic target, particularly with regard to stereochemistry and functional group sensitivity. In search for a suitable synthetic strategy, we sought to apply new principles of organic synthesis and, at the same time, retain optimum flexibility for structural

25   diversity and construction of libraries.

In recent years, the olefin metathesis reaction became a powerful tool for organic synthesis (For the development of the olefin metathesis as a ring forming reaction, see: Zuercher et

al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 6634-6640; Schwab et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 100-110; Grubbs et al. Acc. Chem. Res. 1995, 28, 446-452; Tsuji et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1980, 21, 2955-2959; Katz et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1976, 4247-4250; Katz et

5   al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1976, 4241-4254; Katz et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1976, 98, 606-608; Katz et al. Advances in Organomet. Chem. 1977, 16, 283-317).

      In particular, a number of publications report

10   application of this chemistry to the construction of macrocycles (For a number of applications of the olefin metathesis reaction in medium and large ring synthesis, see: Borer et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1994, 35, 3191-3194; Clark et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117, 12364-12365; Houri et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117,

15   2943-2944; Fürstner et al. J. Org. Chem. 1996, 61, 3942-3943; Martin et al. Tetrahedron 1996, 52, 7251-7264; Xu et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 10926-10927).

      Inspection of the structure of epothilone A (1; Figure

20   2) reveals the intriguing possibility of applying the olefin metathesis reaction to bis(terminal) olefin 4 to yield the cis-olefin containing macrocyclic lactone 3, which could be converted to the natural product by simple epoxidation, as retrosynthetically outlined in Figure 2. Daring as it was, this

25   strategy has the potential of delivering both the cis- and trans-cyclic olefins corresponding to 4 for structural variation. Proceeding with the retrosynthetic analysis, an esterification reaction was identified as a means to allow disconnection of 4 to its components, carboxylic acid 5 and secondary alcohol 6. The

aldol moiety in **5** allows the indicated disconnection, defining the aldehyde **7** and keto acid **8** as potential intermediates. Carboxylic acid **8** can then be traced to intermediate **9**, whose asymmetric synthesis via allylboration of the known keto aldehyde

5   **12** is straightforward. An asymmetric allylboration can also be envisioned as a means to construct alcohol **6,** leading to precursor **10,** which can be derived from the known thiazole derivative **11.** This retrosynthetic analysis led to a highly convergent and flexible synthetic strategy, the execution of

10   which proved to be highly rewarding in terms of delivering epothilone A (**1**) and a series of analogs of this naturally occurring substance for biological screening (Figure 2).

B.   Construction of Key Building Blocks and Models as

15   illustrated in Figures 3 - 6

As a prelude to the total synthesis, a number of building blocks were synthesized and utilized in model studies. Thus, fragments **7, 18a, 18b** and **21** (Figure 3; schemes A-C) were

20   targeted for synthesis. Aldehyde **7** was constructed by two different routes, one of which is summarized in Figure 3A. Thus, Oppolzer's acylated sultam derivative **13** (Oppolzer et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1989, 30, 5603-1989; Oppolzer et al. Pure & Appl. Chem. 1990, 62, 1241-1250) was alkylated with 5-iodo-1-

25   pentene in the presence of sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS) to furnish compound **14** as a single diastereoisomer (by ^{1}H NMR). Lithium aluminum hydride reduction of **14** gave alcohol **15** in 60% overall yield from sultam **13.** Oxidation of **15** with tetrapropylammonium perruthenate(VII) (TPAP) and 4-methyl-

morpholine-N-oxide (NMO) yielded the desired aldehyde **7** in 95%
yield.

5   The synthesis of the two antipodal alcohols **18a** and **18b**
is outlined in Figure 3B. Thus, glycidols **16a** and **16b** were
converted to the corresponding *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl ethers
(OTPS) **17a** (90% yield) and **17b** (94% yield), respectively, by a
standard procedure (TPSCl, imidazole), and then to **18a** (86%
yield) and **18b** (83% yield) by reaction with the vinyl cuprate
10   reagent derived from copper(I) cyanide and vinyllithium.

Figure 3C summarizes the synthesis of the third
required building block, keto acid **21**, starting with the known
and readily available keto aldehyde **12** (Inuka et al. J. Org.
15   Chem. 1967, 32, 404-407). Condensation of **12** with the sodium
salt of phosphonate **19** produced α,β-unsaturated ester **20** in 99%
yield. Cleavage of the *tert*-butyl ester with CF_3COOH in
Methylene chloride resulted in a 99% yield of carboxylic acid **21**.

20   With the requisite fragments in hand, we turned our
attention to a feasibility study of the olefin metathesis
strategy. Figure 4 summarizes the results of our work in this
area. Thus, coupling of fragments **18a** and **21**, mediated by the
action of EDC and 4-DMAP, led to ester **22a** in 86% yield. Aldol
25   condensation of the lithium enolate of keto ester **22a** (generated
by the action of LDA) and aldehyde **7** resulted in the formation of
aldols **23** and **24** in ca. 4:3 ratio. Chromatographic separation
allowed the isolation of pure **23** (42% yield) and **24** (33% yield).
The stereochemical assignments of compounds **23** and **24** were based

on an X-ray crystallographic analysis of a subsequent
intermediate as will be described below. In Figure 4, exposure
of **23** to the $RuCl_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$ catalyst in Methylene chloride
solution under high-dilution conditions at 25°C for 12 hours
5   resulted in clean formation of a single trans-macrocyclic olefin
(**25**) ($J_{12,13}$ = 15.5 Hz) in 85% yield. Similar treatment of **24**
generated the diastereomeric trans-olefin **26** ($J_{12,13}$ = 15.2 Hz) as
the sole product in 79% yield. Desilylation of **25** and **26** with
TBAF and AcOH in THF at 25°C gave dihydroxy lactones **27** (92%
10   yield) and **28** (95% yield, mp 128-129°C, EtOAc-hexanes),
respectively.

X-ray crystallographic analysis of macrocyclic diol **28**
revealed the trans nature of the double bond and defined the
15   stereochemistry of all stereogenic centers. Comparison of the ^{1}H
NMR spectra of **26** and **28** with those of **25** ($J_{12,13}$ = 15.5 Hz), **27**,
31 ($J12,13$ = 15.7 Hz) and **32** (vide infra) supported the trans
geometry of the double bond generated by the olefin metathesis,
and the C6-C7 stereochemistry. Therefore, the original
20   assignment (Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1996, 35,
2399-2401) of the cis geometry for this double bond and the C6-C7
stereochemistry of the aldol products in these model systems
should now be revised as shown. Ironically, it was this
erroneous, but encouraging assignment that let us to embark on
25   the final plan to synthesize epothilone A by the olefin
metathesis approach. As events unfolded (vide infra), the real
system produced both the cis- and the trans-cyclic olefins and
the metathesis approach turned out to be fruitful.

For the purposes of analog synthesis, the 15R fragment **18b** was utilized in these studies as well, as shown in Figure 5. Coupling of **18b** and **21** with DCC and 4-DMAP led to a 95% yield of ester **22b**, the enantiomer of **22a**. LDA-mediated aldol

5   condensation of **22b** with aldehyde **7** furnished aldols **29** (54% yield) and **30** (24% yield), which are diastereomeric with **23** and **24** of Figure 4. Olefin metathesis of **29** and **30** with the $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$ catalyst led to cyclic systems **31** ($J_{12,13} = 15.7$ Hz) (80% yield) and **32** ($J_{12,13} = 15.4$ Hz) (81% yield),

10   respectively. Compounds **27**, **28**, **31** and **32** may serve as suitable precursors for the construction of a series of designed epothilones for biological investigations. At this juncture, however, it was considered more urgent to investigate the compatibility of the thiazole side-chain with the conditions of

15   olefin metathesis and epoxidation.

To this end, the chemistry shown in Figure 6 was studied. The enolate of keto acid **21** (2.3 equivalents of LDA, THF, −78°C) reacted with aldehyde **7** to afford hydroxy acids **33**

20   and **34** as a mixture of C6-C7 (ca 2:3 by ^{1}H NMR) in good yield. This mixture was coupled with alcohol **6** in the presence of EDC and 4-DMAP, to afford two diastereomeric esters, **35** and **36** (29% and 44% yield, respectively, for two steps). Both products, **35** and **36** were subjected to the olefin metathesis reaction, and we

25   were delighted to observe a smooth ring closure leading to trans-macrocycles **37** ($J_{12,13} = 15.5$ Hz) (86%) and **38** ($J_{12,13} = 15.0$ Hz) (66%). With cyclized product **37** and **38** in hand, we then proceeded to demonstrate the feasibility of epoxidizing the C12-C13 double bond in the presence of the sulfur and olefin

functionalities in the thiazole side chain. Thus, treatment of both **37** and **38** with 0.9-1.2 equivalents of mCPBA in $CHCl_3$ at 0°C resulted in the formation of epoxides **39** (or **40**) (40%), **40** (or **39**) (25%, stereochemistry unassigned), and **41** (18%,

5   stereochemistry unassigned), as well as **42** (or **43**) (22%), **43** (or **42**) (11%) and **44** (7%) along with some unidentified side products. These results paved the way for the final drive towards epothilone A (**1**). More recently we found that methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane (Yang et al. J. Org. Chem. 1995,

10   60, 3887-3889) gives superior results in the epoxidation reactions in regard to regioselectivity and yields. Thus, olefins **37** and **38** were converted to epoxides **39** (or **40**) (45%) and **40** (or **39**) (28%), and epoxides **42** (or **43**) (60%) and **43** (or **42**) (15%), respectively. No side-chain epoxidation was observed in

15   either case.

C. Total Synthesis of Epothilone A and Analogs

Encouraged by the results of the model studies

20   described above, we proceeded to assemble epothilone A (**1**). Figure 7 shows the initial stages of the construction beyond the key building blocks **6-8**. Thus, aldol condensation of **8** (2.3 equivalents of LDA) with aldehyde **7** afforded diastereomeric products **45** and **46** (ca 3:2 ratio by ^1H NMR), which were coupled

25   as a mixture with allylic alcohol **6** in the presence of EDC and 4-DMAP, to afford, after chromatographic purification, pure esters **4** (52% overall from **8**) and **43** (31% overall from **8**).

The olefin metathesis reaction of **4** (6R,7S

stereochemistry as proven by conversion to epothilone A)

proceeded smoothly in the presence of the $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$

catalyst, as shown in Figure 8, to afford cyclic systems **8** ($J_{12,13}$

= 10.5 Hz) (46%) and **48** ($J_{12,13}$ = 15.0 Hz) (39%). The silyl ethers

5   from **3** and **48** were removed by exposure to CF_3COOH in Methylene

chloride, affording dihydroxy compounds **49** (90% yield) and **50**

(92% yield), respectively.

The cis-olefin **49** was converted to epothilone A (**1**) by

10   the action of mCPBA (0.8-1.2 equivalents) in a reaction that, in

addition to **1** (35% yield), produced the isomeric epoxides **51** (13%

yield), **52** (or **53**) (9% yield, stereochemistry unassigned) and **53**

(or **52**) (7% yield, stereochemistry unassigned), as well as

bis(epoxides) **54** (or **55**) and **55** (or **54**) (10% total yield,

15   stereochemistry unassigned). Reaction of olefin **49** with excess

mCPBA (1.3-2.0 equivalents) gave a different product

distribution: **1** (15%), **51** (10%), **52** (or **53**) (10%), **53** (or **52**)

(8%), **54** (or **55**) (8%), **55** (or **54**) (7%), **56** (5%), and **57** (5%).

The action of dimethyldioxirane (Murray et al. J. Org. Chem.

20   1985, 50, 2847-2853) (Methylene chloride, 0°C) on **49** gave mainly

1 (50%) and **51** (15%), together with small amounts of **53** (or **54**)

and **54** (or **53**) (10% total yield).

However, we found that the preferred procedure for this

25   epoxidation was the one employing methyl(trifluoro-

methyl)dioxirane (CH_3CN, Na_2EDTA, $NaHCO_3$, Oxone®, 0°C; Yang et al.

J. Org. Chem. 1995, 60, 3887-3889), a method that furnished

epothilone A (**1**) in 62% yield, together with smaller amount of

its α-epoxide epimer **51** (13% yield). Chromatographically

purified synthetic epothilone A (**1**) exhibited identical properties to those of an authentic sample (TLC, HPLC, $[\alpha]_D$, IR, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, and Mass spec). Further, epoxidation of pure **1** with mCPBA (0.8-1.1 equivalents) resulted in the formation of

5   bis(epoxides) **54** (or **55**) (35%) and **55** (or **54**) (32%) along with sulfoxide **57** (6%), confirming the C12-C13 stereochemical assignments shown in Figure 8. Under similar conditions, α-isomeric epoxide **51** was recovered unreacted.

10   The trans-olefinic compound **50** gave rise to another series of epothilones A (**58-60**) as shown in Figure 9. Thus, epoxidation of **50** with 1.0 equivalent of mCPBA furnished compounds **58** (or **59**) (5%, stereochemistry unassigned), **59** (or **58**) (5%, stereochemistry unassigned) and **60** (60%, stereochemistry

15   unassigned). Similarly, epoxidation of **50** with 1.0 equivalent of dimethyldioxirane resulted in the formation of **58** (or **59**) (10%), **59** (or **58**) (10%) and **60** (40%). Interestingly, however, the action of methyl(trifluoro-methyl)dioxirane led only to **58** (or **59**) (45%) and **59** (or **58**) (35%) in a much cleaner fashion.

20

In order to expand the epothilone A library, we utilized the 6S,7R-stereoisomer **61** (obtained from **47** by CF₃COOH-induced desilylation in 90% yield) in the olefin metathesis reaction, to afford cyclic compounds **62** ($J_{12,13}$ = 9.8 Hz) (20%) and

25   **63** ($J_{12,13}$ = 15.0 Hz) (69%) (Figure 10). Epoxidation of the dihydroxy macrocyclic compound **62** with mCPBA (0.8-1.2 equivalents) in CHCl₃ at -20 to 0°C gave isomeric epoxides **64** (or **65**) (25%) and **65** (or **64**) (23%). Side-chain epoxide **66** was not isolated in this case. Similarly, diol **63** furnished **67** (or **68**)

(24%), **68** (or **67**) (19%), and **69** (31%) under the same reaction conditions.   The stereochemistry of epothilones **64-69** remains unassigned.   Again, epoxidation of compounds **62** and **63** using methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane resulted in epoxides **64** (or **65**)

5   (58%) and **65** (or **64**) (29%), and in epoxides **67** (or **68**) (44%) and **68** (or **67**) (21%), respectively, in a cleaner fashion (Figure 10).

In example 1, we illustrate methods culminating in the total synthesis of epothilone A (**1**) and of analogs by an olefin

10   metathesis approach.   Furthermore, besides defining the scope and limitations of this new methodology in total synthesis, the methods provide a series of epothilone A analogs for biological investigations and further chemical explorations.   The high convergence and relative simplicity of the chemistry involved in

15   this construction make this strategy amenable to combinatorial synthesis for the generation of large libraries of these structures, as illustrated in a later example.

Example 2. Solution phase synthesis of epothilone A and B

20   and analogs using a macrolactonization approach as illustrated in Figures 11-19.

In this example, we illustrate methods for the total synthesis of both epothilones A (**1**) and B (**2**) and of a number of

25   analogs using our macrolactonization strategy (Nicolaou Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1997, 36, 525-527).   The reported strategy relies on a macrolactonization approach and features selective epoxidation of the macrocycle double bond in precursors **70** and **71** (Figure 1), respectively, as well as high convergency and

flexibility. Building blocks **76-79** and **82** were constructed by asymmetric processes and coupled *via* Wittig, aldol, and macrolactonization reactions to afford the basic skeleton of epothilones and that of several of their analogs by a relatively

5   short route. The utilization of intermediate **81**, obtained *via* a stereoselective Wittig reaction and its Enders coupling to SAMP hydrazone **80** (Figure 17), in combination with a stereoselective aldol reaction with the modified substrate **136** (Figure 19) improved the stereoselectivity and efficiency of the total

10   synthesis of these new and highly potent microtubule binding antitumor agents.

A.   Retrosynthetic Analysis

15   Figure 11 outlines the macrolactonization-based retrosynthetic analysis of epothilones A (**1**) and B (**2**). Thus, retrosynthetic removal of the epoxide oxygen from **1** and **2** reveals the corresponding Z-olefins, **70** and **71**, as potential precursors, respectively. The second major retrosynthetic step along this

20   route is the disconnection of the macrocyclic ring at the lactone site, leading to hydroxy acids **72** and **73** as possible key intermediates. Moving further along the retrosynthetic path, an aldol-type disconnection allows the generation of keto acid **76** as a common intermediate, and aldehydes **74** and **75** as reasonable

25   building blocks for **72** and **73**, respectively. Keto acid **76** can be envisioned to arise from an asymmetric allylboration of the corresponding aldehyde, followed by appropriate elaboration of the terminal olefin. The larger intermediates, **74** and **75**, can be disconnected by two slightly different ways. The first

disconnection (route a) involves a retro-Wittig type reaction accompanied by a number of functional group interchanges, leading to compounds **77**, **78** and **79**. The second disconnection, specifically sought for its potential to address the geometry issue of the trisubstituted double bond of epothilone B (**2**) (route b), involves: (i) a retro-Enders alkylation, leading to hydrazone **80** and iodide **81**; and (ii) a retro-Wittig type disconnection of the latter intermediate (**81**) to reveal aldehyde **82** and stabilized ylide **83** as potential building segments. An asymmetric allylboration of **82** then points to Brown's chiral allylborane, and an aldehyde carrying the required thiazole moiety as potential starting points.

B. <u>Total Synthesis</u>

1. <u>Construction of Building Blocks (Figures 12-13)</u>:

The strategy derived from the retrosynthetic analysis discussed above (Figure 1), required building blocks **76-79**, **82**, and related compounds. Their construction in optically active form proceeded as follows. Figure 12 summarizes the synthesis of keto acid **76** starting with the known keto aldehyde **84**. Thus, addition of (+)-Ipc$_2$B(allyl) to **84** in ether at $-100°C$ resulted in the formation of enantiomerically enriched alcohol **85** (74% yield, ee >98% by Mosher ester determination). Silylation of **85** with tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate (TBSOTf) furnished, in 98% yield, silyl ether **86**. The conversion of terminal olefin **86** to carboxylic acid **76** was carried out in two steps: (i) ozonolysis in Methylene chloride at $-78°C$ followed by exposure to Ph$_3$P to give aldehyde **87** (90% yield); and (ii) oxidation of **87** with

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$NaClO_2$ in the presence of 2-methyl-2-butene and NaH_2PO_4 in tBuOH-H_2O (5:1) (93% yield).

The synthesis of the thiazole-containing fragments **82** and **79** was accomplished as shown in Figure 12. Thus, the known thiazole derivative **88** was reduced with DIBAL (1.6 equivalents, Methylene chloride, -78°C) to aldehyde **89** (90% yield), which reacted with the appropiate stabilized ylide [$Ph_3P=C(Me)CHO$] in benzene at 80°C to afford the required (E)-α,ß-unsaturated-aldehyde **90** in 98% yield. Addition of (+)-Ipc_2B(allyl) to **90** in ether/pentane at -100°C gave allylic alcohol **91** in 96% yield (>97% ee by Mosher ester analysis). Protection of the hydroxyl group in **91** as a TBS ether (TBSCl, imid., DMF, 99% yield), followed by chemoselective dihydroxylation (OsO_4 cat., NMO) of the terminal olefin (95% yield) and $Pb(OAc)_4$ cleavage of the resulting diol (98% yield), furnished aldehyde **82** via intermediate **92**. Finally, $NaBH_4$ reduction of **82** (96% yield), followed by iodination (I_2, imidazole, Ph_3P, 89% yield) and phosphonium salt formation (Ph_3P, neat, Δ, 98% yield) gave the requisite fragment **79** via the intermediacy of alcohol **93** and iodide **94**.

The construction of aldehyde **77** and ketone **78** proceeded from SAMP hydrazone **80** as shown in Figure 13. Thus, reaction of propionaldehyde with SAMP, furnished **80**, which upon sequential treatment with LDA (THF, 0°C) and 4-iodo-1-benzyloxybutane (THF, -100 to 0°C) led to compound **95** in 92% yield and >98% de (^{1}H NMR). Cleavage of the hydrazone moiety by exposure to ozone (Methylene chloride, -78°C, 77% yield), or by treatment with MeI

at 60°C followed by acidic workup (aq HCl, 86% yield), followed by NaBH$_4$ reduction of the resulting aldehyde (**96**), furnished alcohol **97** in 98% yield. The latter compound (**97**) was then silylated with TBSCl in Methylene chloride in the presence of

5   Et$_3$N and 4-DMAP to afford silyl ether **98** in 95% yield. Cleavage of the benzyl ether in **98** by hydrogenolysis [H$_2$, Pd(OH)$_2$ cat., THF, 50 psi], gave primary alcohol **99** (95% yield), which was smoothly oxidized to the desired aldehyde **77** under Swern conditions [(COCl)$_2$, DMSO, Et$_3$N, 98% yield]. Addition of MgMgBr

10   to **77** proceeded in 84% yield, and was followed by TPAP-NMO oxidation of the resulting secondary alcohol (**100**) to give the other required building block, ketone **78**, in 96% yield (Figure 13).

15   With the appropriate building blocks at hand the convergent approach to epothilones A (**1**) and B (**2**) could now enter its second phase.

     2.   <u>Total Synthesis of Epothilones A as illustrated in</u>

20   <u>Figure 14</u>

     The couplings of building blocks **76**, **77** and **79** and the total synthesis of epothilone A (**1**) and its 6S,7R-diastereoisomers (**111** and **112**) are shown in Figure 14. Thus,

25   generation of the ylide from phosphonium salt **79** with sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS), followed by reaction with aldehyde **77** resulted in the formation of the desired Z-olefin **101** (J$_{12,13}$ = 10.8 Hz, obtained from decoupling experiments) as the predominant product in 77% yield, [Z:E ca 9:1; the minor isomer

(E) was removed chromatographically in subsequent steps].
Parenthetically, key intermediate **101** was also prepared by Wittig
coupling of phosphonium salt **114** and aldehyde **82** in a reversal of
the reacting functionalities of the two fragments as shown in

5   Figure 15.   Thus, alcohol **99** was directly converted to iodide **113**
by the action of I_2, imidazole, and Ph_3P (91% yield), and then to
phosphonium salt **114** by heating with Ph_3P (91% yield).
Generation of the ylide from **114** with equimolar amounts of NaHMDS
in THF, followed by reaction with aldehyde **82** yielded Z-olefin

10   **101** in 69% and in ca 9:1 ratio with its E-isomer.

Returning to Figure 14, selective desilylation of the
primary hydroxyl group from **101**, was achieved by the action of
camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) in MeOH:Methylene chloride (1:1),

15   leading to hydroxy compound **102** in 86% yield.   Oxidation of **102**
to aldehyde **74** was then carried out using $SO_3 \cdot pyr.$, DMSO and Et_3N
(94% yield).   With the availability of **74**, we were then in a
position to investigate its aldol condensation with keto acid **76**.
It was found that the optimum conditions for this coupling

20   reaction required generation of the dilithioderivative of **76** (1.2
equivalents) with 3.0 equivalents of lithium diisopropylamide
(LDA) in THF (−78 to −40°C), followed by addition of aldehyde **74**
(1.0 equivalent), resulting in the formation of a mixture of the
desired product **103a** and its 6S,7R-diastereoisomer **103b** in ca 1:1

25   ratio and in high yield.   Despite the lack of stereoselectivity
in this reaction, the result was welcome at least with regard to
the prospect it provided for the construction of the 6S,7R-
diastereoisomer of epothilones A and B.   This mixture was then
carried through to the stage of carboxylic acids **105** and **106**

(Figure 14), where it was chromatographically separated to its components. Thus, exposure of **103a/103b** to excess of TBSOTf and 2,6-lutidine furnished a mixture of tetra-silylated products **104a/104b,** which was then briefly treated with K_2CO_3 in $MeOH_2$ to afford, after silica gel flash or preparative layer chromatography, carboxylic acids **105** (31% overall yield from **7**) and **106** (30% overall yield from **74**) (**105:** Rf = 0.61; 39: Rf = 0.70, silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride). The indicated stereochemistry at C7 and C6 in compounds **105** and **106** was assigned later and was based on the successful conversion of **105** to epothilone A (**1**) as described below.

At this stage, it was necessary to selectively remove the TBS group from the allylic hydroxyl group of **105,** so as to allow macrolactonization of the seco-acid substrate (**72**). This goal was achieved by treatment of 38 with tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in THF at 25°C, generating the desired hydroxy acid **72** in 78% yield. The key macrolactonization reaction of **72** was carried out using the Yamaguchi method (2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride, Et_3N, 4-DMAP) at 25°C, affording compound **108** in 90% yield. Removal of both TBS groups from **108** (CF_3COOH, Methylene chloride, 0°C) furnished diol **70** in 92% yield. Finally, treatment of **70** with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane led cleanly to epothilone A (**1**) (62% yield) and its α-epoxide epimer (13% yield). Synthetic epothilone A (**1**) was chromatographically purified (preparative thin layer chromatography, silica gel) and exhibited identical properties to those of an authentic sample (TLC, HPLC, [α]D, IR, ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR and HRMS).

A similar sequence was followed for the synthesis of the 6S,7R-diastereoisomers **111** and **112** of epothilone A (1) from compound **106** (Figure 14) via intermediates **107** (82% yield from **106**), **109** (85% yield from **107**), and **110** (95% yield from **109**).

5   Epothilone **111** was obtained as the major product, together with its α-epoxide epimer **112** (87% total yield, ca 2:1 ratio) from olefinic precursor **110** by methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane epoxidation.

10   3.   Total Synthesis of Epothilones B (Figure 16)

The first approach to epothilone B (2) was designed with the aim of delivering, not only the natural substance, but also its 12S-diastereoisomer **125** (Figure 16), which in turn

15   required the generation of both 12Z- and 12E-olefins. To this end, the ylide generated from phosphonium salt **79** with equimolar amounts of NaHMDS in THF, was reacted with ketone **78** to afford a mixture of Z- and E-olefins **115** (ca 1:1 ratio) in 73% total yield. This mixture was carried through the sequence to the

20   stage of carboxylic acids **119** and **120** (see Figure 16 for details), which were chromatographically separable. Carboxylic acid **120** (mixture of geometrical isomers) with the wrong stereochemistry at C6 and C7 (6S,7R) was abandoned at this stage, whereas the mixture of Z- and E-isomers **119** with the correct

25   stereochemistry at C6 and C7 (6R,7S) was taken to the macrolactone stage (compounds **121** and **122**) via hydroxy acid 6', by: (i) selective desilylation of the C15 hydroxyl group (TBAF, THF, 75% yield); and (ii) Yamaguchi cyclization (37% yield of **121**, plus 40% of **122**). Deprotection of bis(silylether) **121** by

treatment with CF$_3$COOH in Methylene chloride afforded diol **71** in 91% yield. Finally, epoxidation of **71** with mCPBA in benzene at 3°C gave epothilone B (**2**), together with its α-epoxide epimer **124** in 66% total yield and ca 5:1 ratio (^{1}H NMR) while the use of dimethyldioxirane, gave **2** and **124** in 75% total yield in the same ratio (ca 5 : 1 in favor of **2**). Epoxidation of **71** with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane in CH$_3$CN at 0°C improved the yield of epothilone B (**2**) and its α-epimer **124** to 85%, but did not significantly change the diastereoselectivity of the reaction. Epothilone B (**2**) was purified by silica gel preparative layer chromatography and exhibited identical properties (TLC, HPLC, [α]$_D$, IR, ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR, and HRMS) with those of an authentic sample.

By the same sequence, and in similar yields, the macrocycle **122** containing the E-endocyclic double bond (Figure 16), was converted to the 12S-epimeric epothilone B **125** and its α-epoxy epimer **126** via dihydroxy macrocyclic compound **123** (epoxidation with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane).

In order to improve the efficiency of the route to epothilone B (**2**), a more stereoselective total synthesis was devised and executed as follows. Figure 17 addresses the stereoselective construction of intermediate **75** with the 12Z-geometry. Thus, condensation of the stabilized ylide **83** (obtained from 4-bromo-1-butene by: (i) phosphonium salt formation; (ii) anion formation with NaHMDS; and (iii) quenching with MeOC(O)Cl) with aldehyde **82** proceeded smoothly to afford olefinic compound **127** in 95% yield and as a single isomer.

Reduction of the methyl ester in **127** with DIBAL resulted in the formation of allylic alcohol **128** (98% yield), which was deoxygenated by first reacting it with Ph_3P-CCl_4, and thence with $LiEt_3BH$, to afford the desired trisubstituted 12Z-olefin **130**, via

5   chloride **129**, in 82% overall yield. The latter compound **130** was regioselectively hydroborated with 9-BBN and converted to the primary alcohol **131** (91%), which was then treated with I_2-imidazole-Ph_3P to afford iodide **81** (92% yield). This iodide was then used in an Enders alkylation reaction with SAMP hydrazone **80**

10   to give compound **132** as a single isomer (^1H NMR) and in 70% yield. Treatment of hydrazone **132** with monoperoxyphthalic acid magnesium salt (MMPP) in MeOH:phosphate pH 7 buffer (1:1) resulted in clean conversion to nitrile **133** (80% yield), which formed aldehyde **75** (82% yield) upon exposure to DIBAL at $-78°C$ in

15   toluene solution.

The homogeneous aldehyde **75** was converted to epothilone B (**2**) by the sequence depicted in Figure 18. Thus, condensation of the dianion of **76** with **75** as before (Figure 16), produced two

20   diastereoisomers, **117a** (6R,7S stereoisomer) and **117b** (6S,7R stereoisomer) in high yield, and in ca 1.3:1.0 ratio (**117a:117b**). This mixture was carried through the indicated sequence to carboxylic acids **119** (32% overall yield from **75**) and **119** (28% overall yield from **75**), which were separated by silica gel

25   preparative layer or flash column chromatography and taken individually further along the sequence as described for the corresponding stereoisomeric mixtures shown in Figure 16. Thus, **119** was selectively deprotected with TBAF to afford hydroxy acid **73** (73% yield), which was then cyclized to macrolactone **121** in

77% yield by the Yamaguchi method. The conversion of **121** to epothilone B (**2**) and its α-epoxide epimer **119** has already been described above (Figure 16).

In an effort to improve the diastereoselectivity of the aldol condensation between C1-C6 and C7-C15 fragments, the following chemistry was explored (Figure 19). Thus, ketone **136** (prepared from ketone **87**, Figure 12, by selective reduction, followed by silylation) was converted to its enolate with stoichiometric amounts of LDA and reacted with aldehyde **75** (Z-isomer), affording coupling products **137** and **138** in 85% total yield and ca 3:1 ratio, with the desired compound **137** predominating as proven by its conversion to **119** and epothilone B (**2**). Thus, chromatographic purification (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) led to **137**, which was efficiently transformed to the previously synthesized intermediate **119** (Figure 18) as follows. The newly generated hydroxyl group in **137** was silylated with TBSOTf-2,6-lutidine to furnish **139** (96% yield), which was then selectively desilylated at the primary position by the mild action of camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) in MeOH-Methylene chloride, leading to **140** (85%). Finally, sequential oxidation of the primary alcohol with $(COCl)_2$-DMSO-Et_3N (95% yield) and $NaClO_2$-NaH_2PO_4 (90% yield) led to hydroxy acid **119** via aldehyde **141**. The conversion of **119** to **2** has already been described above (Figure 18). This sequence represents a stereoselective and highly efficient synthesis of epothilone B (**2**) and opens the way for the construction of further analogs within this important family of microtubule binding agents.

The chemistry described in this example defines a concise methodology for the construction of epothilones A (1) and B (2) based on a macrolactonization strategy, and which enjoys convergency and flexibility for structural diversity. The

5 methodology is not limited to epothilones A (1) and B (2), but can be extended to numerous intermediates and structural analogs included herein. In addition, the resultant analogs will play a crucial role in elucidating structure-activity relationships of these new substances and in determining their relevance to cancer

10 chemotherapy. Binding assays, vida infra, have demonstrated that compounds 70, 71, 123 and 125 show binding affinities to microtubules comparable to those of epothilones A (1), B (2), and Taxol™.

15 Example 3: <u>Solid phase synthesis of the epothilones as illustrated in Figures 20-21 and Figures 49-50.</u>

20 In this example, we demonstrate the first solid phase synthesis of epothilone A (1) and the total synthesis of epothilone B (2), the generation of a small epothilone library, and the identification of a synthetic epothilone that interacts with tubulin more potently than epothilones A (1) and B (2) and

25 Taxol (Figures 20-24 and Figures 49-50). The solid phase construction of 1 may herald a new era of natural products synthesis and, together with the solution phase synthesis of 2, paves the way for the generation of large combinatorial libraries of these important molecules for biological screening.

The strategy for the solid phase synthesis of epothilone A (1) was based on the retrosynthetic analysis indicated in Figure 20 (Nicolaou et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 35, 2399-2401 (1996); Yang et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 36, 166-168 (1997)). Thus, it was anticipated that the three requisite fragments (143-145), one on a solid support (145), would be coupled together sequentially through an aldol reaction, an esterification reaction, and an olefin metathesis reaction, the latter simultaneously cyclizing and liberating the product from the solid support (144+145+143 leads to 142 which leads to 141; Figure 20). A simple desilylation and epoxidation reaction would then complete the total synthesis of epothilone A (1) and analogues thereof (141 leads to 1; Figure 20). The outlook for obtaining two products at each of the aldol, metathesis, and epoxidation steps was considered advantageous for the purposes of library generation.

As illustrated in Figure 21, Merrifield resin (146) was converted to phosphonium salt 147 in >90% yield by sequential reaction with: (i) 1,4-butanediol-NaH-n-Bu$_4$NI catalyst; (ii) Ph$_3$P-iodine-imidazole; and (iii) Ph$_3$P. Preferred alternative resins, other than the Merrifield resin, employable in this procedure include PEG-polystyrene, hydroxymethyl polystyrene, formyl polystyrene, aminomethyl polystyrene and phenolic polystyrene. Ylide 148 generated from 147 by the action of NaHMDS in THF:DMSO at 25°C, reacted with aldehyde 149 at 0°C to form olefinic compound 150 in >70% yield. The geometry of the double bond in 150 was tentatively assigned as Z, but its geometry was neither rigorously determined nor did it matter for

our purposes. Desilylation of **150** with HF•pyr., followed by Swern oxidation of the resulting primary alcohol furnished aldehyde **145** in high yield (>95%). The aldol condensation of the polymer-bound aldehyde **145** with the dianion derived from keto

5   acid **144** in the presence of $ZnCl_2$ in THF gave a mixture of diastereoisomers (ca 90% yield, ca 1:1 ratio). Finally, introduction of the heterocyclic segment **143** onto the growing substrate was achieved by esterification, leading to the required precursor **152** in ca 80% yield. Exposure of **152** to

10 $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$ catalyst (**153**) in Methylene chloride at 25°C released from the resin olefinic compounds **154-156** and **141** (52% total yield, **154:155:156:141** ca 3:3:1:3 as determined by HPLC). Compounds **154-156** and **141** could be separated either by HPLC or by preparative layer silica gel chromatography, and the two with the

15 correct C6-C7 stereochemistry (e.g. **155** and **141**) were desilylated by exposure to TFA to afford epothilone precursors **157** (92%) and **158** (90%), respectively. Epoxidation of **157** and **158** with trifluoro(methyl)dioxirane then furnished epothilone A (**1**, 70%) and its diastereoisomer **159** (45%), respectively. The α-epoxy

20 isomers of **1** and **159** were also obtained in these epoxidation reactions. Pure synthetic epothilone A (**1**) exhibited identical properties (TLC, $[\alpha]_D$, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, IR and HRMS) to those of an authentic sample (Figure 21).

25   The solid phase synthesis of epothilone A (**1**) described herein (Figures 20-24 and Figures 49-50) represents a new concept for the total synthesis of natural products, traces a highly efficient pathway to the naturally occurring epothilones, and opens the way for the generation of large combinatorial

epothilone libraries. The biological results demonstrate that more potent microtubule binding analogues than the parent epothilones can be obtained (e.g. compound **71**; biological results vida infra) by chemical synthesis. Furthermore, our findings point to lipophilic substituents rather than the epoxide moiety as important elements for binding activity.

The epothilone library (Figures 24-25) was designed without a methyl group at C-8 (the necessity of this methyl group for biological activity will be tested first, through the synthesis of 8-nor epothilone A prior to undertaking the construction of this library) for simplicity. The C1-C5 fragment is varied as outlined in Figures 24-25, whereas the stereochemistry at C-6, C-7, C-12 and C-15 is deliberately varied to multiply the number of compounds by two for each center. In addition, groups R1, R3 and R4 also vary. The requisite building blocks (boxes, lower part of Figures 24-25) are known in the prior art and synthesized by standard methods; solid support is prepared from polystyrene as shown in Figures 24-25. The enolates of the corresponding ketoacids are generated by the action of LDA and the aldol products are derivatized with R3 and condensed with **165** to afford **166**. Palladium catalyzed coupling of **166** with specific aromatic stannanes, followed by olefin metathesis, form the macroring and simultaneously release the substrate from the solid support. The remaining two steps are carried out in solution. The epoxidation is carried out using a solid phase-bound peracid or dimethyloxirane, (for minimal work-up procedures) and the desilylation step is conveniently achieved by HF•pyr in Methylene chloride. The final products are generally pure enough for characterization and biological assay

(or they can, if necessary, be purified by HPLC) and their numbers may vary from hundreds to thousands (see description of figures section for figure 25 for a calculation of such a library).

5

      Example 4.   <u>Total Synthesis of Epoxalones A and Epoxalone Analogs as illustrated in Figures 24-39</u>

10   In this example, we report the total synthesis of a novel series of designed epothilones with an oxygen instead of a sulfur atom at position 20 (see Figure 24). The name epoxalones (ep for epoxide, oxa for oxazole, one for ketone; cf epothilone: ep for epoxide, thi for thiazole, one for ketone) is proposed for this new class of compounds.

        The synthesis of the epoxalone A series was based on our olefin metathesis strategy toward epothilone A (1). This highly convergent and flexible sequence led to the construction of compounds **161**, **168**, **169**, **170**, **171**, **172**, **175**, **176**, **177**, **178**, **179**, and **180** in rapid fashion starting with building blocks **7**, **8** and **163** (Figure 25). Thus, asymmetric allylboration of aldehyde **162** (obtained via the procedure by Kende et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1995, 36, 4741-4744) with Brown's (+)-Ipc$_2$B(allyl) in Et$_2$O-pentane at -100°C furnished compound **163** in 91% yield and >98% ee. This alcohol was esterified with the mixture of carboxylic acids **45** and **46** (ca. 5:3 ratio) obtained by aldol condensation of fragments **8** and **7** to afford compounds **164** and **165** as a ca. 5:3 mixture (82% total yield). Chromatographic separation (flash

column, silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) of this mixture gave
pure diastereoisomers **164** and **165**.

Subjection of precursor **164** (possessing the correct C6-
C7 stereochemistry) to the olefin metathesis reaction
[RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 25°C] resulted in the formation of
cyclic olefins **166** (40% yield) and **167** (29% yield) which were
chromatographically separated (flash column, silica gel, 20%
EtOAc in hexanes, 1:1) (Figure 26). Exposure of **166** to 20%
trifluoroacetic acid in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ at 25°C furnished diol **168** in 89%
yield. Similar treatment of **167** led to **169** (95% yield).
Epoxidation of **168** with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane
furnished epoxides **161** (34% yield) and **170** (15% yield) which were
separated by preparative layer chromatography (silica gel, 75%
EtOAc in hexanes). Similar treatment of **169** led to epoxides **171**
(25%) and **172** (20%) (As illustrated in Figure 26).

A parallel sequence starting with diastereoisomer **165**
led to the 6S,7R series of epoxalones **175-180** as summarized in
Figure 27.

The synthesized compounds (**161**, **168**, **169**, **170**, **171**,
172, **175**, **176**, **177**, **178**, **179**, and **180**) were tested for their
tubulin assembly properties using the Filtration-Colorimetric
Assay (outlined vida infra) at 20 mM concentrations at 30°C and
with pure tubulin. The most potent ones (**161**, **168**, **169**, **171** and
172) were then assayed at 0.1, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 mM
concentrations under the same conditions leading to the plots
shown in Figure 28. Thus, both epoxalones **161** and **171** were found

to be more potent than Taxol in inducing tubulin polymerization, whereas compounds **168**, **169** and **172** showed comparable or slighlty less potencies than Taxol. The high potency of the trans-epoxide

5   epoxalone **171** is perhaps the most striking observation in these studies and holds true for the corresponding trans-epoxides of epothilones A and B.

The implementation of the macrolactonization strategy towards the oxazole series of epothilones B proceeded along a

10   similar path developed for the corresponding thiazole series of epothilones. Figure 31 shows the stereoselective construction of the requisite aldehyde 217 and phosphonium salt 220 starting with the readily available oxazole derivative 213. Thus, asymmetric addition of (+)-Ipc$_2$B(allyl) to aldehyde 213 (see Figure 31), as

15   described in the preceding section gave alcohol 214. Silylation of 214 with TBSCl (for abbreviations, see description of figures) and imidazole gave 99% yield of silylether 215. Selective dihydroxylation of the terminal olefin in 215 employing the Upjohn procedure (NMO-OsO4 cat.), followed by NaIO$_4$ cleavage of

20   the resulting diol led to aldehyde 217 in excellent yield (93%). Reduction of the aldehyde group in 217 with NaBH$_4$ (99% yield) followed by exposure to Ph$_3$P-I$_2$-imidazole furnished iodide 219 (87% yield) via primary alcohol 218. Finally, heating of 219 with Ph$_3$P at 100 °C gave phosphonium salt 220 in 90% yield.

25   In order to obtain both the 12E- and 12Z-isomers of epothilone B analogs, we initially undertook the non-stereoselective synthesis depicted in Figures 32 and 33 in which the first step involves a Wittig reaction, yielding a 1:1 mixture of geometrical isomers. Thus, generation of the ylide from

30   phosphonium salt 220 by the action of NaHMDS in THF at -20 °C,

followed by addition of ketone 221, furnished compound 222 in 68%
yield as a 1:1 mixture of E:Z isomers. Preparation of the
desired aldehyde 224 from 222 required selective desilylation of
the primary hydroxyl group (CSA, CH_2Cl_2-MeOH, 0 to 25 °C, 92%

5   yield) and oxidation of the resulting alcohol (223) with
SO_3•pyr.-DMSO-Et_3N (98% yield).

The condensation of aldehyde 224 (mixture of 12E- and 12Z-
geometrical isomers, Figure2 32 and 33) with the anion derived
from ketone (LDA, THF) proceeded smoothly at -78 °C to afford a

10   mixture of diastereomeric aldols 226 and 227 (ca 4:1 ratio) in
73% combined yield. Chromatographic separation (silica,
preparative layer) led to pure 2226 and 227, each consisting of
E- and Z- geometrical isomers (ca. 1:1). Only the 6R,7S
diastereoisomer 226 (less polar mixture of D12,13 geometrical

15   isomers) was taken forward (polarity and comparison with the
natural series was used as a guide to choose the desired 6R,7S-
diastereoisomer at this stage). The geometrical isomers were
separated after the macrolactonization reaction (vide infra).

The next task in the synthesis was to prepare

20   hydroxyacid (Figure 33). To this end, the hydroxy group in 226
was silylated (TBSOTf-2,6-lutidine, 96%) to afford
tris(silylether) and, thence, selectively deprotected at the
primary position by exposure to CSA in MeOH:CH2Cl2 at 0 to 25 °C
leading to 228 (85% yield). A stepwise protocol was used to

25   oxidize primary alcohol to the desired carboxylic acid: (i)
(COCl)$_2$-DMSO-Et_3N, -78 to 0 °C, yielding aldehyde (94% yield);
and (ii) NaClO$_2$-2-methyl-2-butene, NaH2PO4, furnishing acid (99%
yield). Selective desilylation at the allylic position with TBAF
in THF then gave hydroxyacid in 78% yield.

30   Yamaguchi macrolactonization of hydroxyacid as in the

natural series (2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride-Et3N-4-DMAP, high
dilution, 25 °C), followed by preparative thin layer
chromatography (silica, 20% ether/hexanes) led to lactones 229
(Rf = 0.24, 35%) and 230 (Rf = 0.20, 42%). The identity of 229

5   was proven by comparison with an authentic sample prepared by a
stereoselective route .   Deprotection of 229 and 230 was
carried out with HF•pyr. in THF at 25 °C and furnished diols 231
(62% yield) and 232 (82% yield), respectively. Finally,
epoxidation of 231 and 232 with mCPBA in CHCl3 at 0 °C furnished

10   the corresponding α- and β-epoxides (2+30, 40% total yield, ca
5:1 ratio, and 31+32, 45% total yield, ca 6:1 ratio). The
stereochemical assignments shown in Figure 33 for these compounds
are tentative and are exclusively based on comparisons with the
series related to natural epothilone B.

15   A stereoselective synthesis of the D12,13-series of the
oxazole-containing epothilones (231, 233 and 234) was also
developed and is shown in Schemes 33, 34 and 35. Thus, the
desired geometry of the D12,13 position was fixed by condensation
of the stabilized ylide (Figure 34) with aldehyde 217 (benzene,

20   D), a reaction that led to 90% yield of compound 237. Subsequent
reduction of the ester group of 237 (DIBAL, CH2Cl2, -78 °C, 99%
yield), chlorination (Ph$_3$P, CCl$_4$, D, 81%), and further reduction
(LiEt$_3$BH, THF, 0 °C, 97% yield) furnished intermediate 240 via
allylic alcohol 238 and chloride 239. Selective hydroboration of

25   240 at the terminal olefin site was achieved by the use of 9-BBN,
and after oxidative work up, primary alcohol 241 was obtained in
92% yield. Conversion of 241 to iodide 242 was subsequently
carried out by the standard I$_2$-imidazole-Ph$_3$P procedure (89%
yield). The iodide 242 was then used to alkylate the SAMP

30   hydrazone (LDA, THF, -100 to -20 °C), furnishing hydrazone 243 in

70% yield. The latter compound (243) was then transformed sequentially to nitrile 244 (MMPP, MeOH-phosphate buffer pH 7, 0 °C, 46% yield), and thence to aldehyde 224 (DIBAL, toluene, -78 °C, 84% yield).

The aldol condensation of the lithioderivative of the ketone with stereochemically homogeneous aldehyde 224 (Figure 35) proceeded in a similar fashion to the case of the E:Z mixture described above, leading to pure compounds 245 and 246. After chromatographic separation, the pure 6R,7S-diastereoisomer 245 [tentative assignment of stereochemistry based on polarity (less polar) and comparison to the natural series] was taken through the sequence, and on to the final products 233 as detailed in Figure 35.

Example 5. The 4,4-ethano series of epothilone A analogs

A. Olefin Metathesis Approach as illustrated in Figures 40-48

Applying the olefin metathesis approach to epothilones, we have synthesized a series of cyclopropane containing epothilone A analogs. These compounds considerably enrich the known epothilone libraries in terms of molecular diversity and numbers. Biological investigations with these analogs established useful structure-activity relationships within this important class of compounds. Interestingly, while the oxazole series of compounds exhibited comparable tubulin polymerization activity and cytotoxicity to the corresponding thiazole series, the 4,4-ethano-epothilones proved inactive. These results underscore the importance of conformational precision in these compounds for biological action.

Following the same retrosynthetic rationale as the one

outlined above for the oxazole analogs, the 4,4-ethano epothilone A was analyzed as shown in Figure 40. This time, the analysis led to building blocks 271, 7 and 272. The latter compound (272) was easily traced to β-ketoester 275 via intermediates 273 and 274. The forward construction of 267 and its congeners proceeded as follows.

We began with the synthesis of cyclopropyl-ketoacid 31 (Figure 41). Thus, reaction of 1,2-dibromoethane with ethyl propionylacetate (275) in the presence of K_2CO_3 at ambient temperature resulted in the formation of cyclopropyl ketoester 276 (60% yield). Reduction of the ester- and keto- groups with $LiAlH_4$ (93% yield) followed by Swern oxidation of the resulting diol [$(COCl)_2$; DMSO; Et_3N] furnished ketoaldehyde 274 in 64% yield. Chemo- and stereoselective addition of (+)-Ipc_2B(allyl) to aldehyde 274 (>85% ee by Mosher ester analysis), followed by silylation (TBSOTf; 2,6-lutidine) of the generated secondary alcohol, gave silyl ether 273. Finally, cleavage of the terminal olefin in 273 with $NaIO_4$ in the presence of catalytic amounts of $RuCl_3 \cdot H_2O$ in MeCN-H_2O-CCl_4 (2:3:2) at 25 °C yielded the desired ketoacid 272 in 43% overall yield from cyclopropyl ketoaldehyde 274.

The dianion of ketoacid 272 (LDA in THF at -30 °C) reacted with aldehyde 7 to form aldols 270 and 277 in ca. 2:3 (ratio by ^{1}H NMR) (Figure 42). The coupling of the mixture of 270 and 277 with fragment 271 was facilitated by EDC and 4-DMAP and the resulting hydroxyesters were chromatographically separated to afford pure 269 (15%) and 278 (36%).

Ring closure of advanced intermediate 269 and epoxidation of the desilylated cyclic diols are shown in Figure 43. Thus, stirring of 269 with $RuCl_2$(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2 catalyst in

CH_2Cl_2 at 25 °C followed by chromatographic separation (silica gel, preparative thin layer) furnished cis- and trans-olefins 268 (37% yield) and 279 (35% yield), respectively. The corresponding diols 280 (65% yield) and 281 (62% yield) were obtained by treating the respective silyl ethers with 25% HF•pyr. in THF at ambient temperature. Finally, epoxidation of 280 with methyl (trifluoromethyl)dioxirane gave epoxides 267 (or 282) (50% yield) and 282 (or 267) (29% yield), whereas similar treatment of 281 furnished 283 (or 284) (11% yield) and 284 (or 283) (31% yield). The stereochemistry of epoxides 267, 282-4 remains unassigned.

The other aldol product, compound 278, was processed in a similar way as described above for 269, furnishing the 4,4-ethano-epothilone A analogs 287-292 as shown in Figure 44. Again, the stereochemical details of these compounds remain unassigned.

B. Macrolactonization Approach

The 4,4-ethano analogs of epothilones B were designed in order to test the tolerance of the receptor site for the substitution of the gem-dimethyl group of the natural substance. As the retrosynthetic analysis of Figure 45 succinctly shows, the requisite fragments for the synthesis of the designed 4,4-ethano-epothilone B (267) and its relatives, are defined as fragments 75 and 294. The synthesis of building block 294 was described in conjuction with the stereoselective total synthesis of epothilone B, whereas that of building block 294 is shown in Figure 46. Thus, the ketocyclopropane derivative 273 (Figure 46), described in the preceding section was subjected to ozonolysis and subsequent reduction with Ph_3P to afford aldehyde 295 in 90% yield. Further reduction [LiAl(OtBu)$_3$H, THF, -78 °C], followed

by silylation of the resulting primary alcohol 296 (TBSCl, Et₃N,
4-DMAP) furnished ketocyclopropane fragment 294 in 83% overall
yield.

Figure 47 details the coupling of fragments 294 and 75
and the assembly of a series of 4,4-ethano-epothilone B analogs.
Thus, generation of the lithium enolate of ketone 294 with LDA in
THF at -78 °C to -60 °C, followed by addition of aldehyde 75
resulted in the formation of aldols 297 and 298 in ca 1:2 ratio
and 71% total yield. Stereochemical assignments were based on a
X-ray crystallographic analysis of a subsequent intermediate, and
will be discussed below. The difference in the ratio of aldol
products between fragments 298 (ca 1:2, Figure 47) and 297 (ca
4:1, see Figure 36) is rather striking, and it may have its
origin in the effect of the cyclopropane ring on the transition
state of the reaction. The two diastereomeric aldol products 297
and 298 were chromatographically separated (silica, flash column
chromatography) and processed separately in order to obtain both
the 6S,7R and 6R,7S series of compounds.

Thus, stereoisomer 297 (Figure 47) was silylated with
TBSOTf and 2,6-lutidine affording tris(silylether) 299 in 92%
yield, and then exposed to the action of CSA in CH2Cl2:MeOH at 0
to 25 °C to give hydroxy bis(silylether) 301 (74% yield) in
which only the primary hydroxyl group was liberated. Stepwise
oxidation of 301 with: (i) (COCl)2, DMSO, Et3N, -78 to 0 °C, 96%
yield, and (ii) NaClO2, 2-methyl-2-butene, NaH2PO4, 91% yield,
gave sequentially aldehyde 303 and carboxylic acid 305.
Selective desilylation of 305 with TBAF in THF at 25 °C furnished
the desired hydroxyacid 293 in 62% yield.

The intended macrolactonization of 293 was accomplished by the Yamaguchi method (2,4,6-trichlorobenzoylchloride, Et3N, 4-DMAP, toluene, 25 °C, high dilution), furnishing compound 308 in 70% yield. Exposure of 308 to HF•pyr. in THF at 25 °C resulted

5   in the removal of both silyl groups, leading to diol 268 in 92% yield. Finally, epoxidation of 268 with (trifluoromethyl)methyldioxirane in MeCN resulted in the formation of epothilone B analogs 267 and 311 in ca 8:1 ratio (by 1H NMR) and 86% total yield. Preparative thin layer

10 chromatography (silica, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) gave pure epothilone B analogs 267 and 312.

The same chemistry was performed with diastereoisomer 298 (Figure 47) leading to epothilone B analogs 310, 312 and 313 via intermediates in similar yields to those described for 297.

15 The latter compound (309) crystallized as long needles from MeOH-EtOH (mp. 157 °C) and yielded to X-ray crystallographic analysis which revealed its stereochemical structure (see ORTEP drawing in Figure 48).

Example 6.   Solid Phase synthesis of designed epothilone analogs based on combinatorial approach,

20   tubulin assembly properties of compounds and cytotoxic actions against tumor cell lines as illustrated in Figures 49-50 and Figures 63-66

25 In this example, we illustrate (a) the solid phase synthesis of several epothilone A analogs based on a combinatorial approach; (b) the tubulin assembly properties of an extensive library of compounds; and (c) the cytotoxic actions

against breast and ovarian carcinoma cells (including a number of Taxol-resistant tumor cell lines) of a selected number of these designed epothilones. The results provide comprehensive information on structure-activity relationships of epothilones

5   and set the foundation for their further development.

The structures of epothilones are amenable to modification by changing the configuration of certain stereocenters, the geometry of the double bonds, the size of the rings, and the nature of their substituents. Our synthetic

10   strategies towards these molecules were, therefore, designed on the premise of modifying these elements so as to reach optimum molecular diversity and obtain a maximum number of library members. Figure 64 includes the structures of an epothilone library obtained by solution and solid phase combinatorial

15   methods as described vida supra. Biological screening of these compounds was expected to lead to the establishment of sufficient structure-activity relationships to allow the next phase of the program, the design, synthesis and identification of potential drug candidates, to proceed along a narrower track.

20   The strategy for the construction of a library of epothilone A analogs was based on our epothilone A and an established variation of solid phase synthesis using Radiofrequency Encoded Combinatorial (REC™) chemistry (Nicolaou et al. *Angew. Chem.* **1995**, *107,* 2476-2479; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*

25   *Engl.* **1995**, *34,* 2289-2291; Moran et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, *117,* 10787-10788). Figure 50 summarizes the synthesis of a library of 12,13-desoxyepothilones A from the three key fragments generically denoted as *330, 331* and *332.* Thus, SMART

Microreactors™ containing Merrifield resin were smoothly converted to Microreactors 148 by chain extension and phosphonium salt formation as outlined in Figure 50 (The reported combinatorial chemistry was performed using MicroKans™, while a single MicroTube™ was utilized to synthesize a set of four epothilones A (i.e. 422, 425, 455 and 460, Figures 64 and 65)). Phosphonium salt resin 148 was then sorted according to the radiofrequency tag and treated with NaHMDS to generate the corresponding ylides which were reacted with the aldehydes 330. The SMART Microreactors 333 were pooled for washing and subsequent deprotection and oxidation to obtain the polymer-bound aldehydes 335. Further sorting and treatment with the dianion of the ketoacids 331 provided the polymer bound carboxylic acids 336 as a mixture of diastereoisomers. Resorting and esterification with alcohols 332 afforded dienes 337. The SMART Microreactors were separately treated with $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$ catalyst to simultaneously effect cyclization via olefin metathesis, and cleavage of the products, leading to products as mixtures of four 12,13-desoxyepothilones A (339, 340, 341, 342). Each mixture was identified and subjected to preparative thin-layer chromatography to provide pure compounds, which were individually deprotected by treatment with TFA in dichloromethane and then epoxidized accordingly.

The epothilone library (Figure 64) was screened for induction of tubulin assembly with 5 mM compound at 37 °C. Previously tested compounds (in Figure 64) were re-evaluated for comparative purposes. Most analogs were subjected to more detailed investigation in cytotoxicity assays with human ovarian

and breast cancer cells, including Taxol-resistant lines, and a quantitative tubulin assembly assay that differentiates between potent taxoid compounds (Figure 65). It soon became apparent that compounds with assembly values below 40% in the screen

5   yielded high EC_{50} values in the quantitative assay and had little inhibitory effect on cell growth (only positive results shown in Figure 65).

A standard glutamate assay tested the hypothesis that taxoids more active than Taxol in tubulin assembly would also be

10   more cytotoxic, and this was validated with over fifty analogs. With the epothilones, however, the quantitative assay was less successful. A low glutamate concentration resulted in a high false negative rate in predicting cytotoxicity, while higher glutamate concentrations (e.g. 0.7 M, Figure 65) were comparable

15   to the screening assay in identifying cytotoxic analogs. If "significant" cytotoxicity is defined as an IC_{50} value below 10 nM, we identified nine analogs with activity against the breast and ovarian lines **(161, 234, 48, 125, 171, 233, 126, 172, 71, and 231)**. With the screening assay, there were no false negatives,

20   but there were seven false positives (agents with limited cytotoxicity yielding >40% polymerization) among examined compounds. With the glutamate assay, the same results were obtained. The nine cytotoxic analogs had EC_{50} values of 3.3-13 mM, but an additional nine agents had EC_{50} values of 6.0-17 mM.

25   Two Taxol-resistant lines were generated from the 1A9 ovarian cells, and resistance resulted from mutations in the M40 gene, which codes for a highly expressed b_I isotype in the parental and resistant cell lines. The altered amino acids were

residue 270 in the 1A9PTX10 line (Phe->Val) and 364 in 1A9PTX22
(Al->Thr). This agreed with other observations that the Taxol
binding site is on β-tubulin. In preliminary results reported
with **1** (vida supra) and several analogs that 1A9PTX22 cells

5   retained nearly complete sensitivity to epothilones, while
1A9PTX10 cells remained partially resistant to the drugs. These
findings have been confirmed (Figure 65). The relative
resistance observed with 1A9PTX22 cells was 27-fold with Taxol
and 1.0-2.7-fold with the eleven cytotoxic epothilones. With

10   1A9PTX10 cells, relative resistance was 23-fold with Taxol and
3.5-9.1-fold with the epothilones. The Taxol and epothilone
binding sites could overlap, since **1** and **2** are competitive
inhibitors of Taxol binding to tubulin polymer. If one assumes
that Phe_{270} and Ala_{364} interact directly with Taxol, the results

15   with the resistant cells suggest that Phe_{270} is more important
than Ala_{364} in the interaction of epothilones at the Taxol binding
site.

The data shown in Figure 64 and 65, together with
previously reported results, revealed important information

20   regarding structure-activity relationships for *in vitro* tubulin
polymerization and cytotoxicity, and lead to several conclusions.
That the macrocycle is important was confirmed by the lack of
significant tubulin polymerization activity of the open chain
olefin metathesis precursor **4b**. Inversion of the 3-OH

25   stereochemistry resulted in reduced tubulin polymerization
potency. Interestingly, however, α,β-unsaturated lactones (e.g.
42 and **38**) retained significant tubulin assembly properties
(Figure 65) suggesting a conformational, rather than a direct
binding effect, for this hydroxyl group. Neither **42** nor **38**,

however, exhibited significant cytotoxicity indicating an additional role for the 3-OH group. Substitution of the 4-*gem*-dimethyl with a 4,4-ethano moiety (e.g. **267a** and **267b**) resulted in loss of tubulin polymerization activity in all cases, pointing to the crucial importance of a proper conformation of epothilones for biological activity. Apparently the partial sp^2 character and the accompanied widening of the C3-C4-C5 angle introduced intolerable conformational changes within the macrocycle for effective interaction with tubulin. Another clear requirement for tubulin polymerization activity was the (6*R*,7*S*) stereochemistry as revealed by the failure of all (6*S*,7*R*) stereoisomers to induce tubulin polymerization at significant concentrations (e.g. **64**, **425**, **432-438**, **443**, **289**, **312**, **290**, **313**, **287**, **319**, **450-451**, **464**, and **37**, Figures 64-65). Interesting, also, was the notable decrease in interaction with tubulin upon inversion of the C8 methyl group (e.g. **458 vs 49**), introduction of a *gem*-dimethyl group at C8 (**460 49** and **455 vs 50**), and removal of the C8 methyl group (e.g. **459 vs 49** and **456 vs 49** and **439 vs 58**).

The importance of the natural stereochemistry (12*S*,13*R*) for the epoxide was demonstrated by the general trend of the unnatural 12*R*,13*S* epoxides to exhibit lower activities in inducing tubulin assembly. Most interestingly, both the *cis* and *trans* olefins corresponding to epothilones A and B were active in the tubulin assembly assays, and the activities of the *cis* olefins were comparable to those of the natural substances. However, we found that the *cis* and, especially, the *trans* olefins were significantly less cytotoxic than the naturally occurring

epoxides (49 and **50** *vs* **1**, **71** and **123** *vs* **2**). Moreover, both the α- and β-epoxides derived from the 12,13 *E*-olefinic precursors exhibited considerable ability to induce tubulin assembly and inhibit cell growth (**58**, **171** and **172** *vs* **1**, **125** and **126** *vs* **2**; in fact, compound **125** appears to be the most cytotoxic analog from those shown in Figure 64).

The C12-methyl group consistently bestowed higher potency to all epothilones studied as compared to the C12-*des*-methyl counterparts (e.g. **2** *vs* **1** and **233** *vs* **161**), with the exception of compounds **55** and **57** where comparable results were obtained. Inversion of configuration at C15 led to loss of ability to induce tubulin polymerization (**141** *vs* **49**, **346** *vs* **50**). Replacement of the C16-methyl with an ethyl group also reduced activity in the tubulin assay (**461** *vs* **49**, **457** *vs* **50**) suggesting that the methyl group may play a role in maintaining the planar conformation of the side-chain. The inactivity of the C16-C17 epoxides further supports this conclusion. The epothilone pharmacophore tolerated some heterocycle modifications. Thus, a number of oxazole derivatives exhibited activity comparable to the corresponding thiazoles. Furthermore, replacement of the thiazole with a 2-pyridyl moiety led only to a slight decrease in activity in the tubulin assays, whereas substitution of the C23-methyl with a phenyl group yielded inactive compounds). Figure 63 summarizes graphically the structure-activity relationships within the epothilone family of compounds as derived from these and previous studies.

The reported work demonstrates the power of interfacing combinatorial chemistry with chemical biology as facilitated by

solid phase synthesis, REC chemistry and modern biological
assays. Furthermore, this research should facilitate the process
of drug discovery and development in the area of cancer
chemotherapy.

5   Example 7.   Total Synthesis of Epothilone E and Side-
                         Chain Epothilone Analogs via the Stille
                         Coupling Reaction as illustrated in Figures
                         51-56.

        In this example we report the first total synthesis of
10   the naturally occurring epothilone E (Figure 51) via an olefin
metathesis reaction to form the macrocycle and a Stille coupling
to construct the side chain. In addition, the developed strategy
was applied to the synthesis of a library of analogs containing a
variety of aromatic systems in place of the 2-methylthiazole
15   moiety of natural epothilone A (see Figures 54-55).

        Figure 51 outlines, in retrosynthetic format, the
highly convergent metathesis-Stille strategy towards epothilone E
and the analogs shown in Figures 54-55. The utilization of a
common advanced intermediate gives this Stille strategy a
20   distinct advantage in delivering rapidly a plethora of side-chain
modified epothilone analogs for biological screening.

        The epothilones shown in Figures 54-55 were constructed
as summarized in Figure 52. Thus, alcohol **350**, prepared in 91%
yield by addition of (+)-allyldiisopinocampheyl borane
25   [Icp$_2$B(allyl)] to aldehyde **349** was coupled with carboxylic acid
348 (mixture of C6-C7 diastereoisomers in *ca*. 3:2 ratio in favor
of **348**) with DCC and 4-DMAP to afford ester **351** (49% yield, after

chromatographic separation from its C6-C7 diastereoisomer).
Exposure of **351** to catalytic amounts of $RuCl_2(=CHPh)(PCy_3)_2$ in
CH_2Cl_2 at ambient temperature resulted in a mixture of *cis-* and
*trans-*cyclic olefins which were chromatographically separated on
5   silica gel followed by desilylation leading to diols **354** (84%)
and **355** (85%), respectively.

The required stannanes were either commercially
available, synthesized according to literature procedures or by
the sequences shown in Figure 53. For the synthesis of
10   epothilone E, dibromide **358** was selectively metallated with *n*-
BuLi and then reacted, in the presence of HMPA, with
dimethylformamide (DMF) to afford after $NaBH_4$ reduction alcohol
360 in 63% overall yield. Protection of **360** as a silyl ether
(TBSCl, imidazole, 96% yield) followed by a second metallation
15   (*n*-BuLi) and exposure to *n*-Bu₃SnCl (85% yield) furnished after
desilylation (TBAF, 95% yield) stannane **363**. The synthesis of
stannane **371** required: (i) Sonogashira coupling of dibromide **358**
with 4-pentyn-1-ol [(Pd(PPh₃)₄-CuI, *i*-Pr₂NH, 70 ∞C, 83% yield]
(ii) chemoselective hydrogenation of the triple bond (cat. PtO_2-
20   H_2, 100% yield); and (iii) reaction with Me₃SnSnMe₃-cat. Pd(PPh₃)₃
(toluene, 100 °C, 93% yield). Stannane **373** was prepared from
dibromide **358** by reaction with piperidine (60 °C, 100% yield),
followed by palladium-catalyzed coupling with Me₃SnSnMe₃
[Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene, 80 ∞C, 100% yield]. Similarly, **375** was
25   obtained from **358** by reaction with NaSMe (EtOH, 25 ∞C, 94% yield)
followed by exposure to cat. Pd(PPh₃)₄ and Me₃SnSnMe₃ (toluene, 80
°C, 100%).

Attachment of the aromatic moieties onto the macrocyclic framework of vinyl iodides **354** and **355** was performed with the aromatic stannanes shown in Figures 54-55 under palladium-catalyzed Stille-type conditions A [Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, toluene, 100 °C] or B [Pd(CN)$_2$Cl$_2$, DMF, 25 °C]. Figures 54-55 include a selection of the synthesized epothilone A analogs, the coupling method, and the obtained yields.

Epothilone E (**356b**, Figure 56) was synthesized from its desoxy analog **356a** (Figure 54) by epoxidation with H$_2$O$_2$–KHCO$_3$–CH$_3$CN in methanol as shown in Figure 56 (65% yield, based on 50% conversion). Synthetic **356b** exhibited identical ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra to those of the natural substance.

Epothilone E (**356b**) exhibited 52% tubulin polymerization as compared to 76% for epothilone A, 98% for epothilone B and 50% for Taxol in the filtration-colorimetric tubulin polymerization assay.

Example 8.

Construction of 26-substituted epothilones as illustratd in Figures 57-62

In this example, a series of 26-substituted epothilones have been constructed by total synthesis involving a selective Wittig olefination, an aldol reaction, and a macrolactonization as key steps.

The approach to the C26-modified epothilones B, follows the same path as that developed for epothilone B (vida supra),

and involved the following steps: (a) a stereoselective Wittig olefination; (b) an aldol condensation; and (c) a macrolactonization (see Figures 57-62).

With large quantities of the allylic alcohol 392
(Figure 37) at our disposal, our immediate task was the selection of a suitable group for the protection of the primary hydroxyl functionality at C26. A triphenylmethyl (trityl) group was judged to be most useful for this purpose, and indeed served admirably throughout the course of the synthesis. Thus, the key C7-C22 aldehyde fragment 257 was synthesized from 251 as shown in Figure 37. Protection of 251 as a trityl ether (trityl chloride, 4-DMAP, DMF) furnished 252 in 99% yield. Regioselective hydroboration employing 9-BBN, and an ensuing basic hydrogen peroxide work-up led to primary alcohol 253 in 94% yield, which was converted to iodide 254 by the action of Ph_3P, iodine and imidazole in the mixed solvent system of MeCN:Et2O (3:1, 90% yield). Stereoselective alkylation of SAMP hydrazone via its lithio derivative (LDA, THF, -78 to 0 °C), with iodide 254 (-100 to -20 °C, 94% yield, based on ca. 70% conversion) led to hydrazone 255. The transformation of 255 to nitrile 256 proceeded smoothly under the influence of MMPP (91% yield), and reduction of the latter with DIBAL in toluene at -78 °C provided the key aldehyde 257 in excellent yield (97%).

The coupling of the C1-C6 ketone fragment with aldehyde 257 via a syn-selective aldol reaction (LDA, -78 °C) as shown in Figure 38, furnished compound 258 along with its (6S,7R)-diastereoisomer (85% total yield, ca. 3:1 ratio in favor of 13). Chromatographic purification (silica gel, 20% Et2O in hexanes),

followed by silylation (TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, methylene chloride,
0 °C, 92% yield) gave tetra(silyl) ether 259. The use of
buffered pyridinium hydrofluoride in THF (alternatively CSA in
methylene chloride/ methanol) permitted selective desilylation of

5 the primary TBS group (74% yield), which was sequentially
oxidized to aldehyde 261 [(COCl)$_2$, DMSO, Et$_3$N], and thence to
carboxylic acid 262 (NaClO$_2$, 99%). Selective desilylation at C15
was achieved by the use of TBAF in THF providing the seco-acid
263 in 89% yield. The latter compound was in turn subjected to

10 the macrolactonization conditions described by Yamaguchi allowing
isolation of the lactone 264 in 75% yield. Exposure of 264 to
pyridinium hydrofluoride in THF promoted concomitant removal of
both the silyl groups and the trityl moiety, leading to triol 265
in 78% yield. Alternatively, treatment of 264 with

15 camphorsulfonic acid in MeOH and methylene chloride resulted in
the selective removal of the trityl group, giving 265 in 70%
yield. Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation of 265 then gave 26-
hydroxyepothilone B (266) in 76% yield and as a single
diastereoisomer (as judged by both TLC and 1H NMR analysis).

20 The ready availability of the above compound 266 and
intermediates facilitated rapid access to a number of 26-
substituted epothilones. As indicated in Figure 57-62, allylic
alcohol 392 was converted, in high yield, to the corresponding
esters via steps a-c (see Figure 57 description of figures for

25 explanation of steps) by reaction with the corresponding acid
anhydride or chloride under basic conditions followed by
desilylation. MnO$_2$ oxidation of 265 proved highly efficient,
providing α,β-unsaturated aldehyde (step d in 85% yield. Further
oxidation with NaClO$_2$ led to carboxylic acid (step e) (98%) which

was converted to methyl ester (step f) by treatment with CH_2N_2 (80%). Methylation (NaH-MeI) and benzylation (NaH-PhCH$_2$Br) of 266, followed by desilylation afforded methoxy and benzyloxy compounds, respectively. Halogenation (DAST or CCl_4-Ph$_3$P), followed by desilylation led to chloride 397 or 398 (as epoxide) (73% overall yield) or fluoride 395 (51% overall yield). The aldehyde obtained from MnO_2 oxidation of 403 (90%) was subjected to Wittig methylenation (85%) furnishing, after desilylation (85%), terminal olefin. Similar chemistry was employed for the preparation of epothilones 395, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413 and 415 as shown in Figures 57-62.

Example 9.   Construction of 14-, 15-, 17- and 18-membered ring relatives of epothilone A as illustrated in Figures 67-70.

This example describes the construction of 14-, 15-, 17- and 18-membered ring relatives of epothilone A and their desoxy counterparts have been obtained by total synthesis and biologically evaluated for their tubulin polymerization properties as shown in Figures 67-70.

This example reveales considerable structural distortions inherent in the [14]-, [15]- and [17]-membered ring epothilones, whereas the overall shape of [18]-epothilone A remained relatively unchanged as compared to natural epothilone A ([16]-epothilone A), heightening expectations for biological activity of the latter compound, if not for the others.

The charted route projected epoxidation of the C12-C13 double bond of the macrocycle as the final step and a convergent

assembly of the epothilone skeleton via a Wittig reaction, an
aldol condensation, and a macrolactonization. This strategy
required fragments **1006**, **1007** and **1010** - Figures 67-70 (made
exactly as similar analogs described vida supra) or the

5   construction of the key intermediates **1015** and **1016** (Figures 67-
70) needed for the 14- and 15- membered rings. A slightly
different strategy for the synthesis of key building blocks **1033**
and **1035** needed for the 17- and 18-membered rings was adopted
requiring fragments 1019, 1021 and 1022 Figures 67-70 (made

10   exactly as similar analogs described vida supra).

     Aldehyde 1006 (Figure 68) was available via a
literature procedure (Eguchi et al. J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.
1994, 137-138) and served a precursor for the second required
aldehyde, 7. Thus, olefination of 1006, hydroboration of the

15   resulting olefin, and oxidation of the formed primary alcohol
1009 furnished the desired aldehyde 1007 in excellent overall
yield (see Figure 68). Each of these two aldehydes (1006 and
1007) were condensed separately with the ylide derived from
phosphonium salt 1010 (NaHMDS, THF) to afford the corresponding

20   Z-olefins [1011 (77%) and 1012 (83%)] as the major geometrical
isomer in each case (ca. 9:1 ratio). The silyl group was then
selectively removed from the primary hydroxyl group by the action
of CSA leading to alcohols 1013 (81%) and 1014 (61%). Finally,
oxidation of 1013 and 1014 with SO_3•pyr. (DMSO-Et3N) led to the

25   targeted intermediates 1015 and 1016 in 81 and 84% yield,
respectively.

     The reverse ylide-aldehyde condensation approach shown
in Figure 69 was utilized for the construction of advanced

intermediates 1033 and 1035. Thus, alcohol 1017 was converted to iodide 1018 by treatment with Ph_3P-I_2-imidazole (95%) and thence to phosphonium salt 1019 by heating with Ph_3P (neat, 100 °C, 97%). A similar sequence was used to prepare phosphonium salt 1021 from the bromide 1020 as the intermediate. The ylides derived from 1019 and 1021 (NaHMDS, THF) reacted with aldehyde 1022 to produce Z-olefins 1023 and 1026 in 85 and 79% yields, respectively, as the major isomer (ca. 9:1 Z:E ratio).

Each product, 1023 and 1026, was selectively desilylated at the primary position with CSA, furnishing alcohols 1024 (99%) and 1027 (95%), respectively, and then converted to the corresponding iodides 1025 (84%) and 1028 (98%) by exposure to Ph_3P-I_2-imidazole.

The iodides 1025 and 1028 were used to alkylate SAMP hydrazone 1029 according to the method of Enders, furnishing compounds 1030 and 1031 in 60 and 82% yield, respectively. Each hydrazone (1030 and 1031) was converted to the corresponding nitrile (1032, 99% and 1034, 96%) by reaction with MMPP, and then to the desired aldehydes 1033 (90%) and 1035 (81%) by DIBAL reduction.

Figure 70 shows the coupling of the C1-C6 segment 1036 with fragments 1015, 1016, 1033 and 1035 and the elaboration of the products to the targeted epothilones. All synthesis described in this example are carried out with identical conditions and amounts as that of epothilone A and B. Thus, the enolate generated from ketone 1036 (LDA, THF, -78 °C) reacted smoothly with aldehydes 1015, 1016, 1033 and 1035, affording compounds 1037 (71%), 1038 (72%), 1041 (77%) and 1042 (60%) as

the aldol products together with their 6S,7R-diastereoisomers (see Figure 70 for individual yields) which were removed by silica gel chromatography. These compounds were then silylated (TBSOTf-2,6-lutitine) leading to tetra(silyl)ethers 1039, 1040, 1043 and 1044 in 85-95% yield. Selective removal of the silyl group from the primary position with CSA led to alcohols 1045, 1046, 1049 and 1050 which were oxidized to the corresponding aldehydes (1047, 1048, 1051 and 1052) under Swern conditions [(COCl)$_2$-DMSO-Et$_3$N] in 85-99% yield. Further oxidation to the desired carboxylic acids (1053, 1054, 1057 and 1058) was achieved by reaction with NaClO$_2$ (95-98% yield).

The carboxylic acids were then selectively desilylated at C-15 by the action of TBAF producing hydroxyacids 1055, 1056, 1059 and 1060 in 77-92% yield. Ring closure of 1055, 1056, 1059 and 1060 was accomplished by the Yamaguchi method as exactly described for epothilones A and B, furnishing macrocyclic lactones 1061, 1062, 1065 and 1066 in yields ranging from 70-82% (see Figure 70). The silyl ethers were removed from 1061, 1062, 1065 and 1066 by exposure to HF·pyr. in THF, leading to [14]-, [15]-, [17]- and [18]-desoxyepothilones 1063, 1064, 1067 and 1068 (71-91% yield).

Epoxidation of [14]-desoxyepothilone A (1063) with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane gave [14]-epothilone A (1002) essentially as a single product (52% yield), whereas epoxidation of the [15]-desoxyepothilone A (1064) under the same conditions led to a mixture of [15]-epothilone A (1003 or 1069) and its diastereomeric epoxide 1069 (or 1003) (70% yield, ca. 1:1 ratio). The [17]-membered ring 1067 furnished a 6:1 ratio of

diastereomeric epoxides (97% combined yield) and the [18]-
membered ring led to a ca. 2:1 ratio of products (79% total
yield). In all cases, the isomeric epoxides were
chromatographically separated but their stereochemical identities
remain presently unassigned.

Preliminary biological investigations with these compounds
revealed significant tubulin polymerization activity for [18]-
desoxyepothilone A (1068) (40% as compared to 72% for epothilone
A and 53% for Taxol), but relatively weak activity for the two
epimeric [18]-epothilones A (1005 and 1071) and for all [14]-,
[15]- and [17]-epothilones A (1063, 1064, 1067, 1002-1004, 1069
and 1070) in the filtration-colorimetric tubulin assay. These
results provide further support for the limited tolerance of the
epothilone pharmacophore and its highly specific binding to the
tubulin receptor. Further biological studies with 1068 and
related compounds are in progress.

Examle 10.   Biological Evaluation of Synthesized
                Compounds as tabulated in Figures 23, 28, and
                64-66.

We have carried out microtubule assays following literature
procedures and evaluated synthesized compounds for their ability
to form and stabilize microtubules. Cytotoxicty studies have
also been carried out in our laboratories and preliminary data is
disclosed vida infra.

The synthesized epothilones were tested for their action on
tubulin assembly using purified tubulin with an assay developed
to amplify differences between compounds more active than Taxol.

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As demonstrated in Figure 22, both epothilone B (2) (EC_{50} = 4.0 ±1mM) and its progenitor 71 (EC_{50} = 3.3 ±0.2mM) were significantly more active than Taxol (EC_{50} = 15.0 ±2mM) and epothilone A (1) (EC50 = 14.0 ±0.4mM), whereas compounds 125, 158 and 123 were less effective than Taxol (Lin et al. Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol. 38, 136-140 (1996); Rogan et al. Science 244, 994-996 (1984)).

As shown in Figure 23, cytotoxicity experiments with 1A9, 1A9PTX10 (ß-tubulin mutant), 1A9PTX22 (ß-tubulin mutant) and A2780AD cell lines revealed a number of interesting results (Figure 23). Thus, despite its high potency in the tubulin assembly assay, compound 71 did not display the potent cytotoxicity of 2 against 1A9 cells, being similar to 1 and Taxol. These data suggest that while the C12-C13 epoxide is not required for the epothilone-tubulin interaction, it may play an important role in localizing the agent to its target within the cell. Like the naturally occurring epothilones 1 and 2, analogue 71 showed significant activity against the MDR line A2780AD and the altered ß-tubulin-expressing cell lines 1A9PTX10 and 1A9PTX22, suggesting, perhaps, different contact points for the epothilones and Taxol with tubulin (i.e. stronger binding of epothilones around residue 364 than around 270 relative to taxoids).

See example 6 (vida supra) for further discussion about analogs which possess strong tubulin binding properties and that which posess potent cytotoxic action against tumor cell lines.

Colorimetric Cytotoxicity Assay for Anticancer-Drug Screening

The colorimetric cytotoxicity assay used was adapted from Skehan et al (*Journal of National Cancer Inst* 82:1107-1112, 19901). The procedure provides a rapid, sensitive, and inexpensive method for measuring the cellular protein content of

5   adherent and suspension cultures in 96-well microtiter plates. The method is suitable for ordinary laboratory purposes and for very large-scale applications, such as the National Cancer Institute's disease-oriented in vitro anticancer-drug discovery screen, which requires the use of several million culture wells

10   per year.

In particular, cultures fixed with trichloroacetic acid were stained for 30 minutes with 0.4% (wt/vol) sulforhodamine B (SRB) dissolved in 1% acetic acid. Unbound dye was removed by four washes with 1% acetic acid, and protein-bound dye was extracted

15   with 10 mM unbuffered Tris base [tris (hydroxymethyl)aminomethane] for determination of optical density in a computer-interfaced, 96-well microtiter plate reader. The SRB assay results were linear with the number of cells and with values for cellular protein measured by both the Lowry and

20   Bradford assays at densities ranging from sparse subconfluence to multilayered supraconfluence. The signal-to-noise ratio at 564 nm was approximately 1.5 with 1,000 cells per well. The sensitivity of the SRB assay compared favorably with sensitivities of several fluorescence assays and was superior to those of both the Lowry

25   and Bradford assays and to those of 20 other visible dyes.

The SRB assay provides a calorimetric end point that is nondestructive, indefinitely stable, and visible to the naked eye. It provides a sensitive measure of drug-induced

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cytotoxicity, is useful in quantitating clonogenicity, and is
well suited to high-volume, automated drug screening. SRB
fluoresces strongly with laser excitation at 488 nm and can be
measured quantitatively at the single-cell level by static
fluorescence cytometry (Skehan et al (*Journal of National Cancer
Inst* 82:1107-1112, 19901)).

Filtration Colorimetric Assay

Microtubule protein (0.25 ml of 1 mg/ml) was placed into an
assay tube and 2.5 μl of the test compound were added. The sample
was mixed and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. Sample (150 μl)
was transferred to a well in a 96-well Millipore Multiscreen
Durapore hydrophilic 0.22 μm pore size filtration plate which had
previously been washed with 200 μl of MEM buffer under vacuum.
The well was then washed with 200 μl of MEM buffer.

To stain the trapped protein on the plate, 50 μl amido black
solution [0.1% naphthol blue black (Sigma)/45% methanol/ 10%
acetic acid] were added to the filter for 2 minutes; then the
vacuum was reapplied. Two additions of 200 μl amido black destain
solution (90% methanol/2% acetic acid) were added to remove
unbound dye. The signal was quantitated bv the method of
Schaffner and Weissmann et al. *Anal. Biochem., 56*: 502-514, 1973
as follows:

200 μl of elution solution (25 mM NaOH-0.05 mm EDTA-50%
ethanol) were added to the well and the solution was mixed with a
pipet after 5 minutes. Following a 10-minutes incubation at room
temperature, 150 μl of the elution solution were transferred to

the well of a 96-well plate and the absorbance was measured on a
Molecular Devices Microplate Reader.

Synthetic Protocals

All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere with
dry, freshly distilled solvents under anhydrous conditions,

5   unless otherwise noted. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene and ethyl
ether (ether) were distilled from sodium-benzophenone, and
methylene chloride (Methylene chloride), from calcium hydride.
Anhydrous solvents were also obtained by passing them through
commercially available alumina column. Yields refer to

10   chromatographically and spectroscopically (^{1}H NMR) homogeneous
materials, unless otherwise stated. Reagents were purchased at
highest commercial quality and used without further purification
unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored by thin layer
chromatography carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates

15   (60F-254) using UV light as visualizing agent and 7% ethanolic
phosphomolybdic acid or p-anisaldehyde solution and heat as
developing agents. E. Merck silica gel (60, particle size 0.040-
0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. Preparative
thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) separations were carried out on

20   0.25, 0.50 or 1 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254). NMR
spectra were recorded on Brucker AMX-600 or AMX-500 instruments
and calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal
reference. The following abbreviations were used to explain the
multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q =

25   quartet, m = multiplet, b = broad. IR spectra were recorded on a
Perkin-Elmer 1600 series FT-IR spectrometer. Optical rotations
were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter. High resolution
mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a VG ZAB-ZSE mass

spectrometer under fast atom bombardment (FAB) conditions with NBA as the matrix. Melting points (mp) are uncorrected and were recorded on a Thomas Hoover Unimelt capillary melting point apparatus.

Synthesis of Sultam 14. Sodium-Mediated Alkylation of *N*-Acylsultam 13 as illustrated in Figure 3. A solution of sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS, 236 mL, 1 M in THF, 1.05 equiv) was added over 30 min at -78 °C to a solution of *N*-acylsultam **13** (synthesized according to Oppolzer et al. Tetrahedron Lett. 1989, 30, 5603-1989; Oppolzer, W. Pure & Appl. Chem. 1990, 62, 1241-1250) (61.0 g, 0.225 mol) in THF (1.1 L, 0.2 M). After stirring the resulting sodium enolate solution at -78 °C for 1 hour, freshly distilled 5-iodo-1-pentene (58 mL, 0.45 mol, 2.0 equiv) in hexamethylphosphoramide (HMPA, 117 mL, 0.675 mol, 3.0 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C, quenched with water (1.5 L) and extracted with ether (3 x 500 mL). Drying ($MgSO_4$) and evaporation of the solvents gave crude sultam **14** (76.3 g), which was used without further purification. A pure sample of **14** was obtained by preperative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 10% EtOAc in hexanes). R_f = 0.57 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); $[a]_{22D}$ -50.5 (*c* 2.00, $CHCl_3$); IR (film) nmax 2939, 1694, 1331, 1216, 1131, 540 cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.79-7.72 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.00-4.90 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.89 (dd, J = 7.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHN), 3.50 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2SO2), 3.43 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2SO2), 3.15-3.06 (m, 1 H, (C=O)CH(CH3)), 2.10-2.00 (m, 3 H), 1.96-1.84 (m, 2 H), 1.78-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.50-1.30 (m, 6 H), 1.16 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.15 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.97 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7

MHz, CDCl3) d 176.4, 138.2, 114.5, 65.1, 53.0, 48.1, 47.6, 44.5, 39.5, 38.5, 34.7, 33,2, 32.7, 26.3, 26.0, 20.7, 19,8, 16.5; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C18H30NO3S (M + H+) 340.1946, found 340.1942.

Synthesis of Alcohol 15 as illustrated in Figure 3A.

(Reductive Cleavage of Sultam 14). A solution of crude sultam 14 (76.0 g, 0.224 mol) in ether (200 mL) was added to a stirred suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (LAH, 9.84 g, 0.246 mol, 1.1 equiv) in ether (900 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, quenched by addition of water (9.8 mL) and warmed to 0 °C. Sequential addition of 15% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (9.8 mL) and water (29.4 mL) was followed by warming the reaction mixture to 25 °C. After stirring for 5 h, the aluminum salts were removed by filtration through celite, the filtrate was dried (MgSO4) and the solvent was removed by distillation under atmospheric pressure. Vaccum distillation (bp. 85 °C / 8 mm Hg) furnished pure alcohol 15 as a colorless oil (17.1 g, 60% from sultam 14). Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -11.1 (c 1.41, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3344, 2956, 2927, 2873, 1641, 1460, 1033, 910, 803 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 5.85-5.77 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.03-4.93 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.53-3.49 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 3.44-3.41 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 2.09-2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.67-1.58 (m, 1 H, HOCH2CH(CH3)) 1.51-1.34 (m, 3 H), 1.17-1.08 (m, 1 H) 0.92 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 138.8, 114.2, 68.0, 35.5, 33.9, 32.5, 26.2, 16.4.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 7 as illustrated in Figure 3A.

(Oxidation of Alcohol 1)5. To a solution of alcohol 15 (0.768 g,

6.0 mmol) in Methylene chloride (30 mL, 0.2 M) were added powdered 4 Å molecular sieves (1.54 g), 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide (NMO, 1.06 g, 9.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (TPAP, 0.105 g, 0.3 mmol, 0.05 equiv) at room temperature. After stirring for 30 min the disappearance of starting material was indicated by TLC. Celite was added (1.54 g) and the suspension was filtered through silica gel and eluted with Methylene chloride. The solvent was carefully distilled off under atmospheric pressure to yield aldehyde 7 (0.721 g, 95%) as a colorless oil. Rf = 0.69 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +18.3 (c 2.35, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2934, 1707, 1463, 1238, 912 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.58 (d, 1 H, CHO), 5.80-5.71 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.00-4.90 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.36-2.27 (m, 1 H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2 H), 1.73-1.65 (m, 1 H), 1.42-1.30 (m, 3 H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 204.9, 138.0, 114.7, 46.0, 33.5, 29.7, 26.0, 13.1.

Synthesis of Silyl ether 17a as illustrated in Figure 3B. (Silylation of alcohol 16a). Alcohol 16a (5.0 g, 0.068 mol; glycidol; Aldrich/Sigma) was dissolved in DMF (70 mL, 1.0 M), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and imidazole (9.2 g, 0.135 mol, 2.0 equiv) was added. After stirring for 10 min, tert-butylchlorodiphenylsilane (TPSCl, 24 mL, 0.088 mol, 1.3 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min at 0 °C and for 1 h at 25 °C. Ether (70 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (70 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (50 mL), washed with water (2 x 120 mL) and with saturated aqueous NaCl solution (120 mL). The organic extract was dried (MgSO4), filtered through celite, and the solvents were removed under

reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) provided silyl ether 17a (18.9 g, 90%). Rf = 0.28 (5% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -1.8 (c 1.14, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2957, 2930, 2857, 1471, 1427, 1111, 824, 703 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.72-7.67 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.47-7.38 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 3.86 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.72 (dd, J = 12.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.16-3.12 (m, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH, 2.76 (dd, J = 5.0, 4.0, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH), 2.62 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.0, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH), 1.08 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 135.5, 133.2, 129.7, 127.6, 64.2, 52.2, 44.3, 26.7, 19.1.

Synthesis of Silyl ether 17b as illustrated in Figure 3B.
Silylation of alcohol 16b. Following the procedure described for the synthesis of silyl ether 17a, alcohol 16b (5.0 g, 0.068 mol; Aldrich/Sigma) in DMF (70 mL, 1.0 M) was treated with imidazole (9.2 g, 0.135 mol, 2.0 equiv) and tert-butylchlorodiphenylsilane (24 mL, 0.088 mol, 1.3 equiv) to yield silyl ether 17b (19.8 g, 94%). Rf = 0.28 (5% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +2.3 (c 2.00, CHCl3); IR (film nmax 2957, 2930, 2857, 1471, 1427, 1111, 824, 703 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.72-7.67 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.47-7.38 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 3.86 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.72 (dd, J = 12.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.16-3.12 (m, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH), 2.76 (dd, J = 5.0, 4.0, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH), 2.62 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.0, 1 H, CH2-O(epoxide)CH) 1.08 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 135.5, 133.2, 129.7, 127.6, 64.2, 52.2, 44.3, 26.7, 19.1.

Synthesis of Alcohol 18a as illustrated in Figure 3B. Opening
of Epoxide 17a with Vinylcuprate. To a solution of tetravinyltin
(3.02 mL, 16.6 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in THF (44 mL) was added n-
butyllithium (41.5 mL, 1.6 M in hexanes, 5.0 equiv) at −78 °C and

5   the reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min. The resulting
solution of vinyllithium was transferred via cannula to a
solution of azeotropically dried (2 x 5 mL toluene) copper(I)
cyanide (2.97 g, 33.2 mmol, 2.5 equiv) in THF (44 mL) at −78 °C,
and the mixture was allowed to warm to −30 °C. Epoxide 17a (4.14

10   g, 13.3 mmol) in THF (44 mL) was transferred via cannula to this
vinyl cuprate solution, and the mixture was stirred at −30 °C for
1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous
NH4Cl solution (150 mL), filtered through celite, extracted with
ether (2 x 100 mL) and dried (MgSO4). After removal of the

15   solvents under reduced pressure, flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 3% EtOAc in hexanes) furnished alcohol 18a (5.01 g,
86%) as a pale yellow oil. Rf = 0.33 (silica gel, 10% EtOAc in
hexanes); [a]22D −2.0 (c 2.20, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3071, 2930,
2858, 1428, 1111, 703 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.70-7.65

20   (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.47-7.38 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2),
5.84-5.75 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.11-5.04 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2),
3.82-3.76 (m, 1 H, CHOH), 3.67 (dd, J = 10.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H,
CH2OTPS), 3.56 (dd, J = 10.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 2.27-2.22
(m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.17 (bs, 1 H, OH), 1.08 (s, 9 H,

25   SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 135.6, 135.4,
134.3, 134.3, 133.1, 129.9, 129.7, 127.8, 127.6, 117.4, 71.2,
67.3, 37.5, 26.8, 19.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C21H28NaO2Si (M +
Na+) 363.1756, found 363.1773.

Synthesis of Alcohol 18b as illustrated in Figure 3B. Opening
of Epoxide 17b with Vinylcuprate. Following the procedure
described for the synthesis of alcohol 18a, epoxide 17b (1.97 g,
6.3 mmol) yielded alcohol 18b (1.78 g, 83%). Rf = 0.33 (silica

5 gel, 10% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +2.2 (c 2.00, CHCl3); IR
(film) nmax 3071, 2930, 2858, 1428, 1111, 703 cm-1; 1H NMR (500
MHz, CDCl3) d 7.70-7.65 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.47-7.38
(m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 5.84-5.75 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.11-
5.04 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.82-3.76 (m, 1 H, CHOH), 3.67 (dd, J =

10 10.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.56 (dd, J = 10.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH2OTPS), 2.27-2.22 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.17 (bs, 1 H, OH), 1.08
(s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 135.6,
135.4, 134.3, 134.3, 133.1, 129.9, 129.7, 127.8, 127.6, 117.4,
71.2, 67.3, 37.5, 26.8, 19.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C21H28NaO2Si

15 (M + Na+) 363.1756, found 363.1773.

Synthesis of Keto Ester 20 as illustrated in Figure 3C.
Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons Reaction of Aldehyde 12 with Phosphonate
19. A solution of phosphonate 19 (23.6 g, 94 mmol, 1.2 equiv;
Aldrich) in THF (100 mL) was transferred via cannula to a

20 suspension of sodium hydride (60 % dispersion in mineral oil, 5.0
g, 125 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in THF (200 mL) at 25 °C. After stirring
for 15 min, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and a
solution of aldehyde 12 (10.0 g, 78 mmol; synthesized according
to Inuka, T.; Yoshizawa, R. J. Org. Chem. 1967, 32, 404-407) in

25 THF (20 mL) was added via cannula and the ice-bath was removed.
After 1 h at 25 °C, TLC indicated the disappearance of aldehyde
12. The mixture was then separated between water (320 mL) and
hexanes (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes
(100 mL) and the combined organic layers were succesively washed

with water (200 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (200 mL).
Drying (MgSO4), concentration under reduced pressure and
purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10 %
EtOAc in hexanes) yielded keto ester 20 (17.4 g, 99%) as a yellow
5   oil. Rf = 0.58 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); IR (film)
nmax 2977, 1714, 1645, 1318, 1297, 1158 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz,
CDCl3) d 6.91 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.77 (d, J = 15.5
Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 2.47 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2CH3), 1.47 (s, 9
H, C(CH3)3), 1.25 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 0.99 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,
10 CH2CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 211.7, 165.5, 150.3,
122.2, 80.5, 50.2, 31.2, 28.0, 23.5, 7.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C13H23O3 (M + H+) 227.1647, found 227.1656.

Synthesis of Keto Acid 21 as illustrated in Figure 3C.
Hydrolysis of Keto Ester 20. Keto ester 20 (17.4 g, 77 mmol) in
15 Methylene chloride (39 mL, 2 M) was treated with trifluoroacetic
acid (TFA, 39 mL, 2 M) at 25 °C. Within 30 minutes TLC indicated
disappearance of the ester. The mixture was concentrated under
reduced pressure, dissolved in saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution
(20 mL) and washed with ether (2 x 20 mL). The aqueous phase was
20 then acidified to pH ~ 2 with 4 N HCl, saturated with NaCl, and
extracted with EtOAc (6 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried
(MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give pure keto
acid 21 (13.0 g, 99%) as a clear oil, which solidified on
standing. Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 2% TFA in Methylene chloride);
25 mp 56-57 °C (EtOAc); IR (film) nmax 2979, 1712, 1647, 1300, 1201
cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.18 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOOH), 5.89 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOOH), 2.50 (q, J =
7.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2CH3), 1.31 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 1.03 (t, J = 7.0
Hz, 3 H, CH2CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 211.8, 171.3,

154.3, 119.6, 50.4, 31.2, 23.2, 7.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C9H14NaO3 (M + Na+) 193.0841, found 193.0846.

Synthesis of Keto Ester 22a as illustrated in Figure 4. EDC
Coupling of Alcohol 18a with Keto Acid 21. A solution of keto
acid 21 (2.43 g, 14.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine
(4-DMAP, 0.145 g, 1.2 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and alcohol 18a (4.048 g,
11.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in Methylene chloride (40 mL, 0.3 M) was
cooled to 0 °C and then treated with 1-ethyl-(3-
dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 2.74 g,
14.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C
for 2 h and then at 25 °C for 12 h. The solution was
concentrated to dryness in vacuo, and the residue was taken up in
EtOAc (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer was
separated, washed with saturated NH4Cl solution (10 mL) and water
(10 mL) and dried (MgSO4). Evaporation of the solvents followed
by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 4% EtOAc in hexanes)
resulted in pure keto ester 22a (5.037 g, 86%). Rf = 0.41
(silica gel, 10% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -6.1 (c 1.22, CHCl3);
IR (film) nmax 3072, 2960, 2933, 2858, 1715, 1645, 1470, 1428,
1295, 1181, 1112, 704 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.66-7.64
(m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.44-7.36 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2),
7.05 (d, 1 H, J =16.0 Hz, CH=CHCOO), 5.86 (d, J =16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOO), 5.79-5.70 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.15-5.04 (m, 3 H,
CH2CH=CH2 and CO2CH), 3.76-3.70 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 2.53-2.36 (m,
4 H), 1.29 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 1.04 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2),
1.01 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2C=O); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3)
d 211.4, 165.7, 151.7, 135.5, 135.4, 133.2, 129.6, 127.6, 120.6,

117.9, 73.6, 64.3, 50.4, 35.0, 31.3, 26.6, 23.6, 23.5, 19.2, 7.9;

HRMS (FAB), calcd for C30H40CsO4Si (M + Cs+) 625.1750, found

625.1765.

5   **Synthesis of Dienes 23 and 24 as illustrated in Figure 4.** Aldol

Condensation of Ester 22a with Aldehyde 7. A solution of keto

ester 22a (1.79 g, 3.63 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (15 mL) was added

via cannula to a freshly prepared solution of lithium

diisopropylamide [LDA; formed by addition of n-BuLi (2.83 mL, 1.6

10   M solution in hexanes, 4.58 mmol, 1.25 equiv) to a solution of

diisopropylamine (0.61 mL, 4.36 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (30 mL)

at -10 °C and stirring for 30 min] at -78 °C. After 15 min the

reaction mixture was allowed to warm to -40 °C and was stirred

for 45 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and a

15   solution of aldehyde 7 (0.740 g, 5.8 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in THF (15

mL) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15

min, then warmed to -40 oC for 30 min, cooled back to -78 °C and

then quenched by slow addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl

solution (10 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to 25 °C,

20   diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted

with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried

(MgSO4), concentrated under reduced pressure and subjected to

flash chromatographic purification (silica gel, 5 ℰ 20% EtOAc in

hexanes) to afford a mixture of aldol products 23 (926 mg, 42%)

25   and 24 (724 mg, 33%), along with unreacted starting keto ester

22a (178 mg, 10%). 23: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 18% EtOAc in

hexanes); [a]22D -11.4 (c 1.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3518,

2962, 2932, 2858, 1722, 1644, 1294, 1182, 1114, 989, 702 cm-1; 1H

NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.67-7.63 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2),
7.45-7.40 (m, 2 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)22), 7.40-7.35 (m, 4 H,
SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.03 (d, 1 H, J =15.8 Hz, CH=CHCOO), 5.92 (d,
J =15.8 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.84-5.76 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.76-

5   5.68 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.14-5.09 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.08 (d, J =
17.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.04 (d, J =10.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2),
4.99 (d, J =18.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.92 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH=CH2), 3.76-3.69 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 3.29 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1
H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.16 (s, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.13 (qd, J =7.0,

10   1.8 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.52-2.45 (m, 1 H), 2.42-2.35 (m, 1 H),
2.09-1.97 (m, 2 H), 1.76-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 2 H), 1.30
(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30-1.25 (m, 1 H),
1.12-1.00 (m, 1 H), 1.03 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 1.01 (d, J =
7.1 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O), 0.77 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2; 13C

15   NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.0, 165.2, 150.1, 138.9, 135.4,
135.4, 135.4, 133.1, 133.1, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.5, 121.5,
117.9, 114.2, 74.9, 73.8, 64.4, 51.6, 41.5, 35.5, 35.2, 34.3,
32.2, 26.8, 26.2, 23.3, 23.3, 19.4, 15.6, 10.4; HRMS (FAB), calcd
for C38H54CsO5Si (M + Cs+) 751.2795, found 751.2766. 24: Rf =

20   0.30 (silica gel, 18% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -1.33 (c 0.60,
CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3521, 2962, 2932, 2858, 1722, 1644, 1294,
1182, 1113, 988, 702 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.68-7.63
(m, 4 H, SiPh2), 7.45-7.40 (m, 2 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.40-7.35
(m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.03 (d, 1 H, J =15.8 Hz, CH=CHCOO),

25   5.90 (d, J =15.8 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.82-5.68 (m, 2 H, 2 x
CH2CH=CH2), 5.14-5.08 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.09 (d, J = 16.9 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH=CH2), 5.05 (d, J =10.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.99 (d, J
=17.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.95 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2),
3.76-3.69 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 3.44 (dd, J = 6.6, 3.9 Hz, 1 H,

30   CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.13-3.08 (m, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.69 (bs, 1 H,

CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.53-2.47 (m, 1 H), 2.43-2.37 (m, 1 H), 2.07-1.95 (m, 2 H), 1.48-1.25 (m, 5 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.29 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.1, 165.2, 150.3, 138.5, 135.5, 135.4, 135.4, 133.1, 133.1, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6, 121.4, 117.9, 114.6, 75.1, 73.8, 64.4, 51.5, 42.6, 35.5, 35.1, 33.9, 32.6, 26.8, 26.0, 23.6, 23.3, 19.4, 15.0, 12.3; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C38H54CsO5Si (M + Cs+) 751.2795, found 751.2771.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 25 as illustrated in Figure 4.
Olefin Metathesis of Diene 23. To a solution of diene 23 (0.186 g, 0.3 mmol) in Methylene chloride (100 mL, 0.003 M) was added bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride (RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 25 mg, 0.03 mol, 0.1 equiv; available from Aldrich) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 25 °C for 12 h. After the completion of the reaction was established by TLC, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give trans-hydroxy lactone 25 (151 mg, 85%). Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +65.9 (c 0.80, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3520, 2960, 2932, 2858, 1711, 1705, 1646, 1292, 1183, 1114, 982, 702, 505 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.69-7.64 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.46-7.36 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 6.78 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.98 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.40 (ddd, J = 15.5, 8.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.38 (ddd, J = 15.5, 8.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.22-5.16 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.75 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.0 Hz,

1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.70 (dd, J = 10.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.58
(bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.05 (qd, J = 6.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H,
CH3CH(C=O)), 2.42 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.16 (m, 2 H),
2.12-2.04 (m, 1 H), 2.03-1.94 (m, 1 H), 1.55-1.40 (m, 2 H), 1.37

5   (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.28-1.04 (m, 3 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),
1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.05 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 0.93 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR
(125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.8, 164.9, 149.6, 135.5, 135.4, 133.2,
133.2, 132.7, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6, 126.3, 122.5, 75.7,

10 73.2, 65.6, 52.2, 42.1, 38.2, 34.8, 33.2, 30.3, 27.2, 26.9, 23.4,
23.2, 19.4, 16.3, 14.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C36H50O5CsSi (M +
Cs+) 723.2482, found 723.2508.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 26 as illustrated in Figure 4.

15 Olefin Metathesis of Diene 24.   Following the procedure described
above for the synthesis of hydroxy lactone 25, a solution of
diene 24 (0.197 g, 0.32 mmol) in Methylene chloride (100 mL,
0.003 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine
ruthenium dichloride ((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 26 mg, 0.032 mol, 0.1

20 equiv), to produce, after flash chromatography (silica gel, 18 Æ
25% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-hydroxy lactone 26 (150 mg, 79%).
Rf = 0.3 (silica gel, 18% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -3.00 (c =
0.40, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3522, 2961, 2931, 2857, 1718, 1698,
1646, 1294, 1182, 1113, 702 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3): d

25 7.67-7.63 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.45-7.41 (m, 2 H,
SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.40-7.36 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.07 (d,
J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.86 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOO), 5.30 (ddd, J = 15.2, 7.4, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.28

(ddd, J = 15.2, 7.5, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.26-5.21 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.77 (dd, J = 10.7, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.70 (dd, 1 H, J = 10.7, 5.2 Hz, CH2OTPS), 3.27 (d, J = 9.0, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.13 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.87 (bs, 1 H,

5 CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.52-2.45 (m, 1 H), 2.34-2.26 (m, 1 H), 2.15-2.08 (m, 1 H), 1.97-1.89 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.44 (m, 1 H), 1.40-1.31 (m, 1 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30-1.20 (m, 1 H), 1.24 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.12-1.00 (m, 1 H), 1.04 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 1.01 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.96 (d, 3 H, J = 6.6 Hz,

10 CH3CHCH2), 0.93 (m, 1 H); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.8, 165.3, 151.1, 135.5, 135.4, 133.3, 133.2, 133.1, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6, 125.6, 121.5, 75.0, 73.4, 64.9, 51.0, 43.6, 35.6, 34.2, 32.7, 32.0, 26.9, 25.6, 25.2, 24.0, 19.4, 16.0, 7.0; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C36H50O5CsSi (M + Cs+) 723.2482, found 723.2506.

15

Synthesis of Diol 27 as illustrated in Figure 4. Desilylation of TPS Ether 25. A solution of TPS ether 25 (145 mg, 0.23 mmol) in THF (4.7 mL, 0.05 M) was treated with glacial acetic acid (70 mL, 1.15 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF,

20 490 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 0.46 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C. After stirring for 36 h, no starting material was detected by TLC and the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl (10 mL). Extractions with ether (3 x 10 mL), drying (MgSO4) and concentration was followed by flash

25 chromatographic purification (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes) to provide diol 27 (78 mg, 92%). Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, ether), [a]22D +144.5 (c 0.51, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3440, 2933, 1706, 1646, 1293, 1183, 982 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.82 (d, J

= 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.08 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO),

5.42 (ddd, J = 15.5, 8.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.40 (ddd, J =

15.5, 8.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.20-5.14 (m, 1 H, CO2CH),

3.76 (dd, J = 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 3.72 (dd, J = 12.0, 6.5

Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 3.58 (dd, J = 5.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)),

3.06 (qd, J = 7.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.38-2.34 (m, 1 H),

2.28-2.20 (m, 1 H), 2.12-2.03 (m, 1 H), 2.03-1.95 (m, 1 H), 1.55-

1.42 (m, 2 H), 1.40 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.22-1.08 (m, 2 H), 1.22

(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.08-

0.86 (m, 1 H), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR

(125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.8, 165.3, 150.4, 133.0, 126.0, 122.1,

75.5, 73.7, 64.9, 52.1, 41.9, 38.0, 34.4, 33.0, 30.1, 26.9, 23.2,

22.7, 16.1, 14.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C20H33O5 (M + H+)

353.2328, found 353.2319.

Synthesis of Diol 28 as illustrated in Figure 4. Desilylation

of TPS Ether 26. In accordance with the procedure describing the

desilylation of TPS ether 25, a solution of TPS ether 26 (31 mg,

0.05 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL, 0.05 M) was treated with glacial

acetic acid (15 mL, 0.25 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and tetrabutylammonium

fluoride (TBAF, 105 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 0.10 mmol, 2.0

equiv) to yield diol 28 (17 mg, 95%) as a crystalline solid. Rf

= 0.15 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); mp 128-129 °C (EtOAc-

hexanes); [a]22D +45.6 (c 0.80, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3442,

2932, 1702, 1647, 1296, 1184, 974 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d

7.14 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.94 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,

CH=CHCOO), 5.34 (ddd, J = 15.4, 7.6, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.32

(ddd, J = 15.4, 7.6, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.20-5.16 (m, 1 H,

CO2CH), 3.75-3.73 (m, 2 H, CH2OH), 3.28 (dd, J = 9.0, 1.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.13 (qd, J = 7.0, 1.2 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.81 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.46-2.42 (m, 1 H), 2.36-2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.17-2.13 (m, 1 H), 1.97-1.92 (m, 1 H), 1.86 (bs, 1 H, CH2OH), 1.51-1.46 (m, 1 H), 1.40-1.22 (m, 2H), 1.33 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.27 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.12-0.89 (m, 2 H) 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.96 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.4, 165.8, 151.9, 133.6, 125.3, 121.2, 75.0, 74.4, 64.7, 51.0, 43.8, 35.6, 34.3, 32.7, 32.0, 25.5, 25.3, 24.0, 16.0, 9.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C20H33O5 (M + H+) 353.2328, found 353.2323.

Synthesis of Ester 22b as illustrated in Figure 5. DCC Coupling of Alcohol 18b with Keto Acid 21. To a solution of alcohol 18b (1.000 g, 2.94 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC, 0.836 g, 4.06 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 0.496 g, 4.06 mmol, 1.4 equiv) in toluene (30 mL, 0.1 M) was added keto acid 21 (0.638 g, 3.75 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C. After 12 h the reaction was complete, as indicated by TLC. The reaction mixture was then passed through a short plug of silica gel, eluted with toluene and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was submitted to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield pure 22b (1.38 g, 95%). Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +7.2 (c 2.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3072, 2960, 2933, 2858, 1715, 1645, 1470, 1428, 1295, 1181, 1112, 704 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.66-7.64 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.44-7.36 (m, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.05 (d, 1 H, J =16.0 Hz, CH=CHCOO), 5.86

(d, J =16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.79-5.70 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.15-5.04 (m, 3 H, CH2CH=CH2 and CO2CH), 3.76-3.70 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 2.53-2.36 (m, 4 H), 1.29 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 1.04 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 1.01 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 211.4, 165.7, 151.7, 135.5, 135.4, 133.2, 129.6, 127.6, 120.6, 117.9, 73.6, 64.3, 50.4, 35.0, 31.3, 26.6, 23.6, 23.5, 19.2, 7.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C30H40CsO4Si (M + Cs+) 625.1750, found 625.1775.

Synthesis of dienes 29 and 30 as illustrated in Figure 5. Aldol Condensation of Ester 22b with Aldehyde 7. In accordance with the procedure described for the preparation of dienes 23 and 24, keto ester 22b (0.702 g, 1.43 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (8.0 mL) was treated with lithium diisopropylamide [LDA; freshly prepared from n-butyllithium (1.12 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 1.79 mmol, 1.25 equiv) and diisopropylamine (241 mL, 1.72 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF(16 mL)] and aldehyde 7 (289 mg, 2.29 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in THF (3.0 mL) to afford a mixture of aldol products 29 (0.478 g, 54%) and 30 (0.210 g, 24%) and along with unreacted starting material 22b (79 mg, 11%). 29: Rf = 0.39 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -6.0 (c 0.30, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2962, 2931, 2858, 1722, 1698, 1294, 1182, 1114, 990, 702 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.66-7.62 (m, 4 H, SiPh2), 7.45-7.40 (m, 2 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.40-7.35 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.03 (d, 1 H, J = 16.0 Hz, CH=CHCOO), 5.90 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.84-5.76 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.76-5.68 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.14-5.08 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.09 (d, J = 17.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.06 (d, J = 10.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2),

4.99 (d, J =17.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.93 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.76-3.69 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 3.30 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.17 (s, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.12 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.52-2.46 (m, 1 H), 2.42-2.36 (m, 1 H), 2.09-1.98 (m, 2 H), 1.76-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 2 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.29 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30-1.25 (m, 1 H), 1.12-1.05 (m, 1 H), 1.03 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 1.00 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.77 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.0, 165.2, 150.1, 138.9, 135.4, 135.4, 135.4, 133.1, 133.1, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6, 121.5, 117.9, 114.2, 75.0, 73.9, 64.4, 51.5, 41.6, 35.5, 35.1, 34.3, 32.2, 26.8, 26.2, 23.5, 23.2, 19.4, 15.6, 10.4; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C38H54CsO5Si (M + Cs+) 751.2795, found 751.2761. 30: Rf = 0.28 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +6.2 (c 1.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2962, 2932, 2858, 1722, 1644, 1294, 1182, 1114, 988, 702 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.68-7.63 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.45-7.40 (m, 2 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.40-7.35 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.03 (d, 1 H, J =16.0 Hz, CH=CHCOO), 5.92 (d, J =16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.83-5.68 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.14-5.09 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.09 (d, J = 18.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.04 (d, J =10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.99 (d, J =17.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.94 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.77-3.69 (m, 2 H, CH2OTPS), 3.43 (dd, J = 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.14-3.07 (m, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.53-2.46 (m, 1 H), 2.43-2.36 (m, 1 H), 2.07-1.95 (m, 2 H), 1.48-1.00 (m, 5 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.04 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 0.91 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.4, 165.4, 150.4, 138.7, 135.6, 135.5, 135.5, 133.3, 133.2, 129.7, 129.7, 127.7, 127.7, 121.4,

118.0, 114.6, 75.0, 73.8, 64.3, 51.5, 42.4, 35.4, 35.1, 33.8,
32.5, 26.7, 25.9, 23.3, 19.2, 14.8, 12.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C38H54CsO5Si (M + Cs+) 751.2795, found 751.2770.

5   **Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 31 as illustrated in Figure 5.**
Olefin Metathesis of Diene 29. A solution of diene 29 (104 mg,
0.17 mmol) in Methylene chloride (25 mL, 0.007 M) was treated
with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride
((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 14 mg, 0.017 mmol, 0.1 equiv; Aldrich), in
10   accordance with the procedure described for the preparation of
hydroxy lactone 25, to furnish, after flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 5 Æ 17% EtOAc in hexanes), hydroxy lactone 31 (79
mg, 80%). Rf = 0.18 (silica, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D
+37.5 (c = 0.50, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3519, 2961, 2931, 2857,
15   1719, 1698, 1644, 1292, 1185, 1113 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3):
d 7.67-7.62 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.45-7.41 (m, 2 H,
SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.41-7.36 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.02 (d,
J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.83 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOO), 5.34 (ddd, J = 15.7, 7.4, 4.7 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.32
20   (ddd, J = 15.7, 8.0, 3.8 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.26-5.21 (m, 1 H,
CO2CH), 3.74 (dd, J = 10.8, 6.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.68 (dd, 1 H,
J = 10.8, 4.8 Hz, CH2OTPS), 3.58 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.04
(qd, J = 6.8, 2.7 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.49-2.41 (m, 2 H), 2.30-
2.22 (m, 1 H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1 H), 1.92-1.83 (m, 1 H), 1.65-1.50
25   (m, 2 H), 1.35 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.21 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30-
1.00 (m, 3 H), 1.11 (d, 3 H, J = 6.7 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (s, 9
H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 0.92 (d, 3 H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH3CHCH2); 13C
NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.4, 165.3, 150.7, 135.4, 135.4,

133.6, 133.2, 133.1, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6, 125.7, 122.0, 74.3, 73.5, 65.3, 51.1, 43.0, 38.3, 34.4, 31.9, 31.4, 26.8, 26.8, 25.0, 23.6, 19.4, 15.3, 12.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for $C_{36}H_{50}O_5CsSi$ (M + Cs+) 723.2482, found 723.2506.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 32 as illustrated in Figure 5.
Olefin Metathesis of Diene 30. A solution of diene 30 (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) in Methylene chloride (10 mL, 0.003 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride ((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 2.5 mg, 0.003 mmol, 0.1 equiv; Aldrich), in accordance with the procedure described for the preparation of hydroxy lactone 25, to produce after preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 10% EtOAc in hexanes) hydroxy lactone 32 (15 mg, 81%). Rf = 0.34 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -90.0 (c 0.60, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3524, 2960, 2931, 2856, 1722, 1698, 1294, 1185, 1113, 988, 702, 505 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.67-7.64 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.45-7.41 (m, 2 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 7.40-7.36 (m, 4 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 6.91 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.98 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.36 (ddd, J = 15.4, 7.3, 4.6 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.35 (ddd, J = 15.4, 7.7, 4.1 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.22-5.16 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.73 (dd, J = 10.7, 5.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.69 (dd, J = 10.7, 4.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2OTPS), 3.14 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.11 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3), 2.95 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.44-2.39 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.23 (m, 1 H), 2.16-2.11 (m, 1 H), 1.99-1.92 (m, 1 H), 1.44-1.38 (m, 2 H), 1.33 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.23-1.05 (m, 3 H), 1.22 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.04 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(C6H5)2), 1.02 (d,

J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.96 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.6, 164.8, 150.0,
135.5, 135.4, 133.2, 133.2, 132.9, 129.6, 129.6, 127.6, 127.6,
126.3, 122.5, 73.8, 73.3, 65.6, 52.0, 41.1, 36.0, 34.6, 33.6,
5   32.4, 26.9, 25.7, 22.8, 22.8, 19.4, 16.2, 10.5; HRMS (FAB), calcd
for C36H50O5CsSi (M + Cs+) 723.2482, found 723.2508.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acids 33 and 34 as illustrated in Figure 6.
Aldol Condensation of Acid 21 with Aldehyde 7. A solution of
10   keto acid 21 (752 mg, 4.42 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (22 mL) was
added dropwise at −78 °C to a freshly prepared solution of LDA
[formed by addition of n-BuLi (6.49 mL, 1.6 M solution in
hexanes, 10.4 mmol, 2.35 equiv) to a solution of diisopropylamine
(1.43 mL, 10.2 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in THF (44 mL) at −10 °C and
15   stirring for 30 min]. After stirring for 15 min the reaction
mixture was allowed to warm to −30 °C and stirred at that
temperature for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled back to −
78 °C and a solution of aldehyde 7 (0.891 g, 7.07 mmol, 1.6
equiv) in THF (22 mL) was added via cannula. The resulting
20   mixture was stirred for 15 min at −78 °C, then warmed to −40 oC
and stirred for 1 h, cooled to −78 °C and quenched by slow
addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl (10 mL) solution. The
reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, and acetic acid (1.26 mL,
22.1 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added, followed by warming to 25 °C.
25   Extractions with EtOAc (6 x 15 mL), filtration througth a short
plug of silica gel and concentration afforded, in high yield, a
mixture of aldol products 33 and 34 along with unreacted starting
acid 21 in a 35:50:15 ratio (1H NMR). This crude material was

used without further purification. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDC13; only
signals for 33 and 34 are reported) d 7.16 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOOH), 5.95 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOOH), 5.86-5.73 (m,
1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.02-4.91 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.46-3.32 (m, 1

5   H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.17-3.11 (m, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.09-1.98 (m, 2
H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.72-1.24 (m, 9 H), 1.14-1.02 (m, 5 H), 0.95-0.81
(m, 3 H); HRMS (FAB), calcd for C17H29O4 (M + H+) 297.2066, found
297.2074.

10   **Synthesis of Esters 35 and 36 as illustrated in Figure 6.** EDC
Coupling of Alcohol 6 with Keto Acids 33 and 34. By analogy to
the procedure described above for the synthesis of ester 22a, a
solution of keto acids 33 and 34 (1.034 g crude), 4-
dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 43 mg, 0.35 mmol), and alcohol 6

15   (1.1 g, 5.24 mmol; synthesized vida infra as compound 91; eg.
alcohol 6 as shown in figure 6 is the same compound as compound
91 as shown in figure 12) in Methylene chloride (4 mL) was
treated with 1-ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide
hydrochloride (EDC, 1.00 g, 5.24 mmol) to provide, after column

20   chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes), ester 35
(0.567 g, 29% from keto acid 21) and ester 36 (0.863 g, 44% from
keto acid 21). 35: Rf = 0.27 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in
hexanes); [a]22D -7.3 (c 2.90, CHC13); IR (film) nmax 3510, 2973,
2932, 1719, 1703, 1641, 1459, 1293, 1179, 985 cm-1; 1H NMR (500

25   MHz, CDC13) d 7.03 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.95 (s, 1
H, ArH), 6.53 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.95 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCOO), 5.80-5.69 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.39 (t, J = 6.5
Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.10 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.05 (d,

J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.97 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.93 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.43 (dd, J = 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.11 (qd, J = 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.76 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.69 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar),

5   2.57-2.47 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.08 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.07-1.93 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.47-1.28 (m, 4 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.28 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.05-0.98 (m, 1 H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.3, 165.0, 164.7,

10 152.2, 150.5, 138.6, 136.9, 133.2, 121.4, 120.8, 117.8, 116.4, 114.6, 78.4, 75.0, 51.5, 42.6, 37.5, 35.3, 33.7, 32.5, 25.9, 23.2, 23.2, 19.1, 14.8, 12.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C28H42NO4S (M + H+) 488.2835, found 488.2843. 36: Rf = 0.34 (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -9.2 (c 1.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax

15 3519, 2930, 1716, 1641, 1457, 1293, 1179, 986 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.04 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.95 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.96 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.84-5.69 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.40 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.10 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.05 (d,

20 J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.98 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.92 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.30 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.13 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.57-2.49 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.09 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.09-1.96 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.74-

25 1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 2 H), 1.32 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30-1.01 (m, 2 H), 1.02 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.79 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.3, 165.1, 164.7, 152.4, 150.4, 139.0, 136.8, 133.2, 121.6, 121.0, 117.8, 116.4, 114.3, 78.5, 74.9, 51.5, 41.5,

30 37.5, 35.4, 34.1, 32.1, 26.0, 23.2, 23.0, 19.2, 15.5, 14.7, 10.2;

HRMS (FAB), calcd for C28H44CsNO4S (M + Cs+) 620.1811, found
620.1838.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 37 as illustrated in Figure 6.

Olefin Metathesis of Diene 35. A solution of diene 35 (58 mg,
0.12 mmol) in Methylene chloride (129 mL, 0.001 M) was treated
with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride
((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 10 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 0.1 equiv; Aldrich),
in accordance with the procedure described for the synthesis of
hydroxy lactone 25, to furnish, after column chromatography
(silica gel, 15% EtOAc in hexanes) hydroxy lactone 37 (48 mg,
86%). Rf = 0.63 (silica gel, 33% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -
14.8 (c 1.90, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3510, 2931, 1709, 1646,
1458, 1295, 1178, 976, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.15
(d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.58 (s, 1
H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.95 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.56 (dd, J
= 9.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.36 (ddd, J = 15.5, 7.3, 3.5 Hz, 1
H, CH=CHCH2), 5.35 (ddd, J = 15.5, 7.3, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2),
3.33 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.16 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH3CH(C=O)), 2.88 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar),
2.56-2.42 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.18-2.06 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.10
(s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.99-1.90 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.52-1.20 (m,
3 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.28 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.17-0.90
(m, 2 H), 1.02 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.97 (d, J = 6.5
Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.8, 165.1,
164.8, 152.1, 151.5, 138.3, 133.4, 125.8, 121.5, 119.3, 116.0,
76.8, 74.9, 50.8, 43.7, 36.7, 35.5, 32.5, 31.8, 25.4, 25.2, 23.9,

19.0, 15.8, 15.5, 9.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO4S (M + Cs+) 592.1498, found 592.1516.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactone 38 as illustrated in Figure 6.

Olefin Metathesis of Diene 36. A solution of diene 36 (167 mg, 0.34 mmol) in Methylene chloride (340 mL, 0.001 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride ((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 28 mg, 0.034 mmol, 0.1 equiv; Aldrich), in accordance with the procedure described for the synthesis of hydroxy lactone 25, to furnish, after column chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) hydroxy lactone 38 (103 mg, 66%). Rf = 0.38 (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +70.4 (c 1.60, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2933, 1703, 1640, 1292, 1179, 982 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 6.02 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.51 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.47 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.38 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 3.60 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.14 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.48-2.37 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.21-2.12 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.08 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.62-1.52 (m, 1 H), 1.41-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.21 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.17-1.07 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.98-0.87 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.5, 165.0, 164.6, 152.2, 150.9, 137.4, 133.6, 126.0, 121.9, 119.4, 115.6, 76.6, 76.2, 51.6, 44.1, 37.9, 36.2, 33.3, 29.6, 27.1, 24.0, 23.0,

18.9, 17.0, 15.9, 15.4; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO4S (M + H+)
460.2522, found 460.2534.

Synthesis of Epothilones 39, 40 and 41 as illustrated in Figure

5   **6.** Epoxidation of trans-Hydroxy Lactone 37. Procedure A: A
solution of trans-hydroxy lactone 37 (20 mg, 0.06 mmol) in CHCl3
(1 mL, 0.06 M) was treated with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid
(mCPBA, 57-86 %, 15 mg, 0.05-0.07 mol, 0.9-1.2 equiv) at -20 °C,
and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to 0 oC. After

10   12 h, disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC, and
the reaction mixture was then washed with saturated aqueous
NaHCO3 solution (2 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted with
EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4),
filtered and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin

15   layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 30% EtOAc in
hexanes) furnished epothilones 39 (or 40) (12 mg, 40%), 40 (or
39) (7.5 mg, 25%) and 41 (5.4 mg, 18%). Procedure B: To a
solution of trans-hydroxy lactone 37 (32 mg, 0.07 mmol) in
acetonitrile (1.0 mL) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of

20   disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 0.5
mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Excess of
1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (0.2 mL) was added, followed by a
portionwise addition of Oxone® (200 mg, 0.35 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and
NaHCO3 (50 mg, 0.56 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with stirring, until the

25   disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC. The
reaction mixture was then treated with excess dimethyl sulfide
(150 mL) and water (1.0 mL) and then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 2
mL). The combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4), filtered, and

concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) provided a mixture of diastereomeric epoxides, epoxide 39 (or 40) (15 mg, 45%) and a-isomeric epoxide 40 (or 39) (9.2 mg, 28%). 39

5 (or 40): Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, 33% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D - 23.7 (c 0.30, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3500, 2970, 2930, 2859, 1714, 1696, 1651, 1643, 1634, 1293, 1176, 991 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.18 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.56 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.94 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H,

10 CH=CHCOO), 5.71 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.52 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.07 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.61 (bs, 2 H), 2.29 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.82-1.76 (m, 1 H), 1.75-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.60-0.98 (m, 6 H), 1.35 (s, 3 H,

15 C(CH3)2), 1.29 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.01 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.4, 165.1, 164.7, 152.0, 151.9, 136.7, 121.3, 120.5, 116.6, 76.3, 72.3, 59.3, 56.6, 51.1, 45.2, 36.7, 36.7, 33.3, 32.2, 25.3, 23.5, 22.4, 19.4, 15.5, 15.1, 10.9; HRMS (FAB),

20 calcd for C26H37NO5S (M + H+) 608.1447, found 608.1469; 40 (or 39): Rf = 0.26 (silica gel, 33% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -20.0 (c 0.25, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3517, 2927, 2856, 1715, 1698, 1644, 1293, 1176, 989 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.26 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.56 (s, 1 H,

25 ArCH=CCH3), 5.98 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.50 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.47 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.19 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.78 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.32-2.26 (m, 1 H), 2.11 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.91-1.86 (m, 1 H), 1.76-1.17 (m, 7 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),

30 1.30 (s, 3 H, (C(CH3)2), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)),

0.98 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d
216.9, 165.0, 164.6, 152.0, 151.4, 136.6, 121.7, 119.6, 116.3,
76.1, 73.6, 57.3, 54.1, 51.2, 44.1, 35.3, 35.0, 32.8, 30.8, 24.3,
23.6, 21.9, 19.3, 16.1, 15.5, 10.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for

5 C26H38CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 608.1447, found 608.1469. 41: Rf = 0.43
(silica gel, 33% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -14.0 (c 0.10, CHCl3);
IR (film) nmax 3482, 2925, 1722, 1642, 1176cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz,
CDCl3) d 7.14 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.97 (s, 1 H,
ArH), 5.92 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.35-5.33 (m, 2 H,

10 CH=CHCH2), 5.13 (dd, J = 10.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.20 (s, 1 H,
ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 3.30 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)),
3.13 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.76 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H),
2.72 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.58 (dd, J = 14.1, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.46-2.40
(m, 1 H), 2.22-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.02-1.87 (m, 2 H) 1.68- 0.82 (m, 3

15 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.28 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.25 (s, 3 H,
ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.97
(d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d
217.5, 166.3, 165.1, 152.1, 150.9, 133.8, 125.4, 121.0, 115.5,
75.1, 74.2, 59.5, 51.0, 44.0, 35.7, 34.1, 32.7, 32.0, 29.8, 25.6,

20 25.5, 24.1, 19.3, 16.0, 13.0, 9.8; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C26H37CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 608.1447, found 608.1423.

**Synthesis of Epothilones 42, 43 and 44 as illustrated in Figure
6.** Epoxidation of trans-Hydroxy Lactone 38. Procedure A: A

25 solution of trans-hydroxy lactone 38 (32 mg, 0.07 mmol) in CHCl3
(1.4 mL) was reacted with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA, 57-
86%, 17.8 mg, 0.06-0.09 mmol, 0.9-1.3 equiv), according to
procedure A described for the epoxidation of 37, resulting in the

isolation of epoxides 42 (or 43) (7.3 mg, 22%), 43 (or 42) (3.7 mg, 11%), and 44 (2.2 mg, 7%) (stereochemistry unassigned for all compounds), along with unreacted starting material (3.5 mg, 11%), after two consecutive preparative thin layer chromatographic

5   purifications (250 mm silica gel plate, ether). Procedure B: As described in procedure B for the epoxidation of trans-hydroxy lactone 37, cis-hydroxy lactone 38 (24 mg, 0.05 mmol) in MeCN (800 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 380 mL), 1,1,1-

10   trifluoroacetone (150 mL), Oxone® (144 mg, 0.25 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (36 mg, 0.40 mmol, 8.0 equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), epoxides 42 (or 43) (15 mg, 60%), 43 (or 42) (3.8 mg, 15%). 42 (or 43): Rf = 0.60 (silica gel,

15   ether); [a]22D +78.5 (c 0.94, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3500, 2929, 1714, 1644, 1462, 1293, 1179, 982 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.89 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.58 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 6.06 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.69 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.80-3.73 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)),

20   3.11 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.82-2.74 (m, 2 H), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.43 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.11 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.93-1.85 (m, 1 H), 1.60-0.98 (m, 7 H), 1.46 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.24 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9

25   MHz, CDCl3) d 212.7, 165.0, 164.7, 152.0, 151.7, 137.0, 121.1, 120.6, 116.7, 76.2, 75.7, 58.7, 57.7, 52.2, 44.4, 37.3, 36.1, 33.5, 30.0, 24.2, 23.0, 22.1, 19.3, 18.1, 14.9, 14.5; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37NO5S (M + H+) 476.2471, found 476.2485. 43 (or 42): Rf = 0.64 (silica gel, ether); [a]22D +38.0 (c 0.20,

30   CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3479, 2926, 2855, 1721, 1702, 1643, 1455,

1174 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.08 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 7.01 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.63 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 6.05 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.47 (dd, J = 7.6, 2.6 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.65 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.19 (dq, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.85-2.80 (m, 1 H), 2.78-2.72 (m, 1 H), 2.73 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.52 (ddd, J = 15.0, 8.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.73 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.65-0.80 (m, 7 H), 1.43 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.26 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.15 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.99 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.1, 165.5, 164.7, 152.1, 152.0, 130.9, 128.8, 120.9, 115.9, 75.7, 75.2, 57.6, 55.6, 51.7, 44.3, 37.5, 34.4, 32.3, 31.1, 23.9, 23.3, 22.8, 18.8, 17.2, 15.8, 14.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37NO5S (M + H+) 476.2471, found 476.2489. 44: Rf = 0.60 (silica gel, ether); [a]22D +23.3 (c 0.06, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3443, 2924, 1731, 1462, 1260 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.84 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 6.04 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCOO), 5.51-5.43 (m, 1H, CH=CHCH2), 5.42-5.35 (m, 1H, CH=CHCH2), 5.05 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.18 (s, 1H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 3.60-3.57 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.06 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.72 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.56-2.50 (m, 1 H), 2.40-2.32 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.22 (m, 1 H), 2.14-1.96 (m, 2 H), 1.60-0.98 (m, 4 H), 1.38 (s, 3H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.22 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.95 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO5S (M + H+) 476.2471, found 476.2492.

**Synthesis of Hydroxy Keto Acids 45 and 46 as illustrated in
Figure 7.** Aldol Condensation of Keto Acid 8 and Aldehyde 7. In
accordance with the procedure described for the synthesis of keto
acids 33 and 34, keto acid 8 (0.896 g, 2.97 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in
THF (10 mL) was treated with lithium diisopropylamide [LDA;
freshly prepared from n-BuLi (4.36 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes,
7.41 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and diisopropylamine (960 mL, 6.83 mmol,
2.3 equiv) in THF (30 mL)] and aldehyde 7 (0.68 g, 5.3 mmol, 1.8
equiv) in THF (30 mL) to afford a mixture of aldol products 45
and 46 in high yield and in a ca 3:2 ratio (1H NMR), along with
unreacted keto acid 8 (5%). Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in
hexanes); 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3; only signals for 45 and 46 are
reported) d 5.88-5.73 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.04-4.92 (m, 2 H,
CH2CH=CH2), 4.51-4.47 (m, 0.4 H, CHOTBS), 4.44-4.40 (m, 0.6 H,
(CH3)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 0.4 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.32
(d, J= 9.0 Hz, 0.6 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.30-3.20 (m, 1 H,
CH3CH(C=O), 2.51-2.45 (m, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.38 (dd, J = 16.5, 6.5
Hz, 0.4 H, CH2COOH), 2.35 (dd, J = 16.5, 6.5 Hz, 0.6 H, CH2COOH),
2.11-1.98 (m, 2 H), 1.80-1.21 (m, 5 H), 1.20 (s, 1.8 H, C(CH3)2),
1.19 (s, 1.2 H, C(CH3)2), 1.16 (s, 1.8 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (s, 1.2
H, C(CH3)2), 1.06 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.2 H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.5 Hz,
1.8 H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.2 H), 0.89 (s, 5.4 H,
SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.87 (s, 3.6 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.85 (d, J
=7.0 Hz, 1.8 H), 0.11 (s, 1.8 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.09 (s, 1.2
H, , SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 1.2 H, , SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.07
(s, 1.8 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); HRMS (FAB), calcd for C23H44NaO5Si
(M + Na+) 451.2856, found 451.2867.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Esters 4 and 47 as illustrated in Figure 7.
EDC Coupling of Carboxylic Acids 45 and 46 and Alcohol 6. The
crude mixture of keto acids 45 and 46 (1.30 g), 4-
(dimethylamino)pyridine (4-DMAP, 0.037 g, 0.3 mmol), and alcohol

5   6 (1.90 g, 9.0 mmol;synthesized vida infra as compound 91; eg.
alcohol 6 as shown in figure 6 is the same compound as compound
91 as shown in figure 12) in Methylene chloride (5 mL) was
treated with 1-ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide
hydrochloride (EDC, 0.7 g, 3.6 mmol), according to the procedure

10   described for the synthesis of keto ester 22a, producing pure
hydroxy esters 4 (0.940 g, 52% from keto acid 8) and 47 (0.569 g,
31% from keto acid 8) after flash column chromatography (silica
gel, 18% EtOAc in hexanes). 4: Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 18% EtOAc
in hexanes); [a]22D -53.4 (c 1.00, MeOH); IR (film) nmax 3508,

15   2932, 1737, 1690, 1650, 1178, 1088, 835 cm-1; 1H-NMR (500 MHz,
CDCl3): d 6.93 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.47 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.81-
5.73 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.73-5.65 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.27
(dd, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.09 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH=CH2), 5.03 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.96 (d, J =

20   17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.89 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2),
4.39 (dd, J = 6.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.42 (bs, 1 H,
CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.28 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.24 (d, J =
9.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.67 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.54-2.43 (m, 2
H), 2.43 (dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.31 (dd, J = 10.0,

25   6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.04 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.03-1.90 (m, 2
H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.75-1.65 (m, 1 H), 1.48-1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.43-1.36
(m, 1 H), 1.22-1.10 (m, 2 H), 1,17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1,09 (s, 3
H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.86 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.81 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H CH3CHCH2), 0.09 (s, 3

30   H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR

(125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 221.8, 170.9, 164.6, 152.4, 139.0, 136.6, 133.2, 121.0, 117.8, 116.4, 114.1, 78.8, 74.5, 73.4, 53.9, 41.2, 40.1, 37.4, 35.4, 34.1, 32.3, 26.0, 25.9, 21.9, 19.9, 19.2, 18.1, 15.2, 14.6, 9.7, -4.3, -4.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C34H57CsNO5SSi (M + Cs+) 752.2781, found 752.2760. 47: Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 18% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -27.3 (c 1.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3509, 2932, 2857, 1737, 1691, 1465, 1381, 1292, 1253, 1177, 1088, 984, 835 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.49 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.83-5.69 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.29 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.11 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.05 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.01 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.95 01 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.50 (dd, J = 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.42 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.21 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.54-2.33 (m, 4 H), 2.11-1.98 (m, 2 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.53-0.98 (m, 5 H), 1.15 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.99 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.07 08 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.8, 170.9, 164.4, 152.2, 138.6, 136.6, 133.1, 120.9, 117.8, 116.3, 114.5, 78.8, 74.8, 72.5, 53.9, 41.3, 40.1, 37.4, 35.2, 33.7, 32.0, 25.9, 25.8, 21.7, 19.6, 19.1, 18.1, 15.4, 14.5, 10.5, -4.4, -4.8; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C34H58NO5SSi (M + H+) 620.3805, found 620.3813.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactones 3 and 48 as illustrated in Figure 8. Cyclization of Diene 42 via Olefin Metathesis. A solution of

diene 4 (0.186 g, 0.3 mmol) in Methylene chloride (200 mL, 0.0015 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexyl-phosphine)-benzylidine ruthenium dichloride (RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 25 mg, 0.03 mol, 0.1 equiv; Aldrich), for 20 h, in accordance with the procedure described for the synthesis of hydroxy lactone 25, producing hydroxy lactones 3 (83 mg, 46%) and 48 (70 mg, 39%) after flash chromatography (7 to 25% EtOAc in hexanes). 3: Rf = 0.18 (silica, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -79.5 (c = 1.00, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3422, 2930, 1739, 1688, 1255, 1180, 1090, 598 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.45 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.35 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.03 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.06 (t, J =6.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.94 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.05 (qd, J =6.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.00 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.80 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2COO), 2.78-2.69 (m, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.40-2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.12-2.03 (m, 1 H), 2.00-1.93 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.74 (m, 1 H), 1.70-1.58 (m, 1 H), 1.50-1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.30-1.15 (m, 2 H), 1.17 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, 3 H, J = 5.0 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.02 (d, 3 H, J =5.0 Hz, CH3CHCH2), 0.82 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.12 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), -0.05 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.7, 170.7, 164.4, 152.2, 138.1, 134.5, 124.0, 119.5, 116.0, 79.0, 76.3, 73.2, 53.6, 43.1, 39.1, 38.9, 33.7, 32.0, 28.5, 28.0, 26.3, 24.9, 23.0, 19.3, 18.7, 16.6, 15.4, 14.3, -3.4, -5.3; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H53CsNO5SSi (M + Cs+) 724.2468, found 724.2466. 48: Rf = 0.40 (silica, 20% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -71.5 (c = 0.80, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3381, 2958, 2928, 1727, 1273, 1122, 1072 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.00 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.62 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.36 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2),

5.27 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.19 (dd, J =6.5, 3.6 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.43 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.87-3.83 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.33-3.25 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.19 (qd, J = 6.9, 5.4 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)),

5   2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.72-2.67 (m, 1 H), 2.65 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.59 (dd, J = 15.4, 2.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.45-2.37 (m, 1 H), 2.20-2.12 (m, 1 H), 2.08 (s, 3 H, CH3C=CH), 2.00-1.93 (m, 1 H), 1.65-1.44 (m, 4 H), 1.22 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.2-1.12 (m, 1 H), 1.15 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.09 (s,

10   3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.03 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9 Hz, CH3CHCH2), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.9, 169.9, 164.7, 152.1, 136.3, 134.5, 124.9, 119.4, 115.4, 77.4, 75.1, 74.1, 54.1, 43.9, 41.0, 38.5, 35.3, 33.0, 30.9, 27.0, 26.2, 23.8,

15   21.7, 19.1, 18.5, 17.0, 16.1, 14.8, -3.8, -4.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H53CsNO5SSi (M + Cs+) 724.2468, found 724.2479.

Synthesis of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 49 as illustrated in Figure 8. Desilylation of Compound 3. Silyl ether 3 (30 mg, 0.05 mmol)

20   was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid-Methylene chloride (0.3 mL, 0.17 M) at 0 oC. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h (completion of the reaction by TLC), and the solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was purified by

25   preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm silica gel plate, 50% EtOAc in hexanes) to obtain cis-dihydroxy lactone 49 (22 mg, 90%). Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -80.2 (c 1.36, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3453, 2929, 1733, 1686,

1506, 1464, 1250, 978 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDC13) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.59 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.44 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.36 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.28 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.23 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.72 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.43-3.37 (m, 1 H, OH), 3.14 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.05 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.72-2.63 (m, 1 H), 2.69 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.48 (dd, J = 14.8, 11.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.33 (dd, J = 14.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H, CH2COO), 2.30-2.13 (m, 2 H) 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.32 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.36-1.13 (m, 3H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.99 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDC13) d 220.6, 170.4, 165.0 151.9, 138.7, 133.4, 125.0, 119.4, 115.8, 78.4, 74.1, 72.3, 53.3, 41.7, 39.2, 38.5, 32.4, 31.7, 27.6, 27.4, 22.7, 19.0, 18.6, 15.9, 15.5, 13.5; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 610.1603, found 610.1580.

Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 50 as illustrated in Figure 8. Desilylation of Compound 48. Silyl ether 48 (32 mg, 0.05 mmol) was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)-Methylene chloride (0.3 mL, 0.17 M), according to the procedure described for cis-dihydroxy lactone 49, to yield, after preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm silica gel plate, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-dihydroxy ester 50 (24 mg, 92%). Rf = 0.15 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -62.7 (c 1.65, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3428, 2932, 1730, 1692, 1468, 1253, 976 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.56 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.49 (ddd, J = 15.0, 4.7, 4.7

Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.38 (dd, J = 5.7, 5.7 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.37 (ddd, J = 15.0, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 4.18 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.73 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.27-3.20 (m, 2 H, CH3CH(C=O) and OH), 2.82 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.55 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.48-2.43 (m, 3 H), 2.18-2.12 (m, 1 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.98-1.91 (m, 1 H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 2 H), 1.46 (dddd, J = 12.5, 12.5, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.27 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.19 (m, 2 H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.97 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.8, 170.4, 164.9, 151.9, 137.1, 134.2, 125.6, 119.6, 115.9, 77.5, 75.7, 72.2, 52.5, 43.5, 38.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.3, 31.2, 26.9, 21.3, 21.1, 19.1, 17.0, 15.7, 14.3; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO5S (M + H+) 478.2627, found 478.2612.

Synthesis of Epothilones A (1) and 51-57 as illustrated in Figure 8. Epoxidation of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 49. Procedure A: A solution of cis-dihydroxy lactone 49 (24 mg, 0.05 mmol) in CHCl3 (4.0 mL) was reacted with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA, 57-86%, 13.0 mg, 0.04-0.06 mmol, 0.8-1.2 equiv), at -20 to 0 °C, according to the procedure described for the epoxidation of 37, resulting in the isolation of epothilone A (1) (8.6 mg, 35%), its isomeric a-epoxide 51 (2.8 mg, 13%), and compounds 52 (or 53) (1.6 mg, 9%), 53 (or 52) (1.5 mg, 7%), 54 (or 55) (1.0 mg, 5%), and 55 (or 54) (1.0 mg, 5%) (stereochemistry unassigned for 52 and 53 and for 54 and 55), after two consecutive preparative thin layer chromatographic purifications (250 mm silica gel plate, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride and 70% EtOAc in

hexanes). Procedure B: To a solution of cis-dihydroxy lactone

49 (15 mg, 0.03 mmol) in Methylene chloride (1.0 mL) at 0 °C was

added dropwise a solution of dimethyldioxirane in acetone (ca 0.1

M, 0.3 mL, ca 1.0 equiv) until no starting lactone was detectable

5   by TLC. The solution was then concentrated in vacuo and the

crude product was subjected to two consecutive preparative thin

layer chromatographic purifications (250 mm silica gel plate, 5%

MeOH in Methylene chloride and 70% EtOAc in hexanes), to obtain

pure epothilone A (1) (7.4 mg, 50%), its isomeric α-epoxide 51

10   (2.3 mg, 15%), and epothilones 52 (or 53) (0.8 mg, 5%) and 53 (or

52) (0.8 mg, 5%) (stereochemistry unassigned for 52 and 53.

Procedure C: As described in procedure B for the epoxidation of

trans-hydroxy lactone 37, cis-dihydroxy lactone 49 (10.0 mg, 0.02

mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous

15   solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

(Na_2EDTA, 120 mL), excess 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (100 mL), Oxone®

(61 mg, 0.10 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14 mg, 0.16 mmol, 8.0

equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer

chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), a mixture of

20   diastereomeric epoxides, epothilones A (1) (6.4 mg, 62%) and a-

isomeric epoxide 51 (1.3 mg, 13%). Procedure D: A solution of

cis-dihydroxy lactone 49 (18 mg, 0.037 mmol) in CHCl3 (1.0 mL)

was treated with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA, 57-86 %, 15

mg, 0.049-0.074 mmol, 1.3-2.0 equiv), according to the procedure

25   described for the epoxidation of 37, furnishing compounds 1 (2.7

mg, 15%), 51 (1.8 mg, 10%), 52 (or 53) (1.8 mg, 10%), 53 (or 52)

(1.4 mg, 8%), 54 (or 55) (1.4 mg, 8%), 55 (or 54) (1.26 mg, 7%),

56 (0.9 mg, 5%), and 57 (0.9 mg, 5%) (stereochemistry unassigned

for 52-57), after two consecutive preparative thin layer

30   chromatographic purifications (250 mm silica gel plate, 5% MeOH

in Methylene chloride and 70% EtOAc in hexanes). Epothilone A
(1): Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, 33% MeOH-Methylene chloride); HPLC
(Watman EOC, C-18, 4 m, 108 x 4.6 mm column, solvent gradient: 0
Ε 20 min, 30 Ε 80% MeOH in H2O) Rt = 14.8 min; [a]D = -45.0 (c
0.02, MeOH); IR (film) nmax 3476, 2974, 1738, 1692 cm-1; 1H-NMR
(600 MHz, C6D6) d = 6.71 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.45 (s, 1 H,
ArCH=CCH3), 5.45 (dd, 1 H, J = 8.2, 2.3 Hz, CO2CH), 4.15 (dd, 1
H, J = 10.8, 2.9 Hz, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.81-3.78 (m, 1 H,
CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.65 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.03 (qd, J = 6.9, 6.5 Hz, 1 H,
CH3CH(C=O)), 2.77 (ddd, J = 7.9, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-
O(epoxide)CH), 2.62-2.58 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.40 (dd,
J = 14.4, 10.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.26 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.21 (s, 3
H, CH3Ar), 2.19 (dd, J = 14.4, 2.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.05 (s, 3
H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.86 (ddd, J = 15.2, 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-
O(epoxide)CH), 1.81-1.74 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.68 (ddd,
J = 15.2, 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.53-1.49 (m, 1
H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.40-1.15 (m, 5 H), 1.06 (d, 3 H, J = 7.0
Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.97 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),
0.95 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, C6D6) d
219.0, 170.2, 164.7, 153.0, 137.5, 119.9, 116.6, 76.6, 75.2,
73.5, 57.2, 54.2, 52.9, 43.8, 39.1, 36.3, 31.7, 30.3, 27.3, 23.9,
21.1, 20.6, 18.7, 17.4, 15.7, 14.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C26H39CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 626.1552, found 626.1531. 51: Rf = 0.35
(silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -23.0 (c 0.10, CHCl3);
IR (film) nmax 3416, 2925, 2855, 1732, 1688, 1457 1258, 1150 cm-
1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.79 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.57 (s, 1 H,
ArCH=CCH3), 5.82 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.31 (dd, J = 10.5,
2.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 4.19-4.15 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)),
3.78 (bs, 1 H), 3.31 (qd, J = 7.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.82
(ddd, J = 10.0, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.76 (bs,

1 H), 2.55 (ddd, J = 9.0, 9.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH),
2.40 (dd, J = 13.0, 10.5, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.33 (dd, J = 13.0, 2.5
Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.31 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.20 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3),
1.97-1.92 (m, 1 H), 1.72 (ddd, J = 15.0, 8.5, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.56
(ddd, J = 15.0, 4.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.54-1.28 (m, 6 H), 1.17 (d, J
= 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.06 (d, J =
7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.97 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9
MHz, C6D6) d 221.7, 171.0, 165.5, 154.2, 138.3, 120.7, 117.6,
77.0, 74.8, 73.2, 57.7, 56.8, 52.4, 43.5, 39.5, 38.5, 33.0, 31.4,
28.3, 24.6, 21.6, 19.5, 19.2, 17.0, 15.7, 13.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd
for C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2576, found 494.2558. 52 (or 53):
Rf = 0.3 (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -21.2 (c
0.17, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3477, 2926, 1740, 1686, 1465, 1259,
1060 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.58 (s, 1 H, ArH), 5.44
(ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.35 (ddd, J =
10.5, 10.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.23 (dd, J = 11.0, 2.0 Hz, 1
H, CO2CH), 5.05-4.98 (m, 1 H), 4.44 (s, 1 H, ArCH-
O(epoxide)CCH3), 4.35 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)),
3.66-3.62 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.46 (s, 1 H, OH), 2.93 (q, J =
7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.69 (ddd, J = 14.5, 11.0, 11.0 Hz, 1
H), 2.58 (dd, J = 14.0, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.17 (s, 3 H,
CH3Ar), 2.17-2.07 (m, 2 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 14.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COO), 1.90-1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.55-1.28 (m, 4 H), 1.23 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CH(C=O)), 1.05 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0
Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 220.5, 169.7,
167.2, 151.0, 133.9, 124.2, 115.4, 74.5, 73.7, 71.9, 63.7, 59.2,
54.3, 40.9, 40.7, 38.2, 32.0, 29.1, 28.1, 26.9, 24.0, 18.3, 16.0,
15.6, 13.0 (two peaks overlapping); HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2576, found 494.2561. 53 (or 52): Rf =

0.25 (silica gel, 30% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D +3.2 (c 0.25, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3333, 2928, 2855, 1737, 1686, 1463, 1381, 1248 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.62 (s, 1 H, ArH), 5.67 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 5.47 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H,

5 CO2CH), 5.45-5.37 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37-5.28 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 4.44 (ddd, J = 12.0, 6.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 4.22 (s, 1 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 3.64 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.47 (s, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.96 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.60 (dd, J = 14.5, 12.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.55

10 (ddd, J = 15.5, 11.0, 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.20-2.02 (m, 2 H), 2.11 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 1.99 (dd, J = 14.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 1.90-1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.58-1.49 (m, 1 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.28-0.85 (m, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 1.25 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.21 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (d, J = 7.5

15 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 219.8, 169.2, 167.1, 151.0, 133.2, 124.7, 114.8, 74.8, 73.6, 70.8, 64.7, 57.5, 54.1, 40.2, 39.6, 38.2, 31.8, 27.5, 27.2, 26.8, 24.1, 16.3, 15.9, 15.2, 15.0, 7.1; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2576, found 494.2594. 54 (or 55): Rf = 0.20 (silica gel,

20 70% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -12.1 (c 0.14, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3410, 2925, 2854, 1735, 1686, 1642, 1464 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6) d 6.52 (s, 1 H, ArH), 5.72 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1 H, OH), 5.42 (dd, J = 11.8, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.32-4.28 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 4.05 (s, 1 H, ArCH(-O)(epoxide)CCH3), 3.64 (bs, 1

25 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.92-2.86 (m, 1 H), 2.78-2.75 (m, 1 H), 2.66-2.63 (m, 1 H), 2.58 (dd, J = 14.0, 11.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.11 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.03 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 1.99 (dd, J = 14.0, 2.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 1.74-1.62 (m, 2 H), 1.61-1.52 (m, 2 H), 1.50-1.05 (m, 5 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.19 (s, 3 H,

30 C(CH3)2), 1.18 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 1.10 (d, J = 7.2

Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.84 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C
NMR (125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 218.9, 170.3, 129.2, 115.9, 103.8, 74.7,
71.5, 65.6, 58.7, 57.9, 55.4, 55.2, 44.1, 40.7, 37.7, 32.2, 31.7,
29.1, 28.3, 24.5, 23.5, 18.9, 17.9, 17.5, 17.1, 7.2; HRMS (FAB),
calcd for C26H40NO7S (M + H+) 510.2526, found 510.2511. 55 (or
54): Rf = 0.15 (silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -10.0
(c 0.15, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3459, 2926, 2861, 1738, 1689,
1456 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.56 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1 H,
ArH), 5.55 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1 H, OH), 5.22 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.0 Hz,
1 H, CO2CH), 4.35 (s, 1 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 4.34-4.27 (m, 1
H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.71-3.68 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.04-2.98 (m,
1 H), 2.95 (qd, J = 7.0, 3.5 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.88-2.83 (m, 1 H),
2.68-2.64 (m, 1 H), 2.61 (dd, J = 14.0, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO),
2.21-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.09 (dd, J = 14.0, 2.0
Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 1.81-1.65 (m, 3 H), 1.49-1.31 (m, 6 H), 1.25
(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.12 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3
H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.96 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 0.88 (d, J =
6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 219.7,
169.5, 150.9, 124.2, 115.0, 74.9, 73.6, 71.2, 63.2, 58.9, 56.7,
53.7, 40.0, 35.1, 31.2, 29.7, 30.7, 28.6, 28.0, 24.1, 22.7, 17.2,
16.3, 16.0, 12.3, 11.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO7S (M +
Cs+) 642.1502, found 642.1521. 56: Rf = 0.10 (silica gel, 5%
MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -110.0 (c 0.20, CHCl3); IR
(film) nmax 3222, 2928, 2855, 1737, 1683, 1462 cm-1; 1H NMR (500
MHz, CDCl3) d 7.16 (s, 1 H, ArH), 5.84 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.43
(ddd, J = 10.0, 10.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.42-5.35 (m, 1 H,
CH=CHCH2), 5.40 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.90 (d, 1 H, J =
12.0 Hz, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.76 (bs, 1 H), 3.75 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1
H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.15 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (dd,
J = 12.5, 12.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.50 (ddd, J = 15.0, 10.0, 10.0

Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.21-2.12 (m, 2 H), 2.07 (dd, J = 13.0, 2.5

Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 1.97-1.90 (m, 3 H), 1.63

(s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.62-1.54 (m, 2 H), 1.46 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),

1.34 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.26-1.16 (m, 3 H), 1.20 (d, J = 7.0 Hz,

3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR

(125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 221.0, 169.5, 144.0, 143.2, 142.7, 133.2,

125.0, 111.0, 109.0, 75.8, 73.8, 71.5, 55.0, 40.1, 38.5, 32.6,

31.6, 29.5, 27.6, 26.9, 23.9, 17.2, 15.3, 14.9, 13.2, 12.8; HRMS

(FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO6S 626.1552 (M + Cs+) 626.1552, found

626.1584. 57: Rf = 0.05 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene

chloride); [a]22D -58.0 (c 0.10, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3340,

2921, 2851, 1736, 1686, 1459, 1248 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)

d 7.13 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.84 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.34 (d, J =

11.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.55 (dd, 1 H, J = 10.0, 1.0 Hz,

(CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.74 (dd, J = 5.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)),

3.25 (qd, J = 6.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.10-2.94 (m, 1 H),

2.70-2.64 (m, 2 H), 2.50 (dd, J = 12.5, 12.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.25 (d, J

= 14.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.15 (dd, J = 14.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.10

(s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 1.93-1.15 (m, 7 H), 1.46 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3),

1.25 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.20 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)),

1.04 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); HRMS

(FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO7S (M + Cs+) 642.1502, found 642.1522.

Synthesis of Compounds 54, 55, and 57 as illustrated in Figure

8. Oxidation of Epothilone A (1) with mCPBA. A solution of

epothilone A (1) (3.0 mg, 0.006 mmol) in CHCl3 (120 mL, 0.05 M)

was reacted with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA, 57-86%, 1.1

mg, 0.0023-0.0032 mmol, 0.8-1.1 equiv; Aldrich), at -20 to 0 °C,

according to the procedure described for the epoxidation of 37, resulting in the formation of bis(epoxides) 54 (or 55) (1.1 mg, 35%) and 55 (or 54) (1.0 mg, 32%) along with sulfoxide 57 (0.2 mg, 6%).

5

Synthesis of Epothilones 58-60 as illustrated in Figure 9.
Epoxidation of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 50. Procedure A: A solution of trans-dihydroxy lactone 50 (20 mg, 0.042 mmol) in CHCl3 (4.0 mL) was treated with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid

10 (mCPBA, 57-86%, 11.0 mg, 0.036-0.054 mmol, 0.9-1.3 equiv) at -20 to 0 °C, according to the procedure described for the epoxidation of compound 37, to give a epothilones 58 (or 59) (1.0 mg, 5%), 59 (or 58) (1.0 mg, 5%), and 60 (12 mg, 60%) (stereochemistry unassigned for all three), after preparative thin layer

15 chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes). Procedure B: According to procedure B for the epoxidation of cis-dihydroxy lactone 49, a solution of trans-dihydroxy lactone 50 (10.0 mg, 0.02 mmol) in Methylene chloride (1.0 mL) was reacted with a solution of dimethyldioxirane (ca 0.1 M, 0.2 mL,

20 ca 1.0 equiv) in acetone at 0 °C, and after preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes), epothilones 58 (or 59) (1.0 mg, 10%), 59 (or 58) (1.0 mg, 10%), and 60 (4.0 mg, 40%) were obtained. Procedure C. As described in procedure B for the epoxidation of trans-hydroxy

25 lactone 37, trans-dihydroxy lactone 50 (5.1 mg, 0.01 mol) in MeCN (100 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 60 mL), excess 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (100 mL), Oxone® (32 mg, 0.05 mmol, 5.0

equiv) and NaHCO3 (7.0 mg, 0.08 mmol, 8.0 equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), epothilones 58 (or 59) (2.3 mg, 45%) and 59 (or 58) (1.8 mg, 35%). 58 (or 59): Rf = 0.15 (silica

5 gel, ether); [a]22D -23.3 (c 0.40, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3454, 2926, 2856, 1731, 1690, 1464, 1376, 1259, 1151, 980 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.73 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.53 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.54 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.18 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.87 (dd, J = 4.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H,

10 CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.43 (bs, 1 H), 3.13 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.74-2.72 (m, 1 H), 2.63-2.60 (m, 1 H), 2.45 (dd, J = 15.0, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.33 (dd, J = 15.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.32-2.24 (m, 1 H), 2.28 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.12 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.00 (ddd, J = 15.0, 3.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.75-1.65 (m,

15 3 H), 1.60-0.98 (m, 4 H), 1.18 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, C6D6) d 217.2, 170.3, 164.6, 153.2, 137.0, 120.4, 116.9, 76.7, 75.6, 72.8, 58.0, 56.0, 53.0, 44.7, 38.8, 36.5, 35.8, 32.0, 30.3, 30.1, 22.6, 21.0, 20.9,

20 17.1, 15.3, 14.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 626.1552, found 626.1538. 59 (or 58): Rf = 0.2 (silica gel, ether); [a]22D -25.3 (c 0.30, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3419, 2923, 1732, 1691, 1464, 1259 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.82 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.56 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.53 (dd, J = 7.5, 3.5 Hz, 1

25 H, CO2CH), 4.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.94 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.65-3.58 (m, 1 H), 3.35 (dq, J = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.73-2.65 (m, 1 H), 2.65-2.61 (m, 1 H), 2.52-2.46 (m, 1 H), 2.41 (dd, J = 14.0, 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.33 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.31 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.03 (s, 3 H,

30 ArCH=CCH3), 1.91-1.81 (m, 2 H), 1.78-1.53 (m, 4 H), 1.41-1.32 (m,

2 H), 1.22 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.21 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.05 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, C6D6) d 215.7, 167.6, 161.7,
149.8, 133.8, 116.6, 113.4, 73.8, 73.2, 70.1, 55.2, 52.4, 49.9,
41.7, 36.4, 34.0, 32.3, 28.0, 27.8, 27.4, 19.9, 17.8, 15.8, 14.6,
13.0, 12.3; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO6S (M + Cs+)
626.1552, found 626.1531. 60: Rf = 0.6 (silica gel, 70% EtOAc
in hexanes); [a]22D -28.3 (c 0.30, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3472,
2928, 1735, 1691, 1466 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.67 (s, 1
H, ArH), 5.48-5.41 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.36-5.23 (m, 2 H,
CH=CHCH2 and CO2CH), 4.36-4.30 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.79-3.73
(m, 1 H), 3.63-3.58 (m, 1 H), 3.17-3.10 (m, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)),
2.81 (bs, 1 H), 2.53 (dd, J = 15.0, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.40-
2.29 (m, 2 H), 2.26-2.19 (m, 2 H), 2.25 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.20-
1.95 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.62-1.53 (m, 1 H), 1.46-1.33
(m, 2 H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.13 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CHCH2), 1.06 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3); 13C NMR (125.7
MHz, C6D6) d 219.7, 169.6, 166.9, 151.3, 135.4, 124.6, 115.8,
78.3, 72.8, 72.6, 64.2, 59.1, 53.3, 43.4, 40.2, 38.8, 34.3, 33.1,
31.4, 27.5, 21.8, 19.8, 18.9, 16.5, 15.3, 14.0; HRMS (FAB), calcd
for C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2576, found 494.2587.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Ester 61 as illustrated in Figure 10.
Desilylation of Compound 47. Silyl ether 47 (48 mg, 0.079 mmol)
was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v)
trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)-Methylene chloride (1.6 mL, 0.05 M),
according to the procedure described for the desilylation of

compound 3, to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% Æ 50% EtOAc in hexanes), dihydroxy ester 61 (35 mg, 90%). Rf = 0.68 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -18.0 (c 0.40, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3420, 2931, 1732, 1383, 1177, 979 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.82-5.70 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.37 (dd, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.10 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.07 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.00 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.95 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.24 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.50 (dd, J = 8.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.26 (qd, J = 6.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.52-2.46 (m, 2 H), 2.41 (dd, J = 16.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.08 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.08-1.99 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.60-1.06 (m, 6 H), 1.17 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.97 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 221.5, 171.9, 164.7, 152.1, 138.7, 136.7, 133.1, 120.9, 117.9, 116.4, 114.5, 78.7, 74.8, 72.3, 52.1, 41.4, 37.5, 36.8, 35.0, 33.8, 32.3, 25.7, 21.5, 19.1, 19.0, 15.2, 14.7, 11.5; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C28H43CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 638.1916, found 638.1902.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactones 62 and 63 as illustrated in Figure 10. Olefin Metathesis of Dihydroxy Ester 61. A solution of compound 61 (48 mg, 0.095 mmol) in Methylene chloride (20 mL, 0.005 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride (RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2, 16 mg, 0.019 mmol, 0.2 equiv; Figure 10), according to the procedure described for the cyclization of 25, producing dihydroxy lactones 62 (9.1 mg, 20%)

and 63 (32 mg, 69%), after preparative thin layer chromatograpy (0.5 mm silica gel plate, 33% EtOAc in hexanes). 62: Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 6% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -93.1 (c 0.10, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3450, 2929, 1735, 1685, 1464, 1380, 1250, 1182, 1045, 978, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.51 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.58 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.56 (ddd, J = 9.8, 9.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37 (ddd, J = 9.8, 9.8, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 4.25 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.55 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.39 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.31 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.99 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.69-2.61 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.59 (dd, J = 16.3, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.41 (dd, J = 16.3, 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.45-2.35 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.20-2.10 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.08 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.59-1.50 (m, 1 H), 1.49-1.30 (m, 4 H), 1.17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 222.2, 171.1, 165.2, 153.5, 139.5, 133.2, 125.1, 120.0, 116.7, 78.4, 74.1, 72.9, 52.5, 40.7, 39.5, 37.9, 34.5, 32.7, 31.3, 27.6, 24.7, 22.2, 18.9, 17.5, 15.5, 15.3; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39NO5S (M + H+) 478.2627, found 478.2610. 63: Rf = 0.69 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -68.3 (c 1.30, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3498, 2932, 1730, 1694, 1383, 1260, 1154, 1076, 1043, 974, 756 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.49 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.50 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.48 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.36 (ddd, J = 15.0, 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 4.24 (dd, J = 10.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.55 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.37 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.69 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.58 (dd, J =

15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.50-2.48 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.39

(dd, J = 15.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.16-2.08 (m, 1 H,

CH=CHCH2), 2.08 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.97-1.91 (m, 1 H,

CH=CHCH2), 1.62-1.56 (m, 1 H), 1.41-1.11 (m, 4 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H,

5   C(CH3)2), 1.12 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (s, 3 H,

C(CH3)2), 0.98 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7

MHz, CDCl3) d 221.8, 171.1, 164.8, 152.1, 136.7, 134.2, 124.9,

119.8, 116.4, 78.1, 74.6, 73.2, 52.8, 40.9, 38.3, 36.1, 34.6,

32.9, 32.9, 24.9, 22.9, 19.2, 17.7, 16.0, 15.5, 11.5; HRMS (FAB),

10   calcd for C26H39CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 610.1603, found 610.1587.

Synthesis of Epothilones 64-65 as illustrated in Figure 10.
Epoxidation of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 62. Procedure A: A

solution of cis-dihydroxy lactone 62 (10.0 mg, 0.021 mmol) in

CHCl3 (210 mL) was treated with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid

15   (mCPBA, 57-86%, 5.0 mg, 0.0165-0.0252 mmol, 0.8-1.2 equiv) at -20

Æ 0 °C, according to the procedure described for the epoxidation

of compound 37, to produce, after preparative thin layer

chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes),

20   epothilones 64 (or 65) (2.6 mg, 25%) and 65 (or 64) (2.4 mg, 23%)

(stereochemistry unassigned for all three). Procedure B. As

described in procedure B for the epoxidation of trans-hydroxy

lactone 37, cis-dihydroxy lactone 62 (10.0 mg, 0.021 mmol) in

MeCN (400 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of

25   disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 200

mL), excess 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (150 mL), Oxone® (65 mg, 0.105

mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14 mg, 0.168 mmol, 8.0 equiv), to

yield, after purification by preparative thin layer

chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), epothilones 64
(or 65) (6.0 mg, 58%) and 65 (or 64) (3.0 mg, 29%). 64 (or 65):
Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, 6% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -
20.0 (c 0.20, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3448, 2919, 1725, 1684,
1455, 1378, 1284, 1149, 1061, 1020, 973, 750 cm-1; 1H NMR (500
MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.68 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3),
5.64-5.61 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.43 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)2CCH(OH), 4.29 (ddd, J = 7.6, 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.35 (bs,
1 H, CHOH(CHCH3), 3.22 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.14
(ddd, J = 10.3, 4.1, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.90 (ddd,
J = 10.3, 4.3, 2.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.71 (s, 3 H,
CH3Ar), 2.54 (dd, J = 13.7, 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.51 (dd, J =
13.7, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.21-2.19 (m, 1 H), 2.18 (s, 3 H,
ArCH=CCH3), 1.94 (ddd, J = 15.3, 10.3, 3.7 Hz, 1 H), 1.77-1.69
(m, 2 H), 1.60-1.00 (m, 5 H), 1.15 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, J
= 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.02 (d, J =
7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CHCl3) d 221.8,
172.1, 165.1, 152.6, 134.7, 119.8, 116.8, 76.0, 74.4, 72.8, 56.4,
53.8, 53.0, 40.2, 39.1, 34.1, 32.7, 29.4, 27.8, 22.7, 20.9, 19.0,
16.1, 15.9, 15.0, 11.8; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6S (M + H+)
494.2576, found 494.2587. 65 (or 64): Rf = 0.22 (silica gel, 6%
MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -42.5 (c 0.20, CHCl3); IR
(thin film) nmax 3384, 2890, 1738, 1685, 1451, 1375, 1155, 1061,
1064 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.58
(s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.88 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.74 (d,
J = 9.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.70-3.65 (m, 2 H, CHOH(CHCH3)
and OH), 3.45-3.40 (m, 2 H, CH3CH(C=O) and OH), 3.19 (ddd, J =
9.7, 3.8, 2.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 3.08 (ddd, J = 9.0,
4.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.51

(d, J = 13.8, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.45 (dd, J = 13.7, 9.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.18-2.02 (m, 2 H), 2.11 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.80-0.96 (m, 7 H), 1.16 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.13 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.05 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.03 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CHCl3) d   222.2, 171.1, 164.8, 151.8, 136.6, 120.3, 116.7, 76.9, 73.7, 72.9, 56.6, 54.8, 52.8, 40.2, 38.8, 34.1, 33.0, 31.7, 25.0, 23.3, 20.4, 19.4, 16.7, 15.8, 15.6, 11.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 626.1552, found 626.1573.

Synthesis of Epothilones 67-69 as illustrated in Figure 10.
Epoxidation of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 63. Procedure A. A solution of trans-dihydroxy lactone 63 (17.0 mg, 0.033 mmol) in CHCl3 (2.0 mL) was treated with meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA, 57-86%, 8.9 mg, 0.029-0.044 mmol, 0.9-1.3 equiv) at -20 to 0 °C, according to the procedure described for the synthesis of epoxide 37, to produce, after preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes), epothilones 67 (or 68) (4.2 mg, 24%), 68 (or 67) (3.3 mg, 19%) and 69 (5.4 mg, 31%) (stereochemistry unassigned for all three). Procedure B. As described in procedure C for the epoxidation of cis-lactone 49, trans-dihydroxy lactone 63 (6.0 mg, 0.0126 mmol) in MeCN (240 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 90 mL), 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (90 mL), Oxone® (40 mg, 0.063 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (8.4 mg, 0.100 mmol, 8.0 equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), epothilones 67 (or 68) (2.7 mg, 44%)

and 68 (or 67) (1.3 mg, 21%). 67 (or 68): Rf = 0.47 (silica
gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -27.3 (c 0.30, CHCl3); IR
(film) nmax 3459, 2932, 1732, 1152, 978 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz,
CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1H, ArH), 6.57 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.72 (d, J
= 10.4 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.41 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)),
4.27 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.76 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.27
(q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O), 2.94-2.88 (m, 1 H), 2.75-2.71
(m, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.49 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COO), 2.41 (dd, J = 12.9, 9.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.18-2.11 (m,
1 H), 2.09 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.95-1.87 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.00 (m,
5 H), 1.16 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9 Hz,
CH3CH(C=O)), 1.04 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.92 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9 Hz,
CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.4, 171.9, 164.7,
151.9, 136.5, 120.2, 116.6, 76.9, 74.5, 73.6, 58.1, 56.0, 53.1,
42.2, 39.2, 36.2, 34.7, 33.1, 29.4, 22.4, 21.9, 19.3, 16.2, 15.2,
13.7, 12.4; ; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2576,
found 494.2561. 68 (or 67): Rf = 0.46 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in
hexanes); [a]22D -55.2 (c 0.25, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3442,
2931, 1731, 1687, 1153, 982, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d
6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.57 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.56 (dd, J = 8.6,
3.1 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.23 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)),
3.73 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.57 (bs, 1 H),
3.34 (dq, J = 7.0, 1.3 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.12 (bs, 1 H), 2.76 (dt,
J = 5.5, 2.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.72-2.68 (m, 1 H), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar),
2.61 (dd, J = 15.4, 1.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.41 (dd, J = 15.4,
10.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.15 (ddd, J = 15.0, 5.1, 3.5 Hz, 1 H),
2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.91-1.86 (m, 1 H), 1.76-1.17 (m, 5 H),
1.29 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.12 (d, J = 7.0
Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.95 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C
NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 221.2, 171.2, 164.9, 151.8, 135.9,

120.1, 116.6, 77.1, 74.0, 72.8, 58.7, 55.8, 52.7, 42.3, 38.4,

35.3, 35.1, 33.0, 32.0, 22.6, 22.0, 19.3, 18.5, 15.5, 15.2, 12.2;

HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6S (M + H+) 494.2562, found

494.2576. 69: Rf = 0.67 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes);

[a]22D -30.5 (c = 0.40, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3500, 2932, 1732,

1693, 1184, 975 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H,

ArH), 5.51 (ddd, J = 14.3, 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37

(ddd, J = 14.3, 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.16 (dd, J =9.2,

3.4 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.20 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)),

4.16 (s, 1 H, OH), 3.48 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.37

(q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.62 (d, J

= 15.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.60-2.54 (m, 1 H), 2.50-2.43 (m, 1 H),

2.38 (dd, J = 15.7, 10.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.23-2.15 (m, 1 H,

CH=CHCH2), 2.00-1.92 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.80-1.00 (m, 5 H), 1.24

(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.10 (d, 3 H, J = 6.9

Hz, CH3CH(C=O), 1.02 (s, 3 H, ArCH-O(epoxide)CCH3), 0.98 (d, 3 H,

J = 6.7 Hz, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 221.4,

170.9, 166.3, 150.6, 135.4, 124.3, 115.4, 74.8, 74.1, 73.1, 63.0,

58.8, 52.7, 41.1, 38.1, 34.8, 33.5, 33.2, 32.9, 25.2, 22.9, 19.3,

18.1, 16.1, 13.4, 11.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6S (M + H+)

494.2576, found 494.2587.

Synthesis of Alcohol 85 as illustrated in Figure 12.

Allylboration of Keto Aldehyde 84. Aldehyde 84 (16.0 g, 0.125

mol; Inuka, T.; Yoshizawa, R. J. Org. Chem. 1967, 32, 404-407)

was dissolved in ether (400 mL) and cooled to -100 °C. To this

solution was added (+)-diisopinocampheylallylborane (800 mL, 0.15

M in pentane, 0.125 mol, 1.0 equiv) by cannulation during 45 min.

[(+)-Diisopinocampheylallylborane in pentane is prepared by the adaptation of the standard methods reported by Brown]. Allyllmagnesium bromide (66.0 mL, 1 M solution in ether, 0.066 mol) was added dropwise to a well stirred solution of (-)-B-

5   methoxydiisopinocampheyl borane (20.9 g, 0.066 mol) in ether (400 mL) at 0 oC. After the completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with pentane (3 x 400 mL) under argon and stirring was

10 discontinued to allow precipitation of the magnesium salts. The clear pentane solution was cannulated into another flask using a double ended needle through a Kramer filter and used without further purification. After the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Methanol

15 (20 mL) was added at -100 °C, and the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature. To this solution was added saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (200 mL), followed by H2O2 (80 mL of 50% solution in H2O) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was

20 extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL), and the organic extracts were combined, washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (100 mL) and dried (Na2SO4). Evaporation of the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3% acetone in Methylene chloride) resulted in pure alcohol 85 (14.6 g, 74%). 85:

25 colorless oil; Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 3% acetone in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -4.0 (c 1.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3492, 2976, 2939, 1699, 1641, 1469, 1379, 1087, 1020, 990, 973, 914 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 5.85-5.80 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.11-5.07 (m, 2 H, CH=CH2), 3.73 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH),

30 2.54-2.40 (m, 3 H), 2.25-2.18 (m, 1 H), 2.03-1.96 (m, 1 H), 1.14

(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.99 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.2, 135.6, 117.7, 75.5, 51.2, 36.4, 31.3, 21.8, 19.5, 7.8; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 193.1200, M + Na+ calcd for C10H18O2 193.1204.

5

Synthesis of Ketone 86 as illustrated in Figure 12. Silylation of Alcohol 85. Alcohol 85 (11.0 g, 0.0647 mol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (200 mL), the solution was cooled at -78 °C, and 2,6-lutidine (10.5 mL, 0.0906 mol, 1.4 equiv) was added.

10 After stirring for 5 min at that temperature, tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate (19.3 mL, 0.0841 mol, 1.3 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 oC for 45 min, after which time no starting material was detected by TLC. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (30 mL) was

15 added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The organic phase was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered through celite and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Purification by

20 flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2 to 10% ether in hexanes) gave pure 86 (18.0 g, 98%): Rf = 0.75 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +2.6 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2935, 1705, 1467, 1362, 1254, 1089, 911, 836, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 5.78-5.71 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.01-4.94 (m,

25 2 H, CH=CH2), 3.97 (dd, J = 6.2, 5.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.54 (dq, J = 14.3, 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 2.44 (dq, J = 14.2, 7.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 2.21-2.16 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.14-2.08 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.98

(t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.9, 136.2, 116.5, 76.7, 52.9, 39.0, 31.9, 26.0, 22.4, 20.1, 18.2, 7.7, -3.6, -4.4.

Synthesis of Keto Aldehyde 87 as illustrated in Figure 12.
Ozonolysis of Ketone 86. Alkene 86 (2.84 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (25 mL) and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. Oxygen was bubbled through for 2 min after which time ozone was passed through until the reaction mixture adopted a blue color (ca 30 min). The solution was then purged with oxygen for 2 min at -78 °C (disappearance of blue color) and Ph3P (3.16 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for an additional 1 h. The solvent was removed, under reduced pressure and the mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 25% ether in hexanes) to provide pure keto aldehyde 87 (2.57 g, 90%): Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [α]22D -1.9 (c 4.0, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2935, 2858, 1707, 1467, 1388, 1255, 1093, 1004, 837, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.78 (dd, J = 2.1, 2.0 Hz, CHO), 4.55 (dd, J = 6.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.59-2.44 (m, 4 H, CH2CH3, CH2CH=O), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.09 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.00 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.85 (s, 9 H, (CH3)3C), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.3, 200.9, 71.3, 52.3, 48.5, 31.9, 25.8, 21.3, 20.4, 18.0, 7.5, -4.4, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 309.1854, M + Na+ calcd for C15H30O3Si 309.1862.

Synthesis of Keto Acid 76 as illustrated in Figure 12. Oxidation of Keto Aldehyde 87. Aldehyde 87 (2.86 g, 10 mmol), tBuOH (50 mL), isobutylene (20 mL, 2 M solution in THF, 40 mmol, 4.0 equiv), H2O (10 mL), NaClO2 (2.71 g, 30.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and NaH2PO4 (1.80 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were combined and stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) to produce pure keto acid 76 (2.81 g, 93%). Rf = 0.12 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [α]22D +16.1 (c 1.0, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2934, 2858, 1710, 1467, 1254, 1093, 834 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 4.46 (dd, J = 7.0, 3.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.64-2.34 (m, 3 H, CH2CH3, CH2COOH), 2.32 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.99 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.83 (s, 9 H, (CH3)3C), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.1, 178.2, 73.4, 52.4, 39.2, 31.6, 25.8, 20.8, 20.5, 18.0, 7.6, -4.5, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 303.1996, M+ H+ calcd for C15H30O3Si 303.1992.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 89 as illustrated in Figure 12. Reduction of Ester 88. Ethyl ester 88 (52.5 g, 0.306 mol; Aldrich) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (1 L) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (490.0 mL, 1 M solution in Methylene chloride, 0.4896 mol, 1.6 equiv) was added dropwise via a cannula while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained at -78 oC. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature until its completion was verified by TLC (ca 1

h). Methanol (100 mL) was added at -78 °C and was followed by addition of EtOAc (1 L) and saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (300 mL). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for 12 h. The organic layer was

5   separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10 to 90% ether in hexanes) furnished the desired aldehyde 89 (33.6 g, 90%): Rf = 0.68 (silica gel,

10   ether); IR (thin film) nmax 3095, 2828, 1695, 1485, 1437, 1378, 1334, 1178, 1129, 1011 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.96 (s, 1 H, CHO), 8.0 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 2.77 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 184.2, 167.5, 154.8, 128.0, 19.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 149.9992, M + Na+ calcd for C5H5NOS 149.9990.

15

Synthesis of Aldehyde 90 as illustrated in Figure 12. Aromatic aldehyde 89 (31.1 g, 0.245 mol) was dissolved in benzene (500 mL) and 2-(triphenylphosphoranilidene)-propionaldehyde (90.0 g, 0.282 mol, 1.15 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at

20   reflux until the reaction was complete as judged by TLC (ca 2 h). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, followed by flash column chromatography (10 to 90% ether in hexanes) produced the desired aldehyde 90 (40.08 g, 98%): Rf = 0.78 (silica gel, ether); IR (thin film) nmax 3089, 1675, 1624, 1190, 1141, 1029,

25   947.6, 881 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.57 (s, 1 H, CHO), 7.46 (s, 1 H), 7.26 (s, 1 H), 2.77 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.20 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CHO)CH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 195.3, 165.7,

151.9, 140.9, 138.2, 122.6, 19.2, 10.9; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e
168.0481, M + H+ calcd for C8H9NOS 168.0483.

Synthesis of Alcohol 91 as illustrated in Figure 12.

5   Allylboration of Aldehyde 90. Aldehyde 90(20.0 g, 0.120 mol) was
dissolved in anhydrous ether(400 mL) and the solution was cooled
to -100 °C. (+)-Diisopinocampheylallyl borane (1.5 equiv in
pentane, prepared from 60.0 g of (-)-Ipc2BOMe and 1.0 equiv of
allyl magnesium bromide according to the method described for the
10   synthesis of alcohol 85), was added dropwise under vigorous
stirring, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at
the same temperature. Methanol (40 mL) was added at -100 oC, and
the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature.
Amino ethanol (72.43 mL, 1.2 mol, 10.0 equiv) was added and
15   stirring was continued for 15 h. The work-up procedure was
completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution
(200 mL), extraction with EtOAc (4 x 100 mL) and drying of the
combined organic layers with MgSO4. Filtration, followed by
evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure and flash
20   column chromatography (silica gel, 35% ether in hexanes for
several fractions until all the boron complexes were removed;
then 70% ether in hexanes) provided alcohol 91 (24.09 g, 96%): Rf
= 0.37 (60% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -20.2 (c 1.0, CHCl3); IR
(thin film) nmax 3357, 2923, 1642, 1505, 1437, 1322, 1186, 1018,
25   914, 878 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.81 (s, 1 H, SCH=C),
6.46 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.87-5.79 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.02 (d, J =
17.1 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.97 (d, J = 10.3 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.12
(dd, J = 7.8, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.8 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.59 (s, 3

H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.31 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2=CHCH2), 1.91 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d   164.5, 152.5, 141.8, 134.8, 118.7, 117.1, 115.1, 76.3, 39.8, 18.8, 14.1; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 210.0956, M + H+ calcd for C11H15NOS   210.0953.

Synthesis of Compound 92 as illustrated in Figure 12. Silylation of Alcohol 91.   Alcohol 91 (7.0 g, 0.033 mol) was dissolved in DMF (35 mL, 1.0 M), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and imidazole (3.5 g, 0.050 mol, 1.5 equiv) was added. After stirring for 5 min, tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (6.02 g, 0.040 mol, 1.2 equiv) was added portionwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 45 min, and then at 25 °C for 2.5 h, after which time no starting alcohol was detected by TLC.   Methanol (2 mL) was added at 0 oC and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Ether (100 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (20 mL), the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 20 mL).   The combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered over celite and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure.   Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10 to 20% ether in hexanes) provided pure 92 (10.8 g, 99%): Rf = 0.70 (40% ether in hexanes); [α]22D +1.39 (c 3.0, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2060, 1496, 1460, 1249, 1173, 1073, 908, 837, 779 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.80-5.75 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.03 (ddd, J = 17.1, 3.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.99 (ddd, J = 10.2, 2.1, 0.9 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.14 (dd, J = 6.6, 6.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.37-2.32 (m, 1 H, CH2=CHCH2), 2.31-2.25 (m, 1

H, CH2=CHCH2), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3),
0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9
MHz, CDCl3) d   165.2, 153.9, 142.9, 136.2, 119.7, 117.4, 115.9,
79.3, 42.1, 26.7, 20.1, 19.0, 14.8, -3.8, -4.1; FAB HRMS (NBA)
5   m/e 324.1804, M + H+ calcd for C17H29NOSSi   324.1817.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 82 as illustrated in Figure 12.
Dihydroxylation of Olefin 92 and 1,2 Glycol Cleavage. Olefin 92
(16.7 g, 51.6 mmol) was dissolved in THF/tBuOH (1 : 1, 500 mL)
and H2O (50 mL). 4-Methylmorpholine N-oxide (NMO) (7.3 g, 61.9
10   mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added at 0 °C, followed by OsO4 (5.2 mL,
solution in tBuOH 1.0 mol%, 2.5% by weight). The mixture was
vigorously stirred for 2.5 h at 0 °C and then for 12 h at 25 °C.
After completion of the reaction, Na_2SO_3 (5.0 g) was added at 0
°C, followed by H2O (100 mL). Stirring was continued for another
15   30 min and then ether (1 L) was added, followed by saturated
aqueous NaCl solution (2 x 100 mL). The organic phase was
separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 100
mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered,
and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash
20   column chromatography (silica gel, ether to EtOAc) provided 17.54
g (95%) of the expected 1,2-diol as a 1:1 mixture of
diastereoisomers: Rf = 0.55 (silica gel, EtOAc); IR (thin film)
nmax 3380, 2931, 2856, 1656, 1505, 1465, 1460, 1254, 1187, 1073,
25   908, 837, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.90 and 6.88
(singlets, 1 H total, SCH=C), 6.52 and 6.47 (singlets, 1 H total,
CH=CCH3), 4.44-4.39 (m, 1 H), 3.95-3.84 (m, 1 H), 3.81-3.72 and
3.63-3.34 (m, 4 H total), 2.66 and 2.65 (singlets, 3 H total,

N=C(S)CH3), 1.96 and 1.95 (singlets, 3 H total), 1.82-1.75 and 1.69-1.56 (m, 2 H total), 0.87 and 0.86 (singlets, 9 H total, SiC(CH3)3), 0.08 and -0.01 (singlets, 3 H total, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 and 0.10 (singlets, 3 H total, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz,

5   CDCl3) d 164.6, 164.5, 152.8, 152.4, 141.6, 141.5, 119.4, 118.4, 115.3, 115.2, 78.0, 75.4, 70.4, 68.8, 66.8, 66.5, 38.9, 38.7, 25.7, 19.0, 18.9, 18.0, 17.9, 14.6, 13.5, -4.6, -4.8, -5.2, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 380.1699, M + Na+ calcd for C17H31NO3SSi 380.1692.

10   The diol obtained from 92 as described above (5.2 g, 14.5 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (150 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Pb(OAc)4 (8.1 g, 95% purity, 18.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was then added portionwise over 10 min, and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 15 min at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the

15   mixture was filtered through silica gel and washed with 60% ether in hexanes. The solvents were then removed under reduced pressure providing pure aldehyde 82 (4.7 g, 98%): Rf = 0.76 (silica gel, 60% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -20.3 (c 1.4, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2856, 1726, 1504, 1466, 1389, 1254,

20   1182, 1087, 999, 839, 784 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.69 (dd, J = 2.7, 2.2 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 6.86 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.48 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 4.60 (dd, J = 8.2, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.64 (ddd, J = 15.5, 8.3, 2.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOCH2), 2.59 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.41 (ddd, J = 15.5, 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOCH2), 1.95 (s, 3 H,

25   CH=CCH3), 0.79 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 201.0, 164.5, 152.4, 140.3, 119.0, 115.8, 73.7, 49.9, 25.6, 18.9, 17.9, 13.9, -4.8, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 326.1615, M + H+ calcd for C16H27NO2SSi 326.1610.

Synthesis of Alcohol 93 as illustrated in Figure 12. Reduction
of Aldehyde 82. A solution of aldehyde 82 (440 mg, 1.35 mmol) in
MeOH (13 mL) was treated with NaBH4 (74 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv)

5   at 0 °C for 15 min. The solution was diluted with ether (100 mL)
and then saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (5 mL) was carefully
added. The organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried
(MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica
gel, 60% ether in hexanes) gave alcohol 93 (425 mg, 96%) as a

10   colorless oil. 26: Rf = 0.52 (silica gel, 60% ether in hexanes);
[a]22D -29.4 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3362, 2950,
2856, 1656, 1505, 1466, 1362, 1254, 1186, 1075, 839, 777 cm-1; 1H
NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.86 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.40 (s, 1 H,
CH=CCH3), 4.30 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.3 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.69-3.59 (m, 2

15   H, CH2OH), 3.15 (s, 1 H, OH), 2.61 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 1.92 (s,
3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.82-1.76 (m, 1 H, CH2CH2OH), 1.73-1.67 (m, 1 H,
CH2CH2OH), 0.82 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -
0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.3,
152.7, 141.6, 118.5, 115.1, 76.6, 59.6, 38.3, 25.8, 18.9, 18.0,

20   14.0, -4.8, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 460.0727, M + Cs+ calcd
for C16H29NO2SSi 460.0743.

Synthesis of Iodide 94 as illustrated in Figure 12. Iodination
of Alcohol 93. A solution of alcohol 93 (14.0 g, 42.7 mmol) in

25   ether: MeCN (3:1, 250 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Imidazole (8.7 g,
128.1 mmol, 3.0 equiv), Ph3P (16.8 g, 64.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and
iodine (16.3 g, 64.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were sequentially added and

the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at 0 °C. A saturated aqueous solution of Na2S2O3 (50 mL) was added, followed by the addition of ether (600 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO4), and the solvents were removed under vacuum.

5   Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes) gave pure iodide 94 (16.6 g, 89%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +11.0 (c 1.0, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2951, 2856, 1503, 1466, 1253, 1179, 1081, 936, 884, 836, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H,

10 SCH=C), 6.53 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 4.19 (dd, J = 7.7, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.18 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H, CH2I), 2.67 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.10-2.05 (m, 1 H, CH2CH2I), 2.01-1.95 (m, 1 H, CH2CH2I), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz,

15 CDCl3) d 164.4, 152.7, 140.9, 119.3, 115.4, 78.0, 40.2, 25.8, 19.2, 18.1, 13.9, 3.1, -4.6, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 438.0768, M + H+ calcd for C16H28INOSSi 438.0784.

Synthesis of Phosphonium Salt 79 as illustrated in Figure 12..

20 A mixture of iodide 94 (16.5g, 37.7 mmol) and Ph3P (10.9 g, 41.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was heated neat at 100 °C for 2 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, Methylene chloride; then 7% MeOH in Methylene chloride) provided phosphonium salt 79 (25.9 g, 98%) as a white solid: Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 7% MeOH in

25 Methylene chloride); [a]22D +3.7 (c 0.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2951, 2856, 1503, 1466, 1253, 1179, 1081, 936, 884, 836, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.78-7.28 (m, 15 H, aromatic), 6.97 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.57 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 4.48 (dd, J = 6.3,

4.8 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.72-3.65 (m, 1 H, CH2P), 3.31-3.25 (m, 1 H,
CH2P), 2.61 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 1.91 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.95-
1.86 (m, 1 H, CH2CH2P), 1.82-1.74 (m, 1 H, CH2CH2 P), 0.83 (s, 9
H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2);

5   13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.4, 152.3, 139.4, 135.1, 133.3,
133.2, 130.5, 130.4, 128.1, 119.8, 117.9, 117.3, 116.5, 76.0,
28.9, 25.7, 19.1, 18.4, 17.9, 14.5, -4.8.

Synthesis of Hydrazone 95 as illustrated in Figure 13.

10   Alkylation of Hydrazone 80. Hydrazone 80 (20.0 g, 117.0 mmol,
1.0 equiv), dissolved in THF (80 mL), was added to a freshly
prepared solution of LDA [19.75 mL of diisopropylamine (141.0
mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added to a solution of 88.1 mL of 1.6 M
solution of n-BuLi in hexanes (141 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 160 mL of

15   THF at 0 °C] at 0 °C. After stirring at this temperature for 8
h, the resulting yellow solution was cooled to -100 °C, and a
solution of 4-iodo-1-benzyloxybutane (36.0 g, 124.0 mmol, 1.2
equiv) in THF (40 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 30 min.
The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 8 h, and

20   was then poured into saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (40 mL) and
extracted with ether (3 x 200 mL). The combined organic extracts
were dried (MgSO4), filtered and evaporated. Purification by
flash column chromatography on silica gel (20% ether in hexanes)
provided hydrazone 95 as a yellow oil (35.8 g, 92%, de > 98% by

25   1H NMR): Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -
55.0 (c 1.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2929, 2862, 1603, 1455,
1362, 1198, 1108, 737, 698 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   7.33
(s, 5 H, Ph), 6.48 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=NN), 4.46 (s, 2 H,

CH2Ph), 3.54 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2OCH3), 3.44 (t, J =

6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2OBn), 3.40 (dd, J = 9.0, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2OCH3),

3.33 (s, 3 H, OCH3), 2.65 (m, 1 H, CHCH2OCH3), 2.29 (m, 1 H,

CH(CH3)C=N), 1.94-1.76 (m, 4 H), 1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.45-1.36 (m, 6

5   H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3)

d 144.6, 138.6, 128.2, 127.5, 127.3, 74.7, 72.7, 70.2, 63.4,

59.1, 50.4, 37.0, 35.2, 29.7, 26.4, 23.7, 22.0, 18.9; FAB HRMS

(NBA) m/e 333.2552, M + H+ calcd for C20H32N2O2 333.2542.

10   **Synthesis of Aldehyde 96 as illustrated in Figure 13.** Cleavage

of Hydrazone 95. Procedure A: A solution of hydrazone 95 (13.0

g, 39.1 mmol) in Methylene chloride (50 mL) was treated with

ozone at -78 °C until the solution turned blue-green. The

solution was purged with oxygen for 2 min at -78 °C, allowed to

15   warm to room temperature, and then concentrated. The crude

mixture so obtained was purified by flash column chromatography

(silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes) to give aldehyde 96 (6.6 g,

77%) as a colorless oil. Procedure B: A solution of hydrazone

95 (30 g, 90.3 mmol) in MeI (100 mL) was heated at 60 °C. After

20   5 h, the reaction was complete (TLC), and the mixture was

concentrated. The resulting crude product was suspended in n-

pentane (360 mL) and was treated with 3 N aqueous HCl (360 mL).

The two-phase system was vigorously stirred for 1 h, and the

aqueous phase was extracted with n-pentane (3 x 200 mL). The

25   combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), concentrated and

purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% ether in

hexanes) to give 96 (17.1 g, 86%): Rf = 0.49 (silica gel, 50%

ether in hexanes); [a]22D +11.6 (c 1.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film)

nmax 2932, 2856, 1715, 1450, 1361, 1272, 1202, 1102, 920, 732, 697 cm-1; 1 H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   9.60 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 7.34 (s, 5 H, Ph), 4.50 (s, 2 H, CH2Ph), 3.47 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2OBn), 2.33 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CO), 1.75-1.69 (m, 1 H),

5   1.65-1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.49-1.34 (m, 3 H), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 205.0, 138.4, 128.2, 127.5, 127.4, 72.8, 69.9, 46.1, 30.1, 29.6, 23.6, 13.2; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 221.1538, M + H+ calcd for C14H20O2 221.1542.

10   **Synthesis of Alcohol 97 as illustrated in Figure 13.** Reduction of Aldehyde 96. A solution of aldehyde 96 (17.0 g, 77.0 mmol) in MeOH (200 mL) was treated with NaBH4 (8.6 g, 228 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at 0 °C for 15 min. The solution was then diluted with ether (400 mL) and saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL) was

15   carefully added. The organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes) to give alcohol 97 (16.8 g, 98%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -5.1 (c 1.9,

20   CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3401, 2931, 2860, 1455, 1361, 1267, 1202, 1102, 1037, 937, 732, 697 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.35 (s, 5 H, Ph), 4.51 (s, 2 H, CH2Ph), 3.50 (dd, J = 11.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 3.48 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2OBn), 3.42 (dd, J = 11.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 1.65-1.59 (m, 2 H), 1.47-1.34 (m, 4

25   H), 1.15-1.12 (m, 1 H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 138.6, 128.2, 127.6, 127.3, 72.9, 70.3, 68.1, 35.7, 32.9, 30.1, 23.6, 14.1; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 223.1705, M + H+ calcd for C14H22O2 223.1698.

Synthesis of Silyl Ether 98 as illustrated in Figure 13.

Silylation of Alcohol 97. Alcohol 97 (17.0 g, 76.0 mmol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (350 mL), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and Et3N (21.2 mL, 152.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and 4-DMAP (185 mg, 1.52 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were added. After stirring for 5 min, tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (17.3 g, 115 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added portionwise, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 2 h, and then at 25 °C for 10 h. Methanol (20 mL) was added at 0 °C and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Ether (200 mL) and saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (30 mL) were sequentially added, and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% ether in hexanes) provided pure silyl ether 98 (24.4 g, 95%): Rf = 0.54 (silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -2.3 (c 1.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2860, 1461, 1361, 1249, 1091, 839, 773, 738 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   7.35 (s, 5 H, Ph), 4.51 (s, 2 H, CH2Ph), 3.48 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2OBn), 3.43 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.36 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 1.64-1.60 (m, 3 H), 1.47-1.29 (m, 3 H), 1.15-1.05 (m, 1 H), 0.90 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.87 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.043 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.041 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 138.6, 128.2, 127.5, 127.3, 72.7, 70.3, 68.3, 35.6, 32.9, 30.0, 25.8, 23.5, 18.1, 16.6, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 337.2553, M + H+ calcd for C20H36O2Si 337.2563.

Synthesis of Alcohol 99 as illustrated in Figure 13.
Hydrogenolysis of Benzyl Ether 98. To a solution of benzyl ether
98 (21.0 g, 62.5 mmol) in THF (200 mL) was added 10% Pd(OH)2/C
(1.0 g). The reaction was allowed to proceed under an atmosphere
of H2 at a pressure of 50 psi and at 25 °C (Parr hydrogenetor
apparatus). After 15 min, no starting benzyl ether was detected
by TLC, and the mixture was filtered through celite. The clear
solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the
resulting crude product was purified by flash column
chromatography (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes) to give alcohol
99 (14.7 g, 95%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.32 (silica gel, 50%
ether in hexanes); [a]22D -3.6 (c 3.6, CHCl3); IR (thin film)
nmax 3342, 2931, 2860, 1467, 1384, 1249, 1085, 838, 773, 667 cm-
1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   3.63 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2OH),
3.42 (dd, J = 11.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.35 (dd, J = 11.0, 7.0
Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 1.57-1.53 (m, 3 H), 1.42-1.39 (m, 3 H), 1.16-
1.06 (m, 1 H), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3
H, CHCH3), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C
NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d   68.2, 62.7, 35.6, 32.9, 32.8, 25.7,
23.0, 18.2, 16.5, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e   247.2097, M + H+
calcd for C13H30O2Si   247.2093.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 77 as illustrated in Figure 13. Oxidation
of Alcohol 99. To a solution of oxalyl chloride (5.6 mL, 65.0
mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Methylene chloride (250 mL) was added
dropwise DMSO (9.2 mL, 130 mmol, 4.0 equiv) at -78 °C. After
stirring for 15 min, a solution of alcohol 99 (8.0 g, 32.0 mmol,
1.0 equiv) in Methylene chloride (50 mL) was added dropwise at -

78 °C over a 15 min period. The solution was stirred for further
30 min at -78 °C, and Et3N (27.1 mL, 194 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was
added at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was allowed
to warm to 0 °C over 30 min and then ether (400 mL) was added,
5   followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (100 mL). The
organic phase was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted
with ether (2 x 300 mL). The combined organic solution was dried
(MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.
Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20%
10   ether in hexanes) provided aldehyde 77 (7.9 g, 98%) as a
colorless oil: Rf = 0.64 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes);
[a]22D -5.1 (c 0.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2952, 2858, 1728,
1466, 1389, 1254, 1095, 841, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d
9.74 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 3.39 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.1 Hz, 1 H,
15   CH2OSi), 3.36 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 2.39 (m, 2 H,
CH2CHO), 171-1.64 (m, 1 H), 1.61-1.53 (m, 2 H), 1.44-1.38 (m, 1
H), 1.11-1.05 (m, 1 H), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (d, J =
6.5 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.019 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.004 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d   202.7, 68.9, 44.1,
20   35.5, 32.6, 25.8, 23.0, 18.2, 16.5, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e
245.1932, M + H+ calcd for C13H28O2Si   245.1937.

Synthesis of Alcohol 100 as illustrated in Figure 13. To a cold
(0 °C) solution of aldehyde 77 (7.8 g, 32.0 mmol) in THF (300 mL)
25   was slowly added MeMgBr (1.0 M solution in THF, 48.0 mL, 48.0
mmol, 1.5 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at
0 °C and then it was diluted with ether (500 mL) and quenched by
carefull addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (100 mL).

The organic phase was washed with brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated. The crude product so obtained was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes) to give alcohol 100 (7.0 g, 84%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.38

5 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); IR (thin film) nmax 3352, 2931, 2858, 1465, 1384, 1253, 1096, 839, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   3.79 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)OH), 3.43 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.36 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 1.61-1.57 (m, 1 H), 1.47-1.35 (m, 4 H), 1.30-1.26 (m, 1 H), 1.19 (d, J

10 = 6.1 Hz, 3 H, CH(OH)CH3), 1.09-1.05 (m, 1 H), 0.89 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.04 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d   68.2, 67.9, 39.5, 35.6, 33.0, 25.9, 23.4, 23.1, 18.2, 16.6, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 261.2256, M + H+ calcd for C14H32O2Si 261.2250.

15

Synthesis of Ketone 78 as illustrated in Figure 13. Oxidation of Alcohol 100. To a solution of alcohol 100 (7.0 g, 27.0 mmol) in Methylene chloride (250 mL) was added molecular sieves (4 Å, 6.0 g) 4-methylmorpholine-N-oxide (NMO) (4.73 g, 40.0 mmol, 1.5

20 equiv) and tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (TPAP) (189 mg, 0.54 mmol, 0.02 equiv) at room temperature. After stirring for 45 min (depletion of starting material, TLC), the reaction mixture was filtered through celite, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column

25 chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) to give ketone 78 (6.6 g, 96%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.67 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -4.5 (c 1.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2849, 1713, 1461, 1355, 1249, 1161, 1091, 838, 773,

667 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 3.41 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.36 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 2.41 (m, 2 H, CH2COCH3), 2.13 (s, 3 H, COCH3), 168-1.48 (m, 3 H), 1.42-1.35 (m, 1 H), 1.09-1.00 (m, 1 H), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.03 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 209.8, 68.0, 43.9, 35.5, 32.6, 29.7, 25.8, 21.2, 18.2, 16.4, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 259.2097, M + H+ calcd for C14H30O2Si 259.2093.

Synthesis of Iodide 113 as illustrated in Figure 15. Iodination of Alcohol 99. A solution of alcohol 99 (3.8 g, 15.0 mmol) in ether:MeCN 3:1 (150 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Imidazole (3.1 g, 45.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv), Ph3P (5.9 g, 22.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and iodine (5.7 g, 22.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were sequentially added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h. A saturated aqueous solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ (200 mL) was added followed with ether (200 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (200 mL), dried (MgSO4) and the solvents were removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes) to give pure iodide 113 (4.9 g, 91%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.68 (silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -4.3 (c 1.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2929, 2860, 1461, 1386, 1248, 1090, 836, 774, 664 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 3.42 (dd, J = 10.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.38 (dd, J = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.19 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2I), 1.85-1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.61-1.55 (m, 1 H), 1.47-1.33 (m, 3 H), 1.10-1.02 (m, 1 H, CH2), 0.89 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.87 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), 0.04 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 68.1,

35.4, 33.7, 31.8, 27.8, 25.8, 18.2, 16.5, 7.1, -5.5; FAB HRMS
(NBA) m/e 229.1983, M - I- calcd for C13H39IOSi 229.1988.

Synthesis of Phosphonium Salt 114 as illustrated in Figure 15.
A mixture of iodide 113 (4.7 g, 13.1 mmol) and Ph3P (3.8 g, 14.4
mmol, 1.1 equiv) was heated neat at 100 °C for 2 h. Purification
by flash column chromatography (silica gel, Methylene chloride to
7% MeOH in Methylene chloride) provided phosphonium salt 114 (7.4
g, 91%) as a white solid: Rf = 0.42 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in
Methylene chloride); [a]22D -7.3 (c 1.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film)
nmax 2931, 2849, 1578, 1461, 1431, 1243, 1184, 1102, 997, 914,
838, 720, 685, 532, 503 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   7.82-
7.77 (m, 9 H, Ph), 7.74-7.68 (m, 6 H, Ph), 3.62 (dt, J = 12.5,
8.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2P), 3.34 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.30
(dd, J = 9.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2OSi), 1.69-1.55 (m, 4 H), 1.50-1.46
(m, 1 H), 1.39-1.32 (m, 1 H), 1.10-1.01 (m, 1 H), 0.83 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3), 0.79 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3 H, CHCH3), -0.04 (s, 6 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d   135.0, 133.6, 133.5,
133.2, 130.5, 130.4, 68.0, 35.2, 32.4, 27.8, 25.8, 23.2, 22.7,
18.2, 16.4, -5.5.

Synthesis of Olefin 101 as illustrated in Figure 15. Method A.
From Phosphonium Salt 79 and Aldehyde 77. Phosphonium salt 79
(13.60 g, 19.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was dissolved in THF (80 mL, 0.2
M) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium
hexamethyldisilylamide (NaHMDS, 19.4 mL, 19.4 mmol, 1.0 M
solution in THF, 1.2 equiv) was slowly added and the resulting

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mixture was stirred for 15 min before aldehyde 77 (3.96 g, 16.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv, in 10 mL of THF) was added at the same temperature. Stirring was continued for another 15 min at 0 °C and then, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated

5   aqueous NH4Cl solution (25 mL). Ether (250 mL) was added and the organic phase was separated and washed with brine (2 x 40 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% ether in hexane) to afford olefin 34 (6.70 g, 77%) as a

10   mixture of Z- and E-isomers (ca 9 : 1 by 1H NMR). Method B. From Phosphonium Salt 114 and Aldehyde 82. Phosphonium salt 114 (7.40 g, 11.96 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was dissolved in THF (120 mL, 0.1 M) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hexamethyldisilylamide (NaHMDS, 11.96 mL, 11.96 mmol, 1.0 M

15   solution in THF, 1.2 equiv) was slowly added at the same temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min, before aldehyde 82 (3.20 g, 9.83 mmol, 1.0 equiv, in 20 mL of THF; vida supra) was slowly added. Stirring was continued for another 15 min at 0 °C and then the mixture was quenched with

20   saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (150 mL). Ether (200 mL) was added and the organic phase was separated and washed with brine (2 x 150 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% ether in hexane) furnished olefin

25   101 (3.65 g, 69% yield) as a mixture of Z- and E-isomers (ca 9:1 by 1H NMR): Rf = 0.75 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexane); [a]22D +4.0 (c 0.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2930, 2856, 1465, 1388, 1253, 1089, 939, 838 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) (signals for the Z-isomer (34) only reported) d 6.92 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.46

30   (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.49-5.31 (m, 2 H, CH=CH), 4.12 (dd, J = 6.5,

1.59-1.51 (m, 1 H), 1.42-1.23 (m, 3 H), 1.10-0.98 (m, 1 H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDC13) d 164.4, 152.9, 142.2, 131.2, 125.8, 118.7, 114.8, 78.6, 67.9, 35.5, 34.6, 32.7, 27.5, 26.9, 25.8, 25.7, 18.9, 16.5, 13.7, -4.8, -5.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 446.2534, M + Na+ calcd for C23H41NO2SSi 446.2525.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 74 as illustrated in Figure 14. Oxidation of Alcohol 102. Alcohol 102 (1.9 g, 4.5 mmol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (45 mL, 0.1 M). DMSO (13.5 mL), Et3N (3.0 mL, 22.4 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and SO3•pyr (1.43 g, 8.98 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added at 25 °C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (100 mL) and ether (200 mL) were added sequentially. The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 30 mL), dried (MgSO4) and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes) furnished aldehyde 74 (1.79 g, 94%): Rf = 0.55 (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +13.3 (c 0.7, CHC13); IR (thin film) nmax 2930, 2856, 1725, 1504, 1462, 1385, 1253, 1182, 1076, 938, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDC13) d 9.57, (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.45-5.35 (m, 2 H, CH=CH), 4.11 (dd, J = 6.6, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.34-2.24 (m, 3 H), 2.05-2.01 (m, 2 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.71-1.64 (m, 1 H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 3 H), 1.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDC13) d 205.2, 164.4, 153.0, 142.0, 130.6,

126.4, 118.8, 115.0, 78.7, 46.2, 34.7, 30.0, 27.3, 26.9, 25.8, 19.2, 18.2, 13.9, 13.2, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 422.2559, M + H+ calcd for C23H39NO2SSi 422.2549.

5   **Synthesis of compounds 105 and 106 as illustrated in Figure 14:**
Aldol Reaction of Keto Acid 76 with Aldehyde 74. A solution of
keto acid 76 (1.52 g, 5.10 mmol, 1.2 equiv; synthesized vida
supra) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise to a freshly prepared
solution of LDA [diisopropylamine (1.78 mL, 12.78 mmol) was added
10   to n-BuLi (7.95 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 12.78 mmol) in
20 mL of THF at 0 °C] at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min, the
solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C, and after 0.5 h at that
temperature it was recooled to -78 °C. A solution of aldehyde 74
(1.79 g, 4.24 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise and the
15   resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min, and then quenched at -
78 °C by slow addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (20
mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, and AcOH (2.03 mL,
26.84 mmol, 6.3 equiv) was added, followed by addition of EtOAc
(50 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase
20   was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic
solution was dried over MgSO4 and concentrated under vacuum to
afford a mixture of aldol products 103a:103b in a ca 1:1 ratio
(1H NMR) and unreacted keto acid 76. The mixture was dissolved
in Methylene chloride (50 mL) and treated, at 0 °C, with 2,6-
25   lutidine (3.2 mL, 27.36 mmol) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl
trifluoromethanesulfonate (4.2 mL, 18.24 mmol). After stirring
for 2 h (complete reaction by TLC), aqueous HCl (20 mL, 10%
solution) was added and the resulting biphasic mixture was

separated.   The aqueous phase was extracted with Methylene
chloride (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic solution was washed
with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced
pressure to give a mixture of the tetra-tert-butyldimethylsilyl
5   ethers 104a and 104b.   The crude product was dissolved in MeOH
(50 mL) and K2CO3 (1.40 g, 10.20 mmol) was added at 25 °C.   The
reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 15 min, and then
filtered.   The residue was washed with MeOH (20 mL) and the
solution was acidified with ion exchange resin (DOWEX 50WX8-200)
10   to pH 4-5, and filtered again.   The solvent was removed under
reduced pressure and the resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc
(50 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL).
The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 25 mL) and the
combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and
15   concentrated to furnish a mixture of carboxylic acids 105, 106
and 76.   Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography
(silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride), gave pure acids 105
(1.1 g, 31% from 7) and 106 (1.0 g, 30% from 7) as colorless
oils.   38: Rf = 0.61 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride);
20   [a]22D -8.8 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2856, 1712,
1466, 1254, 1083, 836 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.94 (s,
1 H, SCH=C), 6.61 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.44-5.41 (m, 2 H, CH=CH),
4.40 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.11 (dd, J   =
6.5, 5.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.75 (dd, J = 6.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H,
25   CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.12 (dq, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)),
2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.48 (dd, J = 16.0, 3.2 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COOH), 2.35 (dd, J = 16.0, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.39-2.28
(m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH), 2.10-1.92 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.95 (s, 3 H,
CH=C(CH3)), 1.42-1.30 (m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.18 (s, 3 H,
30   C(CH3)2), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,

CH(CH3)), 0.90-0.85 (m, 30 H, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.12 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.1, 176.7, 164.8, 152.8, 142.6, 131.3, 125.9, 118.6, 114.7, 78.6, 77.4, 73.4, 53.5, 44.9, 40.1, 38.8, 34.6, 30.7, 28.0, 27.8, 26.2, 26.0, 25.8, 23.6, 19.1, 18.8, 18.5, 18.2, 17.4, 15.7, 13.8, -3.7, -3.8, -4.2, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 970.4318, M + Cs+ calcd for C44H83NO6SSi3 970.4303. 39: Rf = 0.70 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D +2.2 (c 3.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2929, 2856, 1713, 1470, 1386, 1254, 1082, 988, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.44-5.38 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.37-5.32 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 4.55 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.11 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.83 (d, J = 8.4, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.09 (dq, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.73 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.40 (dd, J = 16.3, 3.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.35-2.22 (m, 3 H, CH2COOH, CH2CH=CH), 1.98-1.94 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.92 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.34-1.21 (m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.18 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.82 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.07 (s, 6 H, 2 x Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.7, 175.3, 165.4, 152.4, 143.1, 131.3, 125.9, 118.3, 114.6, 78.6, 76.7, 72.3, 53.8, 45.7, 40.1, 37.9, 34.9, 34.6, 27.7, 27.3, 26.3, 26.2, 26.0, 25.8, 22.4, 19.0, 18.6, 18.2, 18.1, 16.8, 13.9, 13.5, -3.4, -3.6, -4.3, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 970.4331, M + Cs+ calcd for C44H83NO6SSi3 970.4303.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 72 as illustrated in Figure 14.
Selective Desilylation of tris(Silyl) Ether 105. A solution of
tris(silyl) ether 105 (300 mg, 0.36 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) at 25
°C was treated with TBAF (2.2 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 2.2 mmol,
6.0 equiv). After stirring for 8 h, the reaction mixture was
diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with aqueous HCl (10 mL, 1
N solution). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (4 x
10 mL) and the combined organic phase was washed with brine (10
mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was
purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in
Methylene chloride) to provide hydroxy acid 72 (203 mg, 78%) as a
yellow oil: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene
chloride); [a]22D -19.2 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3358,
2932, 2857, 1701, 1466, 1254, 1088, 988, 835 cm-1; 1H NMR (600
MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H SCH=C), 6.67 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.58-
5.54 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.43-5.39 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 4.39 (dd, J =
6.7, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.18 (dd, J = 7.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CHOH), 3.78 (dd, J = 6.9, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.11
(dq, J = 6.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.70 (s, 3 H,
N=C(CH3)S), 2.43 (dd, J = 16.2, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.40-2.35
(m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH), 2.35 (dd, J = 16.2, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH),
2.15-2.10 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.00 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.95
(m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.48-1.30 (m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.18
(s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.08 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 6.7 Hz,
3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89-0.84 (m, 21 H, CH(CH3), SiC(CH3)3), 0.09 (s,
3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2),
0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d   218.9,
175.4, 166.3, 152.8, 143.5, 134.4, 125.7, 119.5, 115.9, 74.4,
54.7, 45.5, 40.9, 40.0, 34.3, 31.9, 30.6, 28.9, 28.8, 27.0, 26.8,
26.7, 24.4, 20.0, 19.6, 19.3, 19.1, 17.9, 17.1, 15.5, -2.9, -3.1,

-3.3, -3.8; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 856.3459, M + Cs+ calcd for
C38H69NO6SSi2   856.3439.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 107 as illustrated in Figure 14.

Selective Desilylation of tris(Silyl) Ether 106. Carboxylic acid
106 (150 mg, 0.18 mmol) was converted to hydroxy acid 107 (107
mg, 82%) according to the procedure described above for 72. 107:
Yellow oil; Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene
chloride); [a]22D -8.0 (c 0.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3225,
2943, 2860, 1719, 1690, 1461, 1384, 1296, 1250, 1190, 1085, 985,
832, 761, 667 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.93 (s, 1 H
SCH=C), 6.60 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.54-5.50 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.40-
5.34 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 4.54 (dd, J = 6.4, 3.7 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.15 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOH), 3.82 (d,
J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.09 (dq, J = 6.9, 6.5 Hz, 1 H,
C(O)CHCH3), 2.71 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.37-2.32 (m, 3 H,
CH2CH=CH, CH2COOH), 2.30 (dd, J = 16.3, 6.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH),
2.15-2.10 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.36-1.18
(m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.88 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3), 0.85-0.82 (m, 12 H, CH(CH3), SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 3
H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2);
13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.2, 175.4, 165.4, 152.2, 142.0,
133.1, 124.9, 118.6, 115.1, 74.4, 53.8, 45.8, 40.2, 38.9, 37.7,
34.8, 33.2, 27.9, 27.5, 27.1, 26.2, 26.1, 26.0, 22.6, 21.4, 18.8,
18.6, 16.9, 14.5, 13.3, -3.4, -3.6, -4.3, -4.6; FAB HRMS
(NBA/CsI) m/e 856.3402, M + Cs+ calcd for C38H69NO6SSi2
856.3439.

Synthesis of Lactone 108 as illustrated in Figure 14.
Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 72. A solution of hydroxy
acid 72 (200 mg, 0.28 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was treated at 0 °C
with Et3N (0.23 mL, 1.68 mmol, 6.0 equiv) and 2,4,6-
trichlorobenzoyl chloride (0.22 mL, 1.40 mmol, 5.0 equiv). The
reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, and then added
to a solution of 4-DMAP (342 mg, 2.80 mmol, 10.0 equiv) in
toluene (140 mL) at 25 °C and stirred at that temperature for 0.5
h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure
to a small volume and filtered through silica gel. The residue
was washed with 40% ether in hexanes, and the resulting solution
was concentrated. Purification by flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 2% MeOH in Methylene chloride) furnished lactone 108
(178 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.37 (silica gel, 30%
ether in hexanes); [a]22D -22.9 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film)
nmax 2925, 2854, 1734, 1693, 1464, 1381, 1252, 1187, 1158, 1099,
988, 829, 758 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H,
SCH=C), 6.58 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.53 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.43-5.34
(m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.00 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.03 (d, J
= 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.89 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.98
(dq, J = 6.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.85 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1
H, CH2COO), 2.72 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.66 (dd, J = 16.7, 10.7
Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.40-2.30 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.11 (s, 3 H,
CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-2.04 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH), 1.92-1.83 (m, 1 H,
CH=CHCH2), 1.66-1.38 (m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.17 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,
CH(CH3)), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3), 0.83 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2),
0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.12 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d   215.0, 171.3, 165.4,

135.7, 135.1, 125.8, 122.7, 119.9, 115.9, 79.5, 76.4, 53.3, 48.0, 38.8, 31.7, 31.3, 29.7, 29.2, 28.4, 26.4, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 24.2, 19.1, 18.7, 18.6, 17.7, 15.3, -3.1, -3.2, -3.7, -5.8; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 706.4382, M + H+ calcd for $C_{38}H_{67}NO_5SSi_2$ 706.4357.

5

Synthesis of Lactone 109 as illustrated in Figure 14.
Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 107. The cyclization of hydroxy acid 107 (100 mg, 0.14 mmol) was carried out exactly as described for 108 above and yielded lactone 109 (84 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -40.5 (c 0.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2929, 2855, 1739, 1690, 1469, 1384, 1253, 1180, 1089, 1053, 985, 835, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.94 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.53 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.55-5.46 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.39-5.30 (m, 1 H, CH=CH), 5.32 (dd, J = 7.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.43 (dd, J = 7.5, 2.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.99 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.20 (dq, J = 7.3, 7.1 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.71 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.59 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.21 (dd, J = 14.6, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.20 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.16 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 2.15-1.95 (m, 3 H, CH=CHCH2, CH2CH=CH), 1.60-1.50 (m, 3 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.47-1.35 (m, 2 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.24 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.09 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.90 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.83 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.09 (s, 6 H, 2 x Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 221.2, 171.6, 165.8, 134.9, 134.1, 125.7, 125.2, 120.7, 117.1, 78.8, 75.2, 74.5, 54.3, 48.1, 42.5, 37.9, 33.7, 32.4, 26.8, 26.7, 26.5, 26.2, 25.8, 19.7, 19.2, 19.0,

18.8, 17.7, 15.9, 14.1, -3.0, -3.3, -3.7, -4.3; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 706.4333, M + H+ calcd for C38H67NO5SSi2 706.4357.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 70 as illustrated in Figure 14.

To lactone 108 (50 mg, 0.071 mmol), cooled to -20 °C, was added a freshly prepared 20% (v/v) CF3COOH solution in Methylene chloride (400 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to reach 0 °C and was stirred for 1 h at that temperature. The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 6% MeOH in Methylene chloride) to afford pure dihydroxy lactone 70 (31 mg, 92%): Rf = 0.38 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -80.2 (c 1.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3470, 2929, 1733, 1686, 1464, 1380, 1250, 1182, 1045, 978, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6) d 6.83 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.56 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.48 (dd, J = 7.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 5.43-5.41 (m, 2 H, CH=CH), 4.21 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.77 (bs, 1 H, CHOH), 3.13 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.01 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.95 (m, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.47 (ddd, J = 14.6, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.27 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.18-2.12 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.15 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.97-1.83 (m, 2H, CH2CH=CH), 1.56-1.50 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)), 1.41-1.22 (m, 4 H, 2 x CH2), 1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.07 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, C6D6) d 220.2, 170.6, 165.4, 153.8, 139.2, 134.1, 126.1, 120.4, 116.9, 79.2, 74.9, 73.2, 54.2, 42.5, 40.3, 39.5, 32.9, 32.6, 28.6, 28.4, 23.3, 19.3, 19.1, 16.4, 16.3, 14.4;

FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 610.1580, M + Cs+ calcd for C26H39NO5S
610.1603.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 110 as illustrated in Figure 14.

5   Lactone 109 (38.0 mg, 0.054 mmol) was treated with CF3COOH in
exactly the same way as described above for 70, yielding
dihydroxy lactone 110 (24.5 mg, 95%): Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 6%
MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -93.1 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR
(thin film) nmax 3450, 2929, 1735, 1685, 1464, 1380, 1250, 1182,
10   1045, 978, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H,
SCH=C), 6.51 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.60-5.50 (m, 2 H, CH=CH), 5.40-
5.32 (m, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.25 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.55
(d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.39 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.31 (dq, J =
6.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.99 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.71 (s, 3 H,
15   N=C(CH3)S), 2.69-2.61 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.59 (d, J = 16.3 Hz,
1 H, CH2COO), 2.45-2.35 (m, 2 H, CH2COO, CH=CHCH2), 2.20-2.10 (m,
1 H, CH2CH=CH), 2.08 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1 H,
CH2CH=CH), 1.59-1.50 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)), 1.49-1.30 (m, 4 H, 2 x
CH2), 1.17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)),
20   1.03 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)); 13C
NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 222.2, 171.1, 165.2, 153.5, 139.5,
133.2, 125.1, 120.0, 116.7, 78.4, 74.1, 72.9, 52.5, 40.7, 39.5,
37.9, 34.5, 32.7, 31.3, 27.6, 24.7, 22.2, 18.9, 17.5, 15.5, 15.3;
FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 478.2610, M + H+ calcd for C26H39NO5S
25   478.2627.

Synthesis of Epothilone A (1) as illustrated in Figure 14.
Epoxidation of Lactone 70 with Methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane.

To a solution of 70 (10 mg, 21.0 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was added
4.10 - 4.00 M aqueous solution of disodium
ethylenediaminetetraacetate (Na$_2$EDTA, 120 mL; Aldrich) and the
reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (200
mL) was added followed by a mixture of Oxone® (61 mg, 0.10 mmol,
5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14.0 mg, 0.17 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with
stirring until completion of the reaction was revealed by TLC.
The reaction mixture was treated with excess Me2S (100 mL) and
water (500 mL) and was then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 2 mL). The
combined organic phase was dried (MgSO4), filtered, and
concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer
chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride) gave a
mixture of epothilones A (1) and its α-epoxide epimer (8.6 mg,
78% total yield). A second preparative thin layer chromatography
(silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) furnished pure epothilone A
(1) (6.4 mg, 65%) as a white solid.. 1: Rf = 0.23 (silica gel,
5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -45.0 (c 0.02, MeOH); IR
(thin film) nmax 3476, 2974, 1738, 1692 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz,
C6D6) d   6.71 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.45 (dd,
J   = 8.2, 2.3 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.15 (dd, J   = 10.8, 2.9 Hz, 1
H, CHOH), 3.81-3.78 (m, 1 H, CHOH), 3.65 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.03 (dq,
J = 6.9, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.77 (ddd, J = 7.9, 4.0, 4.0
Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.62-2.58 (m, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.40 (dd, J =
14.4, 10.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.26 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.21 (s, 3 H,
N=C(CH3)S), 2.19 (dd, J   = 14.4, 2.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.05 (s, 3
H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.86 (ddd, J   = 15.2, 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO),
1.81-1.74 (m, 1 H, CH2CHO), 1.68 (ddd, J = 15.2, 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1
H, CH2CHO), 1.53-1.49 (m, 1 H, CH2CHO), 1.40-1.15 (m, 5 H,
CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.06 (d, J   = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.03 (s,
3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.97 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.95 (d, J   = 6.9 Hz, 3 H,

CH(CH3)); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, C6D6) d 219.0, 170.2, 164.7, 153.0, 137.5, 119.9, 116.6, 76.6, 75.2, 73.5, 57.2, 54.2, 52.9, 43.8, 39.1, 36.3, 31.7, 30.3, 27.3, 23.9, 21.1, 20.6, 18.7, 17.4, 15.7, 14.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO6S (M + Cs+)

5   626.1552, found 626.1531.

Synthesis of 6S,7R-Epothilones 111 and 112 as illustrated in Figure 14. Epoxidation of Lactone 110. To a solution of lactone 110 (9.0 mg, 18.8 mmol) in MeCN (0.5 mL) was added disodium

10   ethylenediaminetetraacetate (Na2EDTA, 4.10-4 M aqueous solution, 200 mL) and 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (200 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C while a mixture of solid Oxone® (58 mg, 94.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14.0 mg, 0.17 mmol, 8.8 equiv) was added portionwise until completion of the

15   reaction was established by TLC). The reaction mixture was treated with excess Me2S (100 mL) and water (500 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 2 mL). The combined organic phase was dried (MgSO4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in

20   Methylene chloride) gave a mixture of epothilones 111 and 112 (8.1 mg, 87% total yield, ca 2:1 ratio by 1H NMR). The major diastereoisomer (111, stereochemistry unassigned) was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) (5.4 mg, 58%) and exhibited the following properties:

25   Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, 6% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [α]22D -20.0 (c 0.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3448, 2919, 1725, 1684, 1455, 1378, 1284, 1149, 1061, 1020, 973, 750 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CHCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.68 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3),

5.64-5.61 (m, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.43 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H, OH), 4.29 (ddd, J = 7.6, 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.35 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.22 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 3.14 (ddd, J = 10.3, 4.1, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.90 (ddd, J = 10.3, 4.3, 2.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.71 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.54 (dd, J = 13.7, 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.51 (dd, J = 13.7, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.21-2.19 (m, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.18 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.94 (ddd, J = 15.3, 10.3, 3.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 1.77-1.69 (m, 2 H, CH2CHO), 1.60-1.00 (m, 5 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2), 1.15 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.02 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CHCl3) d 221.8, 172.1, 165.1, 152.6, 134.7, 119.8, 116.8, 76.0, 74.4, 72.8, 56.4, 53.8, 53.0, 40.2, 39.1, 34.1, 32.7, 29.4, 27.8, 22.7, 20.9, 19.0, 16.1, 15.9, 15.0, 11.8; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 494.2587, M + H+ calcd for C26H39NO6S 494.2576.

Synthesis of Olefinic Compound 115 as illustrated in Figure 16.
Phosphonium salt 79 (9.0 g, 12.93 mmol, 1.5 equiv; vida supra) was dissolved in THF (90 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS, 1.0 M solution in THF, 12.84 mL, 12.84 mmol, 1.48 equiv) was slowly added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -20 °C before ketone 78 (2.23 g, 8.62 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 12 h. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ether (200 mL). The organic phase was washed with

brine (2 x 100 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated to afford, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2% ether in hexanes) olefins 115 (3.8g, 73%, Z:E ca. 1:1 by 1H NMR): Rf = 0.56 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); IR (thin film) nmax

5 2931, 2857, 1465, 1386, 1253, 1089, 942, 838, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90, 6.89 (singlets, 1 H total, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.15-5.10 (m, 1 H, C(CH3)=CH), 4.08 (m, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.42 (m, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.33 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.8 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2OSi), 3.32 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.7 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2OSi), 2.69 (s, 3

10 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.31-2.19 (m, 2 H, CH2CHOSi), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.99-1.96 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.95-1.91 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.65 (s, 1.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 1.58 (s, 1.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 1.56-1.52 (m, 1 H), 1.43-1.28 (m, 3 H), 1.05-0.97 (m, 1 H), 0.88 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.5 H,

15 CH3CH), 0.83 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1.5 H, CH3CH), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), - 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.2, 153.3, 142.7, 142.6, 136.9, 136.8, 121.4, 120.6, 118.6, 118.5, 114.9, 114.8, 79.0, 78.8, 68.3, 40.1, 35.8, 35.7, 35.5, 35.4,

20 33.2, 32.9, 32.3, 25.9, 25.8, 25.4, 25.3, 23.5, 19.2, 18.3, 18.2, 16.7, 16.2, 13.9, -4.6, -4.9, -5.3; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 552.3710, M + H+ calcd for C30H57NO2SSi2 552.3727.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Olefins 116 as illustrated in Figure 16.

25 Desilylation of Silylether 115. Silylether 115 (3.80 g, 6.88 mmol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride : MeOH (1:1, 70 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C prior to addition of CSA (1.68 g, 7.23 mmol, 1.05 equiv) during a 5 min period. The resulting

mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, and then for 1 h at 25 °C. Et3N (1.57 mL, 7.23 mmol, 1.05 equiv) was added, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) furnished pure

5   hydroxy compound 116 (2.9 g, 97%): Rf = 0.33 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); IR (thin film)nmax 3370, 2929, 2857, 1463, 1382, 1252, 1185, 1072, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) (mixture of Z:E olefins, ca 1:1) d 6.91, 6.90 (singlets, 1 H total, SCH=C), 6.43, 6.41 (singlets, 1 H total, CH=CCH3), 5.14

10   (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 0.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 5.06 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 0.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 4.08 (m, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.47 (dd, J = 10.4, 5.9 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2OH), 3.41 (dd, J = 10.6, 6.1 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2OH), 3.40-3.36 (m, 1 H, CH2OH), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.31-2.18 (m, 2 H, CH2CHOSi), 2.05-1.99 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.96, 1.95

15   (singlets, 3 H total, CH=CCH3), 1.95-1.93 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.65 (s, 1.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 1.56 (s, 1.5 H, C(CH3)=CH), 1.60-1.51 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.27 (m, 3 H), 1.10-0.96 (m, 1 H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1.5 H, CH3CH), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.5 H, CH3CH), 0.04, 0.03 (singlets, 3 H total, Si(CH3)2), -

20   0.01, -0.02 (singlets, 3 H total, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.5, 164.4, 153.0, 152.9, 142.7, 142.3, 136.7, 136.5, 121.5, 120.5, 118.8, 118.6, 114.9, 114.8, 114.7, 79.1, 78.8, 68.2, 68.1, 39.7, 35.7, 35.6, 35.4, 35.2, 33.0, 32.4, 32.1, 25.9, 25.2, 24.8, 23.4, 19.1, 18.9, 18.2, 18.1, 16.6, 16.3, 15.9, 13.9,

25   13.7, -4.7, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 438.2875, M + H+ calcd for C24H43NO2SSi   438.28.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 75' as illustrated in Figure 16.
Oxidation of Alcohol 116. Alcohol 116 (mixtures of Z and E
geometrical isomers, 4.60 g, 10.64 mmol) was dissolved in
Methylene chloride (105 mL, 0.1 M). DMSO (35 mL), Et3N (7.4 mL,
53.20 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and SO3•pyr (3.4 g, 21.28 mmol, 2.0 equiv)
were added at 25 °C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30
min. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL) and ether (300 mL)
were added, and the organic phase was separated and washed with
brine (2 x 30 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated under reduced
pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in
hexanes) furnished aldehyde 75' (4.40 g, mixture of Z:E isomers,
ca 1:1, 95%): Rf = 0.48 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); IR
(thin film) nmax 2931, 2860, 1725, 1495, 1455, 1378, 1249, 1173,
1073, 938, 832, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.60, (d, J
= 1.9 Hz, 0.5 H, CHO), 9.55 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 0.5 H, CHO), 6.92,
6.91 (singlets, 1 H total, SCH=C), 6.45, 6.44 (singlets, 1 H
total, CH=CCH3), 5.18-5.13 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 4.12-4.07 (m, 1
H, CHOSi), 2.71, 2.70 (singlets, 3 H total, N=C(S)CH3), 2.36-2.20
(m, 3 H), 2.07-1.90 (m, 1 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.71-1.60
(m, 1 H), 1.66 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1.5 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 1.58 (d, J =
1.0 Hz, 1.5 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 1.43-1.25 (m, 4 H), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0
Hz, 1.5 H, CH3CH), 1.04 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1.5 H, CH3CH), 0.88 (s, 9
H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.05, 0.04 (singlets, 3 H total, Si(CH3)2), -0.01
(s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 205.2, 205.0,
164.4, 153.1, 142.3, 136.0, 135.9, 122.0, 121.2, 118.7, 118.6,
115.0, 114.9, 78.8, 78.7, 46.2, 46.1, 35.4, 35.3, 31.7, 31.6,
30.2, 30.0, 25.7, 25.1, 25.0, 23.3, 22.6, 19.1, 18.2, 16.1, 14.0,
13.9, 13.8, 13.3, 13.2, -4.8, -5.1; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 436.2715,
M + H+ calcd for C24H41NO2SSi 436.2706.

Synthesis of tris(Silylethers) 119' and 120'as illustrated in Figure 16. Aldol Reaction of Keto Acid 76 with Aldehyde 75'. A solution of keto acid 76 (773 mg, 2.56 mmol, 1.2 equiv; vida supra) in THF (7.0 mL) was reacted with aldehyde 75' (930 mg, mixture of Z:E olefins, ca 1:1, 2.13 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the same procedure as described above for the condensation of 76 and 74 (Figure 14), to afford, after similar processing, pure carboxylic acids 119' (564 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1, 31% from 8') and 120' (545 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1, 30% from 8') as colorless oils and recovered keto acid 76 (125 mg). 119': R_f = 0.56 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); IR (thin film) n_{max} 2942, 2856, 1706, 1464, 1388, 1361, 1248, 1183, 1087, 989, 833, 774, 731 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.89 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.50, 6.49 (singlets, 1 H total, CH=CCH3), 5.15 (m, 1 H, (CH3)C=CHCH2), 4.39 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.10-4.03 (m, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.78-3.70 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.13 (dq, J = 7.2, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.49 (dd, J = 16.4, 2.6 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2COOH), 2.44 (dd, J = 16.4, 3.1 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2COOH), 2.31-2.15 (m, 3 H, CH2COOH, CH2C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.05-1.85 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.95 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.94 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.64 (s, 1.5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.55 (s, 1.5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.45-1.25 (m, 4 H), 1.19 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.10 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.21-1.09 (m, 1 H), 1.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.5 H, CH(CH3)), 1.05 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.5 H, CH(CH3)), 0.90-0.85 (m, 30 H, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.10 (s, 1.5 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 1.5 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 1.5 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 1.5 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.1, 217.9, 176.7, 176.6, 164.8, 152.8, 142.9, 142.8, 136.7, 121.5,

120.5, 118.4, 118.3, 114.6, 78.9, 78.8, 77.7, 77.3, 73.5, 73.4, 53.5, 53.4, 45.3, 44.8, 40.4, 40.1, 38.9, 38.6, 35.4, 35.3, 32.5, 31.0, 30.4, 26.2, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 25.6, 23.5, 23.4, 19.1, 18.8, 18.7, 18.5, 18.4, 18.2, 17.8, 17.6, 17.3, 16.2, 15.8, 15.6, 13.9, 13.8, -3.6, -3.7, -3.9, -4.2, -4.3, -4.6, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 984.4422, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO6SSi3 984.4460. 53': Rf = 0.65 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); IR (thin film) nmax 2954, 2856, 1713, 1470, 1386, 1253, 1080, 988, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.13 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz, 0.5 H, (CH3)C=CHCH2), 5.09 (dd, J = 7.1, 6.9 Hz, 0.5 H, (CH3)C=CHCH2), 4.58 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.5 Hz, 0.5 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.56 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.5 Hz, 0.5 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.16 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.6 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2CHOSi), 4.06 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.0 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.85-3.80 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.11 (dq, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.74 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.43-2.10 (m, 4 H), 1.96-1.80 (m, 2 H), 1.92 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.91 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.66 (s, 1.5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.56 (s, 1.5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.35-1.02 (m, 14 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2, C(CH3)2, C(CH3)2, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.80 (m, 30 H, 3 x SiC(CH3)3, CH(CH3)), 0.10--0.03 (m, 18 H, 3 x Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.1, 217.9, 174.8, 174.7, 165.6, 165.5, 152.4, 143.6, 137.0, 136.8, 121.4, 121.0, 118.4, 117.9, 114.4, 78.9, 78.6, 76.4, 72.4, 72.3, 53.9, 53.8, 45.8, 45.7, 40.3, 40.2, 39.4, 38.4, 37.5, 35.6, 35.3, 35.0, 34.7, 32.2, 26.6, 26.3, 26.0, 25.8, 25.6, 23.8, 23.1, 22.7, 19.1, 18.7, 18.6, 18.5, 18.4, 18.2, 17.1, 16.9, 14.0, 13.8, 13.6, 13.4, -3.4, -3.6, -4.3, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 984.4489, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO6SSi3 984.4460.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 73'as illustrated in Figure 16.
Selective Desilylation of 119'. Carboxylic acid 119' (300 mg,
mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1 : 1, 0.35 mmol) was converted to
hydroxy acid 73' (194 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1,

5   75%) according to the same procedure described above for hydroxy
acid 72 (Figure 14). Compound 73': Yellow oil; Rf = 0.41
(silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); IR (thin film) nmax
3260, 2923, 2852, 1707, 1463, 1381, 1249, 1187, 1085, 984, 831,
775 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95, 6.94 (singlets, 1 H

10   total, SCH=C), 6.62, 6.57 (singlets, 1 H total, CH=CCH3), 5.20-
5.14 (m, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.41 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.5 Hz, 0.5 H,
(CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.37 (dd, J = 7.0, 3.0 Hz, 0.5 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi),
4.16 (dd, J = 6.6, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOH), 3.77 (d, J = 6.9 Hz,
1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.17-3.09 (m, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.72, 2.71

15   (singlets, 3 H total, N=C(CH3)S), 2.50 (dd, J = 16.0, 6.0 Hz, 0.5
H, CH2COOH), 2.47 (dd, J = 16.0, 2.7 Hz, 0.5 H, CH2COOH), 2.40-
2.28 (m, 3 H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1 H), 2.00 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)),
1.98 (s, 1.5 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.90 (m, 1 H), 1.70 (s, 1.5 H,
CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.62 (s, 1.5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.53-1.30 (m, 5 H),

20   1.19 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.11 (s, 1.5 H, C(CH3)2), 1.10 (s, 1.5 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.06 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1.5 H, CH(CH3)), 1.04 (d, J =
6.7 Hz, 1.5 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89 (s, 18 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (d, J =
7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 6 H,
Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d

25   218.0, 217.9, 176.4, 176.1, 165.0, 164.9, 152.6, 152.5, 142.1,
141.8, 139.2, 138.9, 120.3, 119.5, 118.8, 118.7, 115.2, 115.1,
77.5, 77.4, 73.4, 73.3, 53.7, 53.5, 45.1, 44.8, 40.3, 40.1, 38.9,
38.7, 34.1, 34.0, 32.5, 31.1, 30.5, 26.3, 26.2, 26.0, 23.6, 23.4,
19.2, 19.1, 18.9, 18.8, 18.5, 18.4, 18.2, 17.6, 17.2, 16.3, 15.9,

30   15.8, 14.5, 14.4, -3.6, -3.7, -3.8, -3.9, -4.2, -4.6; FAB HRMS

(NBA/CsI) m/e 870.3564, M + Cs+ calcd for C39H71NO6SSi2
870.3595.

Synthesis of Lactones 121 and 122 as illustrated in Figure 16.

5   Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 73'. A solution of hydroxy
acid 73' (140 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1, 0.189 mmol)
in THF (2.6 mL) was treated at 0 °C with Et3N (58 mL, 0.416 mmol,
2.2 equiv) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (29.4 mL, 0.246
mmol, 1.3 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for

10   1 h, and then added to a solution of 4-DMAP (233 mg, 1.896 mmol,
10.0 equiv) in toluene (90 mL, 0.002 M) at 25 °C and stirred at
that temperature for 10 h. The solvents were removed in vacuo,
and the crude product obtained was suspended in 40% ether in
hexanes and filtered through silica gel. Concentration, followed

15   by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in
Methylene chloride), gave pure lactones 121 (50 mg, 37%) and 122
(54 mg, 40%) as colorless oils. 121: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 1%
MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -11.8 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR
(thin film) nmax 2931, 2848, 1737, 1690, 1461, 1378, 1249, 1184,

20   1158, 1097, 1020, 984, 835, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d
6.95 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.56 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.16 (dd, J = 8.4,
7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.96 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH),
4.02 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H,
CHOSi), 3.02 (dq, J = 6.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.79 (d, J =

25   15.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.70-2.65 (m,
2 H), 2.48-2.40 (m, 1 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-2.04
(m, 2 H), 1.75-1.69 (m, 2 H), 1.67 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.66-
1.45 (m, 3 H), 1.18 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),

1.09 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.94 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.84 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.10 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.12 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d

5   215.1, 171.2, 164.6, 152.5, 140.6, 138.8, 119.3, 119.1, 115.9, 79.9, 76.3, 53.4, 39.1, 32.4, 31.9, 31.4, 29.7, 27.4, 26.4, 26.1, 26.0, 24.5, 24.3, 23.1, 19.2, 18.7, 18.6, 17.8, 15.3, -3.3, -3.7, -5.7; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 720.4534, M + H+ calcd for C39H69NO5SSi2 720.4513. **122**: Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 1% MeOH in

10   Methylene chloride); [a]22D -22.7 (c 0.6, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2860, 1731, 1696, 1461, 1378, 1249, 1179, 1079, 985, 832, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.92 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.53 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.27 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 5.16 (dd, J = 6.9, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.47 (t,

15   J = 5.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.89 (dd, J = 4.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.05 (dq, J = 6.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.60 (dd, J = 15.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.55 (m, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 2.51-2.47 (m, 2 H, CH2COOCH, CH3C=CHCH2), 2.13 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-2.05 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.91

20   (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.68-1.45 (m, 4 H), 1.57 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.27-1.23 (m, 1 H), 1.17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.04 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.93 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2),

25   0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.2, 171.3, 165.5, 153.6, 139.0, 138.3, 120.9, 120.2, 117.0, 80.1, 77.2, 73.9, 54.8, 44.9, 42.7, 41.1, 40.2, 32.8, 26.9, 26.8, 25.6, 23.5, 21.1, 20.1, 19.2, 19.1, 17.7, 16.8, 16.6, 16.3, -2.7, -3.1, -3.4, -3.6; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 720.4533, M + H+ calcd for

30   C39H69NO5SSi2 720.4513.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy lactone 71 as illustrated in Figure 16.
Dihydroxy lactone 71 was prepared from bis(silylether) lactone
121 (13.3 mg, 0.018 mmol) by treatment with CF3COOH according to
the same procedure described above for the preparation of 70

5   (figure 14), to obtain pure lactone 71 (8.4 mg, 91%) as a
colorless oil. 71: Rf = 0.21 (silica gel, 4% MeOH in Methylene
chloride); [a]22D -91.5 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3460,
2954, 2919, 1725, 1684, 1455, 1379, 1290, 1249, 1184, 1143, 1043,
1008, 973, 750 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.94 (s, 1 H,

10   SCH=C), 6.57 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.20 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COOCH), 5.13 (dd, J = 9.6, 4.6 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.28 (d,
J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.71 (s, 1 H, CHOH), 3.47 (bs, 1
H, OH), 3.15 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 3.04 (bs, 1 H,
OH), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.62 (ddd, J = 15.0, 10.2, 10.1

15   Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 2.45 (dd, J = 14.7, 11.1 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COOCH), 2.38-2.24 (m, 1 H), 2.28 (dd, J = 14.8, 2.2 Hz,
CH2COOCH), 2.22 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.06 (s,
3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.90-1.84 (m, 1 H), 1.76-1.69 (m, 1 H), 1.65 (s, 3
H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.33 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.32-1.22 (m, 4 H),

20   1.19 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.00
(d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d
220.4, 170.2, 164.9, 151.8, 139.1, 138.3, 120.8, 119.1, 115.5,
78.9, 74.1, 72.3, 53.6, 41.7, 39.7, 32.6, 31.8, 31.7, 25.4, 23.0,
19.1, 18.1, 16.0, 15.8, 13.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 492.2795, M +

25   H+ calcd for C27H41NO5S 492.2784.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 123 as illustrated in Figure 16.
Dihydroxy lactone 123 was prepared from bis(silylether) lactone

122 (40.0 mg, 0.055 mmol) by treatment with CF3COOH according to the same procedure described above for the preparation of 70 (Figure 14). Obtained pure 123 (24.3 mg, 89%): Rf = 0.19 (silica gel, 4% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D -61.0 (c 0.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3418, 2932, 1731, 1691, 1466, 1381, 1252, 1159, 1067, 1044, 1012, 978, 755 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.54 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.38 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 5.08 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.32 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.4 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.65 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.25 (dq, J = 6.7, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.55-2.43 (m, 3 H, CH2COOCH, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.40 (dd, J = 15.3, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 2.05 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.95 (ddd, J = 13.4, 10.0, 3.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.70-1.57 (m, 3 H), 1.57 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.50-1.35 (m, 2 H), 1.33 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.15 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.03 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.7, 170.7, 165.3, 152.3, 138.5, 137.4, 119.6, 119.4, 115.7, 77.7, 76.2, 71.6, 52.7, 42.7, 39.4, 39.0, 37.3, 30.7, 24.5, 20.5, 19.7, 18.7, 15.9, 15.8, 15.5, 14.3; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 492.2772, M + H+ calcd for C27H41NO5S 492.2784.

Synthesis of Epothilone B (2) and its α-epoxide epimer 126 as illustrated in Figure 16. Epoxidation of Lactone 71 . Procedure A: To a solution of lactone 71 (3.0 mg, 6.1 mmol) in benzene (0.2 mL) at -10 °C was added meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (2.9 mg, 50-60% purity, 8.4-10.1 mmol, 1.4-1.6 equiv) and the reaction

mixture was stirred at that temperature for 2 h at which time TLC indicated completion of the reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (2 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc

5   (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride) provided a mixture of epothilone B (2) and its α-epoxy diastereoisomer **124** (2.0 mg, 66%, ca 5:1 ratio by 1H NMR), which

10   was separated to its components by a second preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) furnishing pure epothilone B (2) (1.6 mg, 52%) as a white solid. Procedure B: To a solution of lactone 71 (5.0 mg, 10.2 mmol) in Methylene chloride (0.5 mL) at -50 °C was added dropwise a

15   solution of dimethyldioxirane in acetone untill the starting material disappeared (TLC). The resulting solution was concentrated, and the crude product was subjected to preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride) to give epothilone B (2) and its a-epoxy

20   diastereoisomer 124 in ca 5:1 ratio (3.9 mg, 75%). Pure epothilone B (2) was obtained (3.1 mg, 60%) by preparative thin layer chromatography as described above. Procedure C: Lactone 71 (3.0 mg, 6.1 mmol) was epoxidised with methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane according to the procedure

25   described above for the epoxidation of 70 (figure 14), to yield a mixture of 2 and its α-epoxy diastereoisomer 124 in ca 5:1 ratio by 1H NMR (2.6 mg, 85% yield). The major diastereoisomer, epothilone B (2) was isolated as described above (2.1 mg, 69%). 2: Colorless crystalls; mp 93 °C (crystallized in Methylene

30   chloride/petroleum ether); Rf = 0.24 (silica gel, 4% MeOH in

Methylene chloride); [a]22D -34.3 (c 0.2, MeOH); IR (thin film)
nmax 3436, 2954, 2931, 1731, 1684, 1455, 1373, 1290, 1249, 1184,
1143, 1043, 1049, 973, 750 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97
(s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.59 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.41 (dd, J = 7.8, 2.8

5   Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 4.22 (bs, 2 H, (CH3)2CCHOH, OH), 3.77 (dd, J
= 4.3, 4.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.30 (dq, J = 6.8, 4.1 Hz, 1 H,
C(O)CHCH3), 2.80 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.7 Hz, 1 H, CHOCCH3), 2.70 (s, 3
H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.64 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.54 (dd, J = 14.0, 10.2 Hz, 1
H, CH2COOCH), 2.36 (d, J = 14.0, 2.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.12

10   (dd, J = 4.7, 2.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)COCHCH2CHO), 2.08 (s, 3 H,
CH=CCH3), 1.91 (ddd, J = 15.4, 7.8, 7.6 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)COCHCH2CHO), 1.77-1.68 (m, 3 H), 1.53-1.46 (m, 2 H), 1.43-
1.37 (m, 2 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)OCHCH2), 1.27 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.16 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.08 (s, 3 H,

15   C(CH3)2), 1.00 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)); 1H NMR (600 MHz,
DMSO-d6) d 7.34 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.49 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.27
(dd, J = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 5.07 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H,
OH), 4.45 (bs, 1 H, OH), 4.08 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.47 (d, J
= 7.4 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.10 (dq, J = 6.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H,

20   C(O)CHCH3), 2.81 (dd, J = 9.5, 3.3 Hz, 1 H, CHOCCH3), 2.64 (s, 3
H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.40-2.30 (m, 2 H, CH2COOCH), 2.08 (s, 3 H,
CH=CCH3), 2.05 (ddd, J = 15.0, 2.6, 1.0 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)COCHCH2CHO), 1.83 (ddd, J = 15.0, 9.3, 9.1 Hz, 1 H,
(CH3)COCHCH2CHO), 1.61 (m, 1 H), 1.45-1.35 (m, 3 H), 1.35-1.25

25   (m, 3 H), 1.17 (s, 6 H, C(CH3)OCHCH2, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (d, J = 6.6
Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.87 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.86 (s,
3 H, C(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, DMSO-d6) d 218.1, 170.7,
164.8, 152.5, 137.6, 119.5, 118.0, 76.7, 75.7, 70.7, 61.6, 61.1,
53.3, 44.9, 35.6, 33.0, 32.1, 29.6, 23.0, 22.4, 22.0, 19.7, 18.8,

30   18.4, 16.4, 14.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 640.1725, M + Cs+ calcd

for C27H41NO6S 640.1709. A natural sample of epothilone B (2) exhibited identical properties to those reported above.

Synthesis of Epothilone 125 and 126 as illustrated in Figure 16.

5   Epoxidation of Lactone 123. Procedure A: Compound 123 (5.0 mg, 10.2 mmol) was epoxidised with mCPBA according to procedure A described above for 2 to yield a mixture of 12S-epi-epothilone B (125) and its α-epoxy-diastereoisomer 126 (3.7 mg, 73% total yield, ca 4:1 by 1H NMR). Purification by preparative thin layer 10 chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride) gave pure 12S-epothilone 126 (2.5 mg, 49%) as a white solid. Procedure B: The epoxidation of 123 (3.0 mg, 6.1 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 1 led to epothilones 126 and its α-epoxy diastereoisomer 126 (2.6 mg, 86% total yield, ca 1:1 ratio 15 by 1H NMR). Preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride) furnished pure epothilone 125 (1.3 mg, 43%) and its α-epoxy diastereoisomer 126 (1.3 mg, 43%). 125: Rf = 0.55 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [α]22D − 34.5 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3440, 2929, 1731, 1693, 20 1467, 1384, 1294, 1257, 1151, 1050, 977, 755 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.60 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.50 (dd, J = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 4.25 (dd, J = 10.1, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOH), 3.80 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.75 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.6 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.31 (dq, J = 6.7, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.88 25 (dd, J = 6.3, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOCCH3), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.59 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.55 (dd, J = 13.5, 10.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.45 (dd, J = 13.5, 3.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.08 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 2.05-1.97 (m, 3 H), 1.95-1.90 (m, 1 H,

(CH3)COCHCH2CHO), 1.75-1.70 (m, 2 H), 1.51-1.45 (m, 3 H), 1.37
(s, 3 H, C(CH3)OCHCH2), 1.27 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (d, J = 6.9
Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.04 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.95 (d, J = 6.9 Hz,
3 H, CH(CH3)); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.6, 170.7, 164.9,

5   152.1, 136.6, 119.8, 116.4, 77.6, 75.9, 73.3, 61.3, 59.9, 52.9,
44.2, 38.8, 37.2, 36.4, 32.9, 31.3, 21.9, 21.3, 19.8, 19.4, 17.9,
17.4, 14.8; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 640.1686, M + Cs+ calcd for
C27H41NO6S 640.1709.

10   **Synthesis of α,β-Unsaturated Ester 127 as illustrated in Figure
17.** A mixture of aldehyde 82 (5.17 g, 15.9 mmol) and stabilized
ylide 83 (8.92 g, 24.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv, prepared from 4-bromo-1-
butene by: (i) phosphonium salt formation; (ii) anion formation
with NaHMDS; and (iii) quenching with MeOC(O)Cl) as described in

15   Murray, R. W.; Jeyaraman, R. J. Org. Chem. 1985, 50, 2847-2853)
in benzene (300 mL, 0.05 M) was heated at reflux for 3 h. After
cooling to 25 °C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure
and the residue was subjected to flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes) to afford α,β-unsaturated

20   ester 127 (7.15 g, 95%): Rf = 0.65 (silica gel, 40% ether in
hexanes); [α]22D +10.4 (c 1.4, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2939,
2856, 1715, 1644, 1504, 1464, 1437, 1365, 1284, 1252, 1209, 1076,
955, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1 H,
SCH=C), 6.87 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H, CH=CCOOCH3), 6.47 (s, 1 H,

25   CH=CCH3), 5.83-5.71 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.01-4.92 (m, 2 H, CH=CH2),
4.19 (dd, J = 7.7, 4.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.69 (s, 3 H, COOCH3),
3.05 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.67 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3),
2.46 (ddd, J = 15.1, 7.7, 7.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 2.39 (ddd, J

= 15.0, 7.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 0.86
(s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 167.8, 164.4, 152.8,
141.5, 140.6, 135.3, 130.7, 119.1, 115.5, 115.1, 77.6, 51.7,
36.1, 30.9, 25.7, 19.2, 18.1, 13.9, -4.7, -5.1; FAB HRMS
(NBA/CsI) m/e 554.1168, M + Cs+ calcd for C22H35NO3SSi 554.1161.

Synthesis of Allylic Alcohol 128 as illustrated in Figure 17.
Methyl ester 127 (6.1 g, 14.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (80 mL)
and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (44.0 mL, 1 M solution in Methylene
chloride, 44.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise at -78 oC, and
the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h. The reaction mixture
was quenched with MeOH (1.0 mL) at -78 °C, and then ether (100
mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous sodium-potasium
tartrate solution (10 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to
warm up to room temperature, where it was stirred for 3 h. The
organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted
with ether (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic phase was dried
(MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash
column chromatography (silica gel, 40 to 80% ether in hexanes)
furnished alcohol 128 (5.58 g, 98%): Rf = 0.18 (silica gel, 40%
ether in hexanes); [a]22D +6.6 (c 1.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film)
nmax 3380, 2928, 2855, 1637, 1505, 1464, 1386, 1253, 1185, 1074,
836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.88 (s, 1 H, SCH=C),
6.41 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.77-5.69 (m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.48 (dd, J =
7.3, 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CCH2OH), 5.00 (dd, J = 15.5, 3.3 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CH2), 4.93 (dd, J = 10.0, 3.3 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.12 (dd, J =
6.5, 6.4 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.97 (s, 2 H, CH2OH), 2.86-2.76 (m, 2

H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.65 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.53 (bs, 1 H, OH),
2.36-2.24 (m, 2 H, CH2CHOSi), 1.94 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 0.86 (s, 9
H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2);
13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.5, 152.8, 142.0, 138.1, 123.7,
118.7, 115.2, 114.9, 78.3, 66.6, 34.7, 32.4, 25.7, 19.0, 18.1,
13.7, -4.8, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 394.2232, M + H+ calcd for
C21H35NO2SSi 394.2236.

Synthesis of Compound 129 as illustrated in Figure 17.
Chlorination of Alcohol 128. Alcohol 128 (3.00 g, 7.60 mmol) was
dissolved in CCl4 (75 mL, 0.1 M) and Ph3P (4.00 g, 15.2 mmol, 2.0
equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for
24 h, cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed
under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel,
10% ether in hexanes) furnished pure 129 (2.6 g, 83%): Rf = 0.50
(silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +13.7 (c 1.0, CHCl3);
IR (thin film) nmax 2953, 2928, 2855, 1637, 1504, 1470, 1439,
1387, 1254, 1182, 1075, 953, 917, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz,
CDCl3) d 6.93 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.47 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.77-5.69
(m, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.66 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH2Cl),
5.07 (dd, J = 17.1, 1.6 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 5.02 (dd, J = 10.1, 1.4
Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.14 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 4.02
(s, 2 H, CH2Cl), 2.99-2.89 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.71 (s, 3 H,
N=C(S)CH3), 2.52-2.27 (m, 2 H, CH2CHOSi), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3),
0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.3, 152.9, 141.8,
134.9, 134.7, 128.9, 119.0, 116.2, 115.2, 78.1, 49.9, 35.3, 32.3,

25.8, 19.2, 18.2, 13.9, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 412.1884,
M + H+ calcd for C21H34ClNOSSi 412.1897.

Synthesis of compound 130 as illustrated in Figure 17.

5   Reduction of 129. Compound 129 (2.60 g, 6.30 mmol) was dissolved
in THF (60 mL, 0.1 M) and cooled to 0 °C. LiEt3BH (12.6 ml, 1.0 M
solution in THF, 12.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise and the
reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Aqueous NaOH (1.0
mL, 3.0 N) solution was added followed by addition of Et20 (150
10   mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried
(MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica
gel, 20% ether in hexanes) furnished pure 130 (2.38 g, 99%): Rf
= 0.60 (silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes); [α]22D +17.1 (c 0.7,
CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2928, 2856, 1637, 1505, 1464, 1253,
15   1181, 1075, 946, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91
(s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.77-5.68 (m, 1 H,
CH=CH2), 5.22 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 5.01 (dd, J
= 17.1, 3.2 Hz, 1 H, CH=CH2), 4.96 (dd, J = 10.1, 3.3 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CH2), 4.09 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.80 (dd, J =
20   14.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.73-2.68 (m, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2),
2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.32-2.19 (m, 2 H, CH2CHOSi), 1.99 (s,
3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.66 (s, 3 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 0.88 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2);
13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.3, 153.2, 142.5, 136.0, 134.4,
25   122.5, 118.7, 115.1, 114.9, 78.9, 36.6, 35.3, 25.8, 23.5, 19.2,
18.2, 13.9, -4.8, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 378.2279, M + H+ calcd
for C21H35NOSSi 378.2287.

Synthesis of Primary Alcohol 131 as illustrated in Figure 17.
Selective Hydroboration of Olefinic Compound 130. Compound 130
(1.1 g, 2.91 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3.0 mL, 1.0 M) and the
solution was cooled to 0 °C. 9-BBN (7.0 mL, 0.5 M solution in
THF, 3.5 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was
stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. Aqueous NaOH (7.0 mL, 3 N solution,
21.0 mmol, 7.2 equiv) was added with stirring, followed by H2O2
(2.4 mL, 30%, aqueous solution). Stirring was continued for 0.5
h at 0 °C, after which time the reaction mixture was diluted with
ether (30 mL). The organic solution was separated and the
aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 15 mL). The combined
organic layer was washed with brine (2 x 5 mL), dried (Na2SO4)
and concentrated in vacuo. Flash column chromatography (silica
gel, 50 to 80% ether in hexanes) furnished primary alcohol 131
(1.0 g, 91%): Rf = 0.17 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes);
[α]22D +3.6 (c 0.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3381, 2953, 2929,
2856, 1723, 1660, 1469, 1444, 1376, 1253, 1185, 1073, 941, 837,
776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44
(s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.17 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3),
4.11 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.7 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.59 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.4
Hz, 2 H, CH2OH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.35-2.28 (m, 1 H,
CH2CHOSi), 2.27-2.20 (m, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 2.10 (dd, J = 7.6, 7.5
Hz, 2 H CH2CH2CH2OH), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.67 (s, 3 H,
CH2CH=CCH3), 1.67-1.58 (m, 2 H, CH2CH2OH), 0.88 (s, 9 H,
SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2);
13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d   164.5, 153.0, 142.7, 136.2, 122.2,
118.5, 115.0, 78.9, 62.4, 35.4, 30.7, 28.0, 25.8, 23.3, 19.2,
18.3, 14.0, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 396.2382, M + H+ calcd
for C21H37NO2SSi 396.2393.

Synthesis of Iodide 81 as illustrated in Figure 17. Iodide 81
(1.18 g, 92%) was prepared from alcohol 131 (1.0 g, 2.53 mmol)
according to the procedure described above for 94 (Figure 12).
81: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.65 (silica gel, 20 % ether in
hexanes); [a]22D +7.5 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2955,
2930, 2855, 1504, 1462, 1444, 1376, 1360, 1253, 1183, 1074, 942,
837, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C),
6.46 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.20 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.1 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH=CCH3), 4.09 (dd, J = 7.4, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.14 (dd, J
= 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 2 H, CH2I), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.34-2.27
(m, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 2.26-2.19 (m, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 2.17-2.03 (m, 2
H), 2.00 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.93-1.86 (m, 2 H), 1.67 (s, 3 H,
CH2CH=CCH3) 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -
0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.2,
153.1, 142.3, 134.6, 123.1, 118.6, 115.0, 78.8, 35.4, 32.6,
31.9, 25.8, 23.4, 19.2, 18.2, 14.0, 6.5, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS
(NBA) m/e 506.1422, M + H+ calcd for C21H36INOSSi 506.1410.

Synthesis of Hydrazone 132 as illustrated in Figure 17.
Alkylation of SAMP Hydrazone 80 with Iodide 81. SAMP hydrazone
80 (337 mg, 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv; Aldrich) in THF (2.5 mL), was
added to a freshly prepared solution of LDA at 0 °C
[diisopropylamine (277 mL, 0.20 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added to n-
BuLi (1.39 mL, 1.42 M solution in hexanes, 0.20 mmol. 2.0 equiv)
in 2.5 mL of THF at 0 °C] at 0°C. After stirring at that
temperature for 8 h, the resulting yellow solution was cooled to
-100 °C, and a solution of iodide 81 (0.5 g, 0.99 mmol, 1.0
equiv) in THF (3 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 5 min.
The mixture was allowed to warm to -20 °C over 10 h, and then
poured into saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (5 mL) and extracted

with ether (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried
(MgSO4), filtered and evaporated. Purification by flash column
chromatography on silica gel (20 to 40% ether in hexanes)
provided hydrazone 132 (380 mg, 70%, de > 98% by 1H NMR) as a
yellow oil: Rf = 0.17 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D
-27.8 (c 2.6, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2861, 1724, 1653,
1599, 1499, 1451, 1374, 1249, 1178, 1077, 940, 834, 774, 727, 673
cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.48 (d, J
= 6.6 Hz, 1 H, CNH), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.1,
6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi),
3.55 (dd, J = 9.1, 3.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2OCH3), 3.41 (dd, J = 9.1, 6.9
Hz, 1 H, CH2OCH3), 3.36 (s, 3 H, CH2OCH3), 3.35-3.32 (m, 2 H,
CH2N), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.69-2.62 (m, 1 H), 2.31-2.17
(m, 3 H), 2.04-1.84 (m, 5 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.79-1.72
(m, 1 H), 1.64 (s, 3 H, CH2CH=CCH3) 1.41-1.22 (m, 4 H), 1.01 (d,
J = 6.9 Hz, CHCH3), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d
164.2, 153.1, 144.3, 142.4, 136.6, 121.5, 118.5, 114.8, 78.9,
74.7, 63.4, 59.1, 50.4, 37.0, 35.3, 35.2, 31.8, 26.4, 25.7, 25.4,
23.3, 22.0, 19.1, 18.9, 18.1, 13.8, -4.8, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA)
m/e 548.3728, M + H+ calcd for C30H53N3O2SSi 548.3706.

Synthesis of Nitrile 66 as illustrated in Figure 17.
Monoperoxyphthalic acid magnesium salt (MMPP•6H2O, 233 mg, 0.38
mmol, 2.5 equiv; Aldrich) was suspended in a rapidly stirred
mixture of MeOH and pH 7 phosphate buffer (1:1, 3.0 mL) at 0 °C.
Hydrazone **132** (83 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (1.0 mL) was
added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C until the

reaction was complete by TLC (ca 1 h). The resulting suspension was placed in a separating funnel along with ether (15 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (10 mL). The combined organic solution was washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) afforded nitrile **133** (53 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil: Rf = 0.44 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +10.3 (c 3.2, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2926, 2855, 1503, 1457, 1381, 1250, 1179, 1072, 935, 833, 773, cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.92 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.18 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CCH3), 4.08 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.60-2.53 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.18 (m, 2 H), 2.11-1.97 (m, 2 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 1.67 (s, 3 H, CH2CH=CCH3) 1.67-1.45 (m, 4 H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, CHCH3), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 164.3, 153.0, 142.3, 135.5, 122.8, 122.4, 118.6, 114.9, 78.4, 35.3, 33.6, 31.1, 25.7, 25.4, 25.1, 23.2, 19.1, 18.1, 17.9, 13.9, -4.8, -5.1; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 433.2720, M + H+ calcd for C24H40N2OSSi 433.2709.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 75 as illustrated in Figure 17. Nitrile 133 (53 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (2.0 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (245 mL, 1 M solution in toluene, 0.22 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise at -78 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature until its completion was verified by TLC (ca 1 h). Methanol (150 mL) and aqueous HCl (150

mL, 1 N solution) were sequentially added and the resulting
mixture was brought up to 0 °C and stirred at that temperature
for 30 min. Ether (5 mL) and water (2 mL) were added, and the
organic layer was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted

5   with ether (2 x 5 mL) and the combined organic solution was
washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4), filtered and
concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes) furnished pure aldehyde 75 (44
mg, 82%): Rf = 0.48 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [α]22D

10   +14.7 (c 1.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2915, 2859, 1721, 1500,
1455, 1381, 1251, 1183, 1070, 940, 832, 770 cm-1; 1H NMR (500
MHz, CDCl3) d   9.60 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 6.92 (s, 1 H,
SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.16 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH=CCH3), 4.08 (dd, J = 7.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.70 (s, 3

15   H, N=C(S)CH3), 2.36-2.18 (m, 3 H), 2.07-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.99 (s, 3
H, CH=CCH3), 1.71-1.64 (m, 1 H), 1.66 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H,
CH2CH=CCH3), 1.43-1.29 (m, 3 H), 1.08 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CH), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01
(s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d   205.0, 164.4,

20   153.1, 142.3, 135.9, 122.0, 118.6, 114.9, 78.8, 46.1, 35.3, 31.7,
30.2, 25.7, 25.1, 23.3, 19.1, 18.2, 13.8, 13.2, -4.8, -5.1; FAB
HRMS (NBA) m/e 436.2717, M + H+ calcd for C24H41NO2SSi   436.2706.

Synthesis of 12Z-Carboxylic Acids 119a and 119b as illustrated

25   **in Figure 18.** Aldol Reaction of Keto Acid 76 with 12Z-aldehyde
75. A solution of keto acid 76 (365 mg, 1.21 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in
THF (5.0 mL) was reacted with 12Z-aldehyde 75 (330 mg, 0.76 mmol,
1.0 equiv) according to the same procedure as described above for

the condensation of 76 and 75 to afford, after similar
processing, geometrically pure 12Z-carboxylic acids 119a (207 mg,
32%) and 119b (181 mg, 28%) and recovered 76. 12Z-carboxylic
acid 119a: Rf = 0.56 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride);
5   [a]22D -2.9 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2933, 2854,
1708, 1464, 1385, 1249, 1187, 1079, 983, 830, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR
(500 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.92 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.58 (s, 1 H,
CH=CCH3), 5.15 (dd, J = 7.4, 7.1 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)C=CHCH2), 4.39
(dd, J = 6.7, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.11 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.7
10   Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.74 (dd, J = 6.1, 1.8 Hz, 1 H,
CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.13 (dq, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)),
2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.44 (dd, J = 16.4, 3.1 Hz, 1 H,
CH2COOH), 2.31 (dd, J = 16.4, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.28-2.04
(m, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH, CH2C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.94 (s, 3 H,
15   CH=C(CH3)), 1.96-1.86 (m, 1 H), 1.66 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH),
1.47-1.31 (m, 4 H), 1.17 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.12 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.21-1.09 (m, 1 H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)),
0.90-0.85 (m, 30 H, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.10 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03
20   (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.2, 175.5, 165.0,
152.8, 143.4, 137.0, 121.6, 118.2, 114.5, 79.1, 73.1, 53.8, 44.4,
40.0, 39.2, 35.3, 32.4, 31.4, 26.2, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 23.5, 23.4,
18.8, 18.7, 18.4, 18.2, 16.8, 15.8, 13.9, -3.9, -4.0, -4.1, -4.6,
25   -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 984.4427, M + Cs+ calcd for
C45H85NO6SSi3 984.4460. 12Z-carboxylic acid 119b: Rf = 0.65
(silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [a]22D +6.2 (c 0.6,
CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2933, 2854, 1708, 1459, 1386, 1249,
1074, 988, 830, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.91 (s, 1
30   H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.4, 6.9 Hz, 1

H, (CH3)C=CHCH2), 4.56 (dd, J = 6.1, 5.6 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi),

4.07 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.85 (d, J = 8.4

Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.10 (dq, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H,

C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.75 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.43-2.10 (m, 4 H), 1.96-

1.88 (m, 2 H), 1.91 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.66 (s, 3 H,

CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.35-1.02 (m, 14 H, CH(CH3), 2 x CH2, C(CH3)2,

C(CH3)2, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.80 (m, 30 H, 3 x SiC(CH3)3, CH(CH3)),

0.09-0.01 (m, 18 H, 3 x Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d

218.1, 174.2, 165.4, 152.3, 143.7, 137.1, 121.6, 117.9, 114.4,

78.9, 72.4, 53.8, 45.8, 40.4, 38.3, 35.6, 35.3, 32.3, 26.7, 26.3,

26.2, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 23.9, 23.3, 18.6, 18.5, 18.4, 17.1, 13.9,

13.4, -3.4, -3.6, -4.3, -4.6, -4.7, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e

984.4430, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO6SSi3   984.4460.

Synthesis of 12Z-Hydroxy Acid 73 as illustrated in Figure 18.

12Z-carboxylic acid 119a (400 mg, 0.47 mmol) was converted to

12Z-hydroxy acid 73 (253 mg, 73% yield) according to the same

procedure described above for 72 (Figure 14). 73: Yellow oil;

Rf = 0.41 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [α]22D -

10.4 (c 0.4, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3227, 2933, 2852, 1711,

1696, 1468, 1387, 1245, 1189, 1087, 986, 834, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR

(500 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.95 (s, 1 H SCH=C), 6.67 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3),

5.19 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.5, 7.0 Hz, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.41 (dd, J = 6.0,

3.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.16 (dd, J = 6.6, 6.5 Hz, 1 H,

CH2CHOH), 3.78 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.13 (dq, J

= 6.9, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.72 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.47

(dd, J = 16.2, 3.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.40-2.35 (m, 3 H,

CH2C(CH3)=CH, CH2COOH), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.00

(s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.93 (m, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.72 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.53-1.35 (m, 5 H), 1.19 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.14 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.94-0.84 (m, 21 H, CH(CH3), SiC(CH3)3), 0.11 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.9, 174.8, 165.1, 152.3, 142.1, 139.4, 120.2, 118.5, 115.0, 73.2, 53.8, 44.5, 40.0, 39.1, 34.1, 32.4, 31.2, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 23.5, 23.3, 18.9, 18.6, 18.3, 18.1, 16.8, 16.0, 14.6, -3.9, -4.1, -4.2, -4.7; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 870.3632, M + Cs+ calcd for C39H71NO6SSi2 870.3595.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 134 as illustrated in Figure 18. 12Z-carboxylic acid 119b (200 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to 12Z-hydroxy acid 134 (123 mg, 71% yield) according to the procedure described above for 72 (Figure 14). 134: yellow oil; Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in Methylene chloride); [α]22D -8.1 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3227, 2933, 2862, 1711, 1691, 1463, 1382, 1250, 1189, 1082, 986, 834, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H SCH=C), 6.61 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.15 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.5, 7.0 Hz, CH3C=CHCH2), 4.55 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.12 (dd, J = 8.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOH), 3.86 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.12 (dq, J = 7.2, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.75 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.37-2.30 (m, 5 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH, CH2COOH, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.94-1.89 (m, 1 H), 1.72 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.39-1.04 (m, 14 H, CH(CH3), CH(CH3), 2 x CH2, C(CH3)2), 0.95-0.84 (m, 21 H, SiC(CH3)3, CH(CH3)), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.6, 174.0, 165.6, 152.0, 142.4, 139.4, 120.1, 118.0, 114.7, 72.4, 53.8, 45.8, 40.4, 38.4, 35.5, 34.0, 32.1, 26.4, 26.2, 26.0,

25.9, 23.8, 23.6, 18.5, 18.4, 18.2, 17.2, 14.9, 13.2, -3.5, -3.7,
-4.4, -4.8; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 870.3574, M + Cs+ calcd for
C39H71NO6SSi2 870.3595.

5   **Synthesis of Lactone 121 as illustrated in Figure 18.**
Macrolactonization of 12Z-hydroxy acid 73.   12Z-hydroxy acid 73
(8.1 mg, 0.011 mmol) was cyclized according to the procedure
described above for 73' (Figure 16) to afford lactone 121 (6.1
mg, 77%).

10   **Synthesis of Lactone 135 as illustrated in Figure 18.**
Macrolactonization of 12Z-Hydroxy Acid 134.   The
macrolactonization of 12Z-hydroxy acid 134 (5.0 mg, 0.007 mmol)
to lactone 135 (3.7 mg, 76%) was carried out according to the
procedure described above for 73' (Figure 16).   135:   Colorless
15   oil; Rf = 0.83 (silica gel, 2% MeOH in Methylene chloride);
[α]22D -31.8 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2860,
1736, 1690, 1461, 1384, 1360, 1296, 1249, 1084, 985, 832, 773 cm-
1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H,
CH=CCH3), 5.07-5.21 (m, 2 H, CH3C=CHCH2, CH2COOCH), 4.32 (dd, J =
20   6.8, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 4.05 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.17
(dq, J = 7.0, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S),
2.57-2.52 (m, 1 H), 2.29 (dd, J = 14.4, 4.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH),
2.27-2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.25 (dd, J = 14.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO),
2.20-2.15 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.88-1.82 (m, 1 H),
25   1.57-1.52 (m, 2 H), 1.47-1.38 (m, 3 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),
1.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.08 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.91
(s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.89-0.82 (bs, 12 H, SiC(CH3)3, CH(CH3)),

0.11 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.2, 170.9, 164.8, 153.1, 140.0, 137.6, 120.2, 118.9, 116.3, 79.3, 74.0, 53.3, 48.0, 41.2, 39.7, 34.9, 31.4, 31.3, 26.6, 26.1, 25.9, 25.3, 23.9, 19.0, 18.5, 18.4, 18.1, 16.2, 14.9, 13.8, -3.9, -4.4, -4.6, -4.9; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 852.3451, M + Cs+ calcd for C39H69NO5SSi2 852.3489.

Synthesis of Ketone 69 as illustrated in Figure 19. To a solution of aldehyde 87 (1.3 g, 4.53 mol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 oC was added dropwise lithium tri-tert-butoxyaluminohydride (4.98 mL, 1.0 M solution in THF, 4.98 mmol, 1.1 equiv). After 5 min, the reaction mixture was brought up to 0 °C and stirred at that temperature for 15 min, before quenching with saturated aqueous solution of sodium-potasium tartrate (25 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated. The crude primary alcohol so obtained was dissolved in Methylene chloride (25 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Et3N (2.5 mL, 15.85 mmol, 3.5 equiv), 4-DMAP (60 mg, 0.09 mmol, 0.02 equiv) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (2.0 g, 13.59 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 2 h, then at 25 °C for 10 h. MeOH (5 mL) was added and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Ether (100 mL) was added followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (25 mL) and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 50 mL) and the combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash

column chromatography (silica gel, 5% ether in hexanes) provided
pure bis(silylether) 136 (1.26 g, 70% yield from 20): Rf = 0.67
(silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -7.3 (c 1.8, CHCl3);
IR (thin film) nmax 2941, 2856, 1701, 1466, 1388, 1252, 1095,
1024, 946, 832, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 4.06 (dd, J
= 8.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.65-3.56 (m, 2 H, CH2OSi), 2.56 (dq,
J = 18.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 2.46 (dq, J = 18.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H,
CH2CH3), 1.56-1.43 (m, 2 H, CH2CH2OSi), 1.11 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2),
1.04 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.98 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.88
(s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.09 (s, 3 H,
Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02
(s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.5, 73.2,
59.9, 52.9, 37.1, 31.4, 25.9, 25.7, 22.0, 19.8, 18.2, 18.1, 7.6,
-4.1, -4.2, -5.4, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 403.3075, M + H+ calcd
for C21H46O3Si2 403.3064.

**Synthesis of tris(Silylethers) 137 and 138 as illustrated in
Figure 19..** Aldol Reaction of Ketone 136 with Aldehyde 75. A
solution of ketone 136 (270 mg, 0.67 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (1.5
mL) was added dropwise to a freshly prepared solution of LDA
[diisopropylamine (94 mL, 0.67 mmol) was added to n-BuLi (0.43
mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 0.67 mmol) in 2.5 mL of THF at 0
°C] in THF (2.5 mL) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78
°C, the solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C over a period of 1
h. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of
aldehyde 8 (244 mg, 0.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1.0 mL) was
added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at
-78 °C, and then quenched by dropwise addition of saturated

aqueous NH4Cl solution (2 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 5 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided a

5 mixture of aldol products 137:138 (354 mg (85%) of ca 3:1 by 1H NMR). Separation of these diastereoisomers was carried out by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) leading to pure 137 (270 mg, 64%) and 138 (84 mg, 20%). 137: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 20% ether in

10 hexanes); [α]22D -17.5 (c 0.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3490, 2932, 2873, 1683, 1463, 1385, 1249, 1089, 840, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.89 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz , 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.08 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 3.89 (dd, J = 7.6, 2.7

15 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.69-3.65 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOH), 3.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, CH2OSi), 3.32-3.27 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.30-2.19 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.10-1.90 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.65 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.80-1.46 (m, 5 H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 2 H), 1.19 (s, 3

20 H, C(CH3)2), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.81 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.10 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz,

25 CDCl3) d   222.0, 164.1, 153.1, 142.4, 136.7, 121.3, 118.5, 114.7, 78.9, 74.7, 74.0, 60.3, 53.8, 41.2, 37.7, 35.9, 32.8, 32.5, 32.2, 26.0, 25.9, 25.8, 25.0, 24.9, 23.5, 22.8, 20.4, 19.0, 18.2, 18.1, 18.0, 15.2, 13.8, 9.5, -3.8, -4.2, -4.8, -5.1, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e   970.4620, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H87NO5SSi3

30 970.4667. 138: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.33   (silica gel, 20% ether

in hexanes); IR (thin film) nmax 3490, 2932, 2873, 1683, 1463, 1385, 1249, 1089, 840, 775 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.16-5.12 (m, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.09-4.05 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 3.65-3.58 (m, 3 H, CH2CHOSi, CH2OSi), 3.42-3.38 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOH), 3.24-3.19 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.31-2.18 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.88 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.67 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.55-1.40 (m, 5 H), 1.35-1.25 (m, 2 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.13 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.09 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.95 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.88 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.10 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 838.5653, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H87NO5SSi3 838.5691.

Synthesis of tetra(Silylether) 139 as illustrated in Figure 19.. Compound 137 (275 mg, 0.33 mmol) was dissolved in Methylene chloride (5.0 mL), cooled to 0 °C and treated with 2,6-lutidine (76 mL, 0.66 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (88 mL, 0.39 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 2 h at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous HCl (5 mL, 1.0 N solution) and the aqueous phase was extracted with Methylene chloride (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic solution was washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3% ether in hexanes) provided tetra(silylether) 139 (300 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. 139: Rf

= 0.56 (silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -10.8 (c 0.5, CHC13); IR (thin film) nmax 2919, 2872, 1690, 1461, 1384, 1361, 1249, 1085, 985, 838, 773, 732, 667 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDC13) d 6.88 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.43 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.13 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.08 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 3.89 (dd, J = 7.6, 2.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.77 (dd, J = 6.7, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.67-3.62 (m, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.58-3.53 (m, 1 H, CH2OSi), 3.14 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.29-2.17 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.97-1.89 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.64 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2) 1.50-1.45 (m, 5 H), 1.34-1.23 (m, 2 H), 1.20 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.00 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.88-0.86 (m, 39 H, CH(CH3), 4 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.08 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDC13) d 218.2, 164.2, 153.2, 142.4, 136.6, 121.5, 118.5, 114.9, 78.8, 77.3, 73.9, 60.9, 53.6, 44.9, 38.8, 37.9, 35.2, 32.4, 30.9, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 24.4, 23.4, 19.2, 19.1, 18.5, 18.3, 18.2, 18.1, 17.5, 13.9, -3.7, -3.8, -4.0, -4.7, -4.9, -5.2, -5.3; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 952.6515, M + H+ calcd for C51H101NO5SSi4 952.6556.

Synthesis of Alcohol 140 as illustrated in Figure 19.. Alcohol 140 (200 mg, 85%) was obtained from compound 139 (264 mg, 0.28 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 102. 140: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.25 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -9.3 (c 0.2, CHC13); IR (thin film) nmax 3392, 2939, 2865,

1689, 1463, 1378, 1357, 1252, 1083, 988, 867, 835, 772, 730 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d   6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.14 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz , 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.10-4.05 (m, 2 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi, CH2CHOSi), 3.78 (dd, J = 7.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.63 (t, J = 7.0 Hz , 2 H, CH2OH), 3.11 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.27-2.19 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.99 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-1.90 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.65 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.50-1.39 (m, 2 H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 3 H), 1.21 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.20-1.10 (m, 2 H), 1.05 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.04 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.91-0.87 (m, 30 H, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.11 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H , Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.5, 164.2, 153.1, 142.4, 136.6, 121.5, 118.5, 114.8, 78.8, 77.4, 72.9, 60.1, 53.6, 45.8, 44.9, 38.6, 38.2, 35.2, 32.4, 30.6, 26.1, 25.9, 24.7, 23.4, 19.1, 18.4, 18.1, 18.0, 17.6, 15.5, 13.8, -3.7, -3.8, -4.0, -4.7, -5.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 970.4694, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H87NO5SSi3 970.4667.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 141 as illustrated in Figure 19. Oxidation of Alcohol 140. To a solution of oxalyl chloride (54 mL, 0.61 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Methylene chloride (5.0 mL) was added dropwise DMSO (86 mL, 1.21 mmol, 4.0 equiv) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, a solution of alcohol 73 (255 mg, 0.305 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in Methylene chloride (2.0 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C over a period of 5 min. The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min, and then Et3N (250 mL,

1.82 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C over a period of 30 min and then ether (20 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (10 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided aldehyde 141 (241 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil. 141: Rf = 0.47 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -12.0 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2943, 2849, 1725, 1690, 1461, 1384, 1249, 1079, 985, 832, 773 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.74 (m, 1 H, CHO), 6.89 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.43 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.14 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.48-4.44 (m, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.1, 5.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.75 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 3.11 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.50 (ddd, J = 16.6, 4.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.37 (ddd, J = 16.6, 3.2, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.28-2.16 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.97-1.89 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.64 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.50-1.25 (m, 5 H), 1.22 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.05 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.01 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89-0.84 (m, 30 H, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.08 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.5, 201.0, 164.3, 153.2, 142.7, 136.7, 121.5, 118.5, 114.8, 78.9, 77.7, 71.3, 53.4, 45.1, 38.7, 35.3, 32.5, 30.7, 26.2, 25.9, 25.8, 24.1, 23.5, 19.1, 18.7, 18.6, 18.5, 17.7, 15.6, 13.9, -3.6, -3.7, -4.1, -4.5, -4.7, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 836.5500, M + H+ calcd for C45H85NO5SSi3 836.5535.

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid 119 as illustrated in Figure 19.
Oxidation of Aldehyde 141. Aldehyde 141 (224 mg, 0.29 mmol),
tBuOH (5.0 mL), isobutylene (5.0 mL, 2 M solution in THF, 10.0
mmol), H2O (1.0 mL), NaClO2 (90 mg, 0.86 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and

5   NaH2PO4 (60 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were combined and stirred
at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was
concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected
to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 6% MeOH in Methylene
chloride) to afford carboxylic acid 52 (220 mg, 90%) whose

10   spectroscopic data were identical to those exhibited by 119
obtained above.

Selected physical data for compound **158**:   1H NMR (400 MHz,
CDCl3) *d* 6.95 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.59 (s, 1 H, ArC*H*=C(CH3)), 5.44

15   (ddd, *J* = 10.5, 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C*H*=CHCH2), 5.36 (ddd, *J* =
10.5, 10.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C*H*=CHCH2), 5.28 (d, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1 H,
CO2C*H*), 4.23 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CC*H*(OH)), 3.72 (m, 1 H,
C*H*OH(CHCH3)), 3.43-3.37 (m, 1 H, OH), 3.14 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1 H,
C*H*3CH(C=O)), 3.05 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.72-2.63 (m, 1 H), 2.69 (s, 3

20   H, CH3Ar), 2.48 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 11.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.33 (dd, *J*
= 14.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H, CH2COO), 2.30-2.13 (m, 2 H) 2.07 (s, 3 H,
ArCH=CC*H*3), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.32 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)2), 1.36-1.13 (m, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H,
C*H*3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.99 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3 H,

25   C*H*3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) *d* 220.6, 170.4, 165.0
151.9, 138.7, 133.4, 125.0, 119.4, 115.8, 78.4, 74.1, 72.3, 53.3,
41.7, 39.2, 38.5, 32.4, 31.7, 27.6, 27.4, 22.7, 19.0, 18.6, 15.9,

15.5, 13.5; IR (thin film) nmax 3453, 2929, 1733, 1686, 1506, 1464, 1250, 978 cm-1; [a]22D -80.2 (c 1.36, CHCl3); HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H39CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 610.1603, found 610.1580.

5

Synthesis of of aldehyde 149 as illustrated in Figure 21

Step 1) A solution of (R)-3-bromo-2-methyl-1-propanol (Aldrich) (6.50 g, 42.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (30 mL) at 0 oC was treated with t-butylchlorodimethylsilane (8.23 g, 54.6 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) and imidazole (4.32 g, 63.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.). After stirring for 90 min at 0 oC, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et2O (250 mL) and poured in a 1 M HClaq. solution (150 mL). The organic phase was separated, washed with a 1 M HClaq. solution (2 x 150 mL), brine (150 mL), dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 4% Et2O in hexane) afforded 11.2 g (99% yield) of pure compound as a colorless oil.

Step 2) A solution of above compound (11.2 g, 42.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in acetone (200 mL) was treated with sodium iodide (18.9 g, 126 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and refluxed for 15 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with a 1:1 (v/v) solution of Et2O/ hexane (400 mL) and poured in a H2O (250 mL). The organic phase was separated, washed with brine (2 x 250 mL), dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 4% Et2O in hexane) afforded 12.7 g (96% yield) of pure product as a colorless oil.

Step 3) A 0.01 M Li$_2$CuCl$_4$ solution in THF was prepared by
mixing LiCl (85 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) and CuCl2 (136 mg, 1.0
mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in THF (100 mL). Above compound made in step 2
(12.7 g, 40.44 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in THF (25 mL),
5   cooled to 0 oC and treated with a solution of 3-butenylmagnesium
bromide (0.5 M in THF, 100 mL, 50.0 mmol, 1.25 eqiv.), followed
by the Li2CuCl4 solution (40.0 mL, 0.40 mmol, 0.01 equiv.). The
reaction mixture was stirred at 0 oC for 1 h then diluted with
Et2O (500 mL) and poured in a 1 M HClaq. (250 mL). The organic
10   phase was separated, washed with brine (2 x 250 mL), dried over
MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (silica
gel, 4% Et2O in hexane) afforded 9.3 g (93% yield) of olefin 1003
as a colorless oil.

Step 4) Olefin made in step 3 (4.0 g, 16.4 mmol) was cooled
15   to -78 oC. A gentel stream of ozone was passed through this
solution until it turned deep blue. The reaction mixture was then
allowed to warm up to room temperature and excess ozone was
discharged by sparging argon through the solution. The reaction
mixture was then treated with Me2S (20 mL), Et3N (10 mL) and MeOH
20   (20 mL). This mixture was stirred at 23 oC for 1 h then diluted
with Et2O (300 mL) and poured in a 1M HClaq. (250 mL). The
organic phase was separated, washed with 1 M HClaq. (2 x 250 mL),
dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash
chromatography (silica gel, 8% Et2O in hexane) afforded 3.9 g
25   (96% yield) of a pure colorless oil of compound **149**.

Synthesis of phosphonium resin 147 as illustrated in Figure 21

Step 1) Alkylation of Merrifield Resin: A solution of 1,4-butanediol (7.18 g, 80.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) in DMF (600 mL) was cooled to 0 oC and sodium hydride (60 %, 3.20 g, 80.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at O oC for

5   2 h and Merrifield resin (40.0 g, 16.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) followed by n-Bu4NI (0.58 g, 1.60 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 oC for 20 h, then poured into a frit and the polymer was washed with MeOH (2 x 500 mL), DMF (500 ml), H2O at 80 oC (500 mL), DMF (500 ml), MeOH (500 mL),

10   CH2Cl2 (500 mL), Et2O (2 x 300 mL). The resin was dried under high vaccum to a constant weight of 40.8 g.

Step 2) Conversion of alcohol resin. A suspension of resin from above step 1 (40.8 g, 16.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (700 mL) at 23 oC was treated with Ph3P (20.9 g, 80.0 mmol, 5.0

15   equiv.), imidazole (6.46 g, 80.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and iodine (16.0 g, 64.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 oC for 3 h then poured into a frit and the polymer was washed with CH2Cl2 (500 mL), MeOH (500 mL), CH2Cl2 (500 mL), MeOH (500 mL), CH2Cl2 (500 mL), Et2O (2 x 300 mL). The resin

20   was dried under high vaccum to a constant weight of 42.6 g.

Step 3) Reaction of iodo resin formed in step 2 with Ph_3P. A suspension of iodo resin (42.6 g, 16.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (200 mL) at 23 oC was treated with Ph3P (41.9 g, 160 mmol, 10 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 oC for 12 h then

25   poured into a frit and the polymer was washed with DMF at 80 oC (3 x 500 mL), CH2Cl2 (500 mL), DMF (500 mL), Et2O (3 x 500 mL). The resin was dried under high vaccum to a constant weight of 46.61 g.

Synthesis of Ylide resin 148 as illustrated in Figure 21

Deprotonation of Phosphonim resin 147: A suspension of resin 147
(15.0 g, 5.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a mixture of DMSO (50 mL) THF
(35 mL) at 23 oC was treated with a 1 M solution of NaHMDS in THF
5   (15.3 mL, 15.3 mmol, 3.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture was
stirred at 23 oC for 12 h then canulated into a Schlenk frit and
the polymer was washed under argon with THF (3 x 100 mL).

Synthesis of resin 150 as illustrated in Figure 21

10 Wittig reaction of ylide resin 148 with aldehyde 149 (vida
supra). A solution of aldehyde 149 (2.50 g, 10.22 mmol, 2.0
equiv.) in THF (25 mL) was cooled at -78 oC and added to the
freshly prepared resin 148 (5.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) via canula.
The resulting suspension was shaken at 23 oC for 3h and the
15 supernatant was filtered off. The polymer was washed with THF
(100 ml), MeOH (100 mL), CH2Cl2 (100 mL), MeOH (100 mL), CH2Cl2
(100 mL), Et2O (2 x 100 mL). The resin was dried under high
vaccum to a constant weight of 14.12 g.

20 **Synthesis of resin 145 as illustrated in Figure 21**

Step 1) Desilylation of resin 150 with HF.Pyridine complex.
Resin 150 (14.0 g, 5.05 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was suspended in THF
(135 mL) and treated at 0 oC with HF.Pyridine complex (15 mL).
The mixture was allowed to warm to 23 oC and shaken for 12 h. The
25 suspension was poured into a frit and the polymer was filtered,

washed with THF (100 mL), CH2Cl2 (100 mL), MeOH (100 mL), CH2Cl2 (100 mL), Et2O (2 x 100 mL) and dried under high vaccum to give 13.42 g of deprotected resin.

Step 2) Swern oxidation of deprotected resin. To an Oxalyl Chloride (2.56 g, 1.76 mL, 20.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) solution in CH2Cl2 (50 mL) at -78 oC, was added dropwise DMSO (3.12 g, 2.84 mL, 40.0 mmol, 8.0 equiv.). The solution was stirred at -78 oC for 1 h and canulated into a suspension of resin (13.26 g, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH2Cl2 , previously cooled to -78 oC. The resulting mixture was stirred for an additional hour and treated with Et3N (6.25 g, 8.0 mL, 62.5 mmol, 12.5 equiv.), allowed to warm to 23 oC and stirred for 1h. The mixture was filtered and the polymer washed succesively with CH2Cl2 (250 mL), MeOH (250 mL), CH2Cl2 (250 mL), Et2O (2 x 300 mL), dried under high vaccum to afford 13.25 g of resin 145.

Synthesis of resin 151 as illustrated in Figure 21

Step 1) Enolate formation. To a precooled solution of LDA (6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) obtained by treating Diisopropyl amine (0.92 ml, 6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) in THF (25 mL) at 0 oC with n-butyllithium (1.6 M solution in THF, 4.12 mL, 6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) was added a solution of ketoacid 144 (vida supra) (0.93 g, 3.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in THF (25 mL) at -78 oC via canula. The solution was allowed to warm to -40 oC and stirred for 1h.

Step 2) Aldol reaction. A suspension of resin 145(4.0 g, 1.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), ZnCl2 (1.0 M solution in Et2O, 3.0 mL, 3.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in THF (25 mL), was treated at -78 oC with the enolate solution described above. The suspension was allowed to warm to -40 oC, stirred for 2 h, quenched with saturated NH4Claq (8 mL) and neutralised at 23 oC with AcOH (0.76 mL, 13.2 mmol, 8.8 equiv). The mixture was poured into a frit, the polymer was washed with THF (100 mL), Et2O (100 mL), CH2Cl2 (100 mL), H2O (100 mL), MeOH (100 mL), CH2Cl2 (100 mL), 1% TFA v/v in CH2Cl2 (3x75 mL), CH2Cl2 (2x100 mL), Et2O (2x100 mL) and dried under vaccum to afford 1.96 of resin 151.

Synthesis of resin 152 as illustrated in Figure 21

Esterification of resin 151 with alcohol 143. A mixture of resin 151 (1.40 g, 0.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), alcohol 143 (vida supra) (0.49 g, 2.31 mmol, 5.0 equiv.), 4-DMAP (0.32 g, 2.31 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and DCC (0.46 g, 2.31 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) in CH2Cl2 (10 mL) was shaken al 23 oC for 15 h. The polymer was filtered, washed with CH2Cl2 (2x50 mL), MeOH (2x50 mL), CH2Cl2 (2x50 mL), Et2O (2x50 mL) and dried under vaccum to afford 1,48 g of resin 152.

Synthesis of 154 as illustrated in Figure 21

Metathesis of resin 152. A suspension of resin 152 (500 mg) in CH2Cl2 (40 mL) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride

(RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2) (20 mg) and stirred at 23 oC for 48 h. The polymer was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated and purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silicagel, 20 % ethyl acetate in hexanes) to give compounds 154, 155, 156, 157 = ca:

5   3:3:1:3. 52 % yield from the calculated loading of heterocycle in resin 152.

Synthesis of 157 and 158 as illustrated in Figure 21

trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 157 and 158. Desilylation of Compound
10   141 and 155. Silyl ether 141 or 155 (44 mg, 0.074 mmol) was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)-CH2Cl2 (7.4 mL, 0.01 M) to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-dihydroxy ester 157 or 158 (33 mg, 93%)

15

Synthesis of Eposterones 159 and 1 as illustrated in Figure 21.
Epoxidation of cis-Hydroxy Lactone 157 and 158. To a solution of cis-hydroxy lactone 157 and 158 (19 mg, 0.039 mmol) in acetonitrile (390 mL, 0.1 M) is added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution
20   of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 200 mL, 0.2 M) and the reaction mixture is cooled to 0 oC. Excess of 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (80 mL, 0.5 M) is added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (120 mg, 0.20 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (26 mg, 0.31 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with stirring, until the
25   disappearance of starting material is detected by TLC. The reaction mixture is then directly passed through silica gel and

eluted with 50% EtOAc in hexanes. Purification by preparative
thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in
hexanes) provides the diastereomeric eposterones 159 or 1
(epothilone A).

5

**Synthesis of alcohol 163. Allylboration of Aldehyde 162 as
illuststrated in Figure 25.** Aldehyde **162** (1.0 equiv) was
dissolved in anhydrous ether (0.3 M) and the solution was cooled
to -100 °C. (+)-Diisopinocampheylallyl borane (1.2 equiv in
10   pentane, prepared from (-)-Ipc$_2$BOMe and 1.0 equiv of allyl
magnesium bromide) was added dropwise under vigorous stirring,
and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at the same
temperature. Methanol was added at -100 °C, and the reaction
mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. Amino
15   ethanol (10.0 equiv) was added and stirring was continued for 15
h. The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of
saturated aqueous NH$_4$Cl solution, extraction with EtOAc and
drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO$_4$. Filtration,
followed by evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure
20   and flash column chromatography (silica gel, 35% ether in hexanes
for several fractions until all the boron complexes were removed;
then 70% ether in hexanes) provided alcohol **163** (91%).

**Synthesis of hydroxy Esters 164 and 165. EDC Coupling of
25   Carboxylic Acids 45 and 46 and Alcohol 163 as illustrated in
Figure 25.** The crude mixture of keto acids **45** and **46** (1.0 equiv;

vida supra), 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4-DMAP, 1.5 equiv), and alcohol **163** (2.0 equiv) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2.0 M) was cooled to 0 °C and then treated with 1-ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 1.5 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred

5   at 0 °C for 2 h and then at 25 °C for 12 h. The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NHCO$_3$ solution, extraction with ether and drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO$_4$. Evaporation of the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 15% EtOAc in hexanes)

10   resulted in pure hydroxy esters **164** (49% from keto acid **8**) and **165** (33% from keto acid **8**).

Synthesis of hydroxy lactones 166 and 167 as illustrated in Figure 26. Cyclization of Diene **164** via Olefin Metathesis. To a solution of diene **164** (1.0 equiv) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.0015 M) was added

15   bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride (RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$, 0.2 equiv) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 25 °C for 20 h. After the completion of the reaction was established by TLC, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash

20   chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give hydroxy lactones **166** (40%) and **167** (29%).

Synthesis of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 168 as illustrated in Figure 26. Desilylation of Compound 166. Silyl ether **166** (1.0 equiv)

25   was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid-CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.01 M) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min (completion of the

reaction by TLC). The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NHCO$_3$ solution, extraction with EtOAc and drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO$_4$. Evaporation of the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether) resulted in pure cis-dihydroxy lactone 168 (89%). Rf = 0.21 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ -46.5 (c 0.71, CHCl$_3$); IR (thin film) nmax 3406, 2930, 1733, 1686, 1584, 1251, 733 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.47 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.31 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.43 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.36 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.28 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.15 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.72 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.11 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.02 (bs, 2 H, OH), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1 H), 2.50 (dd, J = 15.5, 11.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.43 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.38 (dd, J = 15.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H, CH2COO), 2.26-2.13 (m, 2 H), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.98 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.80-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.37-1.13 (m, 3H), 1.17 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.07 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.98 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.3, 170.3, 160.9, 137.8, 137.4, 135.6, 133.5, 124.8, 115.9, 78.3, 74.2, 72.6, 53.0, 42.0, 39.0, 38.5, 32.4, 31.6, 27.6, 27.5, 22.5, 19.3, 15.9, 15.6, 13.8, 13.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6 (M + H+) 462.2856, found 462.2844.

Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 169. Desilylation of Compound 167 as illustrated in Figure 26. Silyl ether 167 (1.0 equiv) was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid-CH2Cl2 (0.01 M) at 0 °C. The reaction

mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 60 min (completion of the reaction by TLC). The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NHCO3 solution, extraction with EtOAc and drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO4. Evaporation of the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether) resulted in pure trans-dihydroxy ester **169** (95%). Rf = 0.22 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [α]22D -37.9 (c 0.70, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3400, 2933, 1733, 1688, 1583, 1466, 1251, 756 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.49 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.29 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.50 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37 (dd, J = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.34 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 4.19 (d, J = 10.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.73 (dd, J = 5.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.26 (qd, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.01 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.86 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.55 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.49 (dd, J = 15.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.45 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.46-2.40 (m, 2 H), 2.23-2.14 (m, 1 H), 2.00-1.92 (m, 1 H), 1.96 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.64-1.56 (m, 2 H), 1.47 (dddd, J = 12.5, 12.5, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.40-1.00 (m, 2 H), 1.26 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.18 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 0.98 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.9, 170.5, 161.0, 137.4, 136.8, 135.6, 134.5, 125.6, 116.1, 77.2, 76.1, 72.5, 52.3, 43.8, 38.8, 37.6, 36.1, 32.6, 30.3, 27.2, 21.5, 20.4, 16.6, 16.0, 15.1, 13.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO6 (M + H+) 462.2856, found 462.2866.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactones **173** and **174** as illustrated in
Figure 27. Cyclization of Diene **165** via Olefin Metathesis. To a
solution of diene **165** (1.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (0.0015 M) was added
bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride

5   (RuCl$_2$(=CHPh)(PCy$_3$)$_2$, 0.2 equiv) and the reaction mixture was
allowed to stir at 25 °C for 20 h. After the completion of the
reaction was established by TLC, the solvent was removed under
reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash
chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give hydroxy

10   lactones **173** (25%) and **174** (63%).

Synthesis of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone **175** as illustrated in Figure
27. Desilylation of Compound **173.** Silyl ether 173 (1.0 equiv)
was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v)
trifluoroacetic acid-CH2Cl2 (0.01 M) at 0 °C. The reaction

15   mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h (completion of the reaction
by TLC). The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of
saturated aqueous NHCO3 solution, extraction with EtOAc and
drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO4. Evaporation of

20   the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel,
ether) resulted in pure cis-dihydroxy lactone **175** (75%).

Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone **176** as illustrated in
Figure 27; Desilylation of Compound **174.** Silyl ether **174** (1.0

25   equiv) was treated with a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v)
trifluoroacetic acid-CH2Cl2 (0.01 M) at 0 °C. The reaction

mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 8 h (completion of the reaction by TLC). The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NHCO3 solution, extraction with EtOAc and drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO4. Evaporation of
5 the solvents followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether) resulted in pure trans-dihydroxy ester 9 (72%).

Synthesis of Epoxalones 161 and 170 as illustrated in Figure 26; Epoxidation of cis-Hydroxy Lactone 168. To a solution of
10 **168** (1.0 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.05 M) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 1.0 equiv) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (10.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (16.0
15 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC. The reaction mixture was then treated with excess dimethyl sulfide and immediately purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether). Further purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm
20 silica gel plate, ether) provided epoxide **161** (34%) and a-isomeric epoxide 5 (15%). **161** : Rf = 0.23 (silica gel, Ether); [α]D = -25.2 (c 0.31, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3417, 2927, 2866, 1731, 1692, 1584, 1260, 756 cm-1; 1H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d = 7.50 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.35 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.44 (dd, 1 H, J =
25 8.0, 2.5 Hz, CO2CH), 4.12 (dd, 1 H, J = 10.0, 3.0 Hz, (CH3)2CCH(OH)), 3.81 (dd, J = 5.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.66 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.23 (qd, J = 7.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.02 (ddd, J = 7.0, 4.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.90 (ddd,

J = 7.5, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.54 (dd, J = 14.5, 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.46 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.45 (dd, J = 14.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.08 (ddd, J = 15.0, 5.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.01 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.88 (ddd, J =

5   15.5, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.78-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.72-1.65 (m, 1 H), 1.40-1.15 (m, 5 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.17 (d, 3 H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.11 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)2), 1.00 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 220.1, 170.5, 161.0, 137.2, 136.7, 135.9, 116.3, 76.3, 74.9,

10   73.8, 57.4, 54.3, 52.6, 43.8, 38.7, 36.1, 31.3, 30.4, 26.9, 23.8, 21.4, 21.1, 17.2, 15.8, 14.4, 13.8; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H40NO7 (M + H+) 478.2805, found 478.2790.

Synthesis of Epoxalones 171 and 172 as illustrated in Figure

15   **26; Epoxidation of trans-Hydroxy Lactone 169.** To a solution of **169** (1.0 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.05 M) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 1.0 equiv) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 oC. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by a

20   portionwise addition of Oxone® (10.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (16.0 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC. The reaction mixture was then treated with excess dimethyl sulfide and immediately purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether). Further

25   purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether) provided epoxide **171** (25%) and α-isomeric epoxide **172** (20%).

Synthesis of Epoxalones 177 and 178 as illustrated in Figure 27; Epoxidation of cis-Hydroxy Lactone 175. To a solution of 175 (1.0 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.05 M) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

5 (Na2EDTA, 1.0 equiv) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (10.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (16.0 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC. The reaction mixture was then

10 treated with excess dimethyl sulfide and immediately purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether). Further purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether) provided epoxide 177 (38%) and α-isomeric epoxide 178 (17%).

15

Synthesis of Epoxalones 179 and 180 as illustrated in Figure 27; Epoxidation of trans-Hydroxy Lactone 176. To a solution of 176 (1.0 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.05 M) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic

20 acid (Na2EDTA, 1.0 equiv) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 oC. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (10.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (16.0 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of starting material was detected by TLC. The reaction mixture was then

25 treated with excess dimethyl sulfide and immediately purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether). Further purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm

silica gel plate, ether) provided epoxide **179** (22%) and α-isomeric epoxide **180** (13%).

Synthesis of *cis*-Bis(TBS) Ether 183 as illustrated in Figure

5 **29** A solution of alcohol **181** (148 mg, 0.32 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (560 *ml*, 4.8 mmol, 15 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.2 mL, 0.1 M), at 0 °C, is treated with *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TBSOTf, 735 *mL*, 3.2 mmol, 10 equiv) and stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes, whereupon no

10 starting material is detected by TLC. The reaction mixture is quenched by pouring it into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL). Extractions with ether (2 x 10 mL), drying (MgSO₄) and concentration is followed by flash chromatographic purification (silica gel, 7% EtOAc in hexanes) to provide bis(TBS)ether **183**

15 (182 mg, 99%).

Synthesis of trans-Bis(TBS) Ether 184 as illustrated in Figure 29. Silylation of Alcohol 182. In accordance with the procedure describing the silylation of alcohol 181, a solution

20 of alcohol 182 (77 mg, 0.17 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (300 ml, 2.6 mmol, 15 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (1.7 mL, 0.1 M), at 0 °C, is treated with tert-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TBSOTf, 390 mL, 1.7 mmol, 10 equiv) to provide bis(TBS)ether 183 (92 mg, 97%).

25

Synthesis of cis-Alcohol 185 as illustrated in Figure 29. A solution of TBS ether 183 (182 mg, 0.31 mmol) in MeOH (3.1 mL, 0.1 M) is treated with 10-camphorsulfonic acid (CSA, 72 mg, 0.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at room temperature for 12 h, until TLC indicates the disappearance of starting material. The mixture is then poured into into saturated aqueous NaHCO3 (10 mL), extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL) and dried (MgSO4). Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) yields pure 185 (98 mg, 67%).

Synthesis of trans-Alcohol 186 as illustrated in Figure 29. In accordance with the procedure describing the desilylation of TPS ether 183, a solution of TPS ether 184 (31 mg, 0.05 mmol) in methanol (1.6 mL, 0.1 M) was treated with 10-camphorsulfonic acid (CSA, 37 mg, 0.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) to yield diol 186 (51 mg, 69%) as a crystalline solid.

Synthesis of Carboxylic acid 187 as illustrated in Figure 29
Ethyl bromopyruvate (1.66 mL, 13.2 mmol, 1 equiv) and thioacetamide (1.05 g, 13.9 mmol, 1.05 equiv) are dissolved in 95% aqueous ethanol (14 mL, 1 M) and heated at reflux for 5 minutes. Completion of the reaction is indicated by TLC. The reaction mixture is then cooled to room temperature, concentrated in vacuo, suspended in CHCl3 (20 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO3 (2 x 20 mL) and with H2O (20 mL). Drying (MgSO4) and concentration is followed by flash chromatographic purification (silica gel, EtOAc) to yield the

corresponding ethyl ester of acid 7 (2.26 g, 100%). This ester
is dissolved in THF-H2O (1:1; 14 mL, 1 M) and submitted to the
action of lithium hydroxide (1.66 g, 39.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv).
After stirring at room temperature for 45 min TLC indicates the
disappearance of starting material. The mixture is poured into
H2O (20 mL) and extracted with ether (2 x 20 mL). Acidification
to pH ~ 2 to 3 with aqueous 4 N HCl is followed by extractions
with EtOAc (6 x 20 mL). Drying (MgSO4) and concentration gives
pure carboxylic acid 187 (1.36 g, 72%).

Synthesis of cis-Keto Ester 188 as illustrated in Figure 29.
EDC Coupling of Alcohol 185 with Thiazole Acid 187. A
suspension of thiazole acid 187 (54 mg, 0.38 mmol, 2.0 equiv),
4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4-DMAP, 2.3 mg, 0.019 mmol, 0.1
equiv) and alcohol 185 (88 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2
(3.8 mL, 0.05 M) is cooled to 0 oC and then treated with 1-
ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC,
109 mg, 0.57 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction mixture is stirred
at 0 °C for 2 h and then at 25 °C for 12 h, until TLC indicates
completion of the reaction. The solution is separated between
EtOAc (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The aqueous layer is extracted
with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) and dried (MgSO4). Evaporation of the
solvents is followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel,
30% EtOAc in hexanes) results in pure keto ester 188 (102 mg,
92%).

Synthesis of trans-Keto Ester 189 as illustrated in Figure 29.
By analogy to the procedure described above for the synthesis of
keto ester 188, a solution of thiazole acid 187 (28 mg, 0.198
mmol, 2.0 equiv), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 1.2 mg,
0.0099 mmol, 0.1 equiv), and alcohol 186 (46 mg, 0.099 mmol, 1.0
equiv) in CH2Cl2 (2.0 mL) is treated with 1-ethyl-(3-
dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 57 mg,
0.297 mmol, 3.0 equiv) to provide, after flash column
chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes), keto ester
189 (49 mg, 84%).

**Synthesis of cis-Hydroxy Lactone 190 as illustrated in Figure
29.** Silyl ether 188 (95 mg, 0.16 mmol) was treated with a
freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid-
CH2Cl2 (16 mL, 0.01 M) at 0 oC. The reaction mixture was
stirred at 0 °C for 45 min (completion of the reaction by TLC),
and then poured into sturated aqueous NaHCO3 (50 mL), extracted
with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL), dried over MgSO4 and evaporated under
reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was purified by
flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes)
to obtain cis-hydroxy lactone 190 (74 mg, 96%).

**Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 191 as illustrated in
Figure 29.** Silyl ether 189 (44 mg, 0.074 mmol) was treated with
a freshly prepared solution of 20% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid
(TFA)-CH2Cl2 (7.4 mL, 0.01 M), according to the procedure

described for cis-dihydroxy lactone 8, to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-dihydroxy ester 191 (33 mg, 93%)

Synthesis of Eposterones 192 and 194 as illustrated in Figure 29. To a solution of cis-hydroxy lactone 190 (19 mg, 0.039 mmol) in acetonitrile (390 mL, 0.1 M) is added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 200 mL, 0.2 M) and the reaction mixture is cooled to 0 oC. Excess of 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (80 mL, 0.5 M) is added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (120 mg, 0.20 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (26 mg, 0.31 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of starting material is detected by TLC. The reaction mixture is then directly passed through silica gel and eluted with 50% EtOAc in hexanes. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) provides the diastereomeric eposterones 192 (9.5 mg, 48%) and 194 (3.4 mg, 17%).

Synthesis of Eposterones 193 and 195 as illustrated in Figure 29. As described for the epoxidation of cis-hydroxy lactone 190, trans-hydroxy lactone 191 (22 mg, 0.046 mmol) in MeCN (460 mL, 0.1 M) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 230 mL, 0.2 M), 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (92 mL, 0.5 M), Oxone® (141 mg, 0.23 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (31 mg, 0.37 mmol, 8.0 equiv), to

yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, ether), eposterones 193 (7.3 mg, 32%) and 195 (5.2 mg, 23%).

5   **Synthesis of Eposterones 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 and 210 as illustrated in Figure 30.** By simple modification of the esterification step, i.e. replacing the thiazole carboxylic acid **187** in Figure 29 with the known carboxylic acids found in epoxalone (**198**), eleutherobin (**197**) and taxol (**196**), other members of the eposterone family can be created including the various isomers: 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 and 210.

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Aldehyde 212. Reduction of Ester 211 as illustrated in Figure 31. Ethyl ester **211** (52.5 g, 0.306 mol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1 L, 0.3 M) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (490.0 mL, 1 M solution in CH_2Cl_2, 0.4896 mol, 1.6 equiv) was added dropwise *via* a cannula while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained at -78 °C. After the addition was complete, the

20   reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature until its completion was verified by TLC (*ca* 1 h). Methanol (100 mL) was added at -78 °C and was followed by addition of EtOAc (1 L) and saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (300 mL). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred

25   for 12 h. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL). The combined

organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10 Æ 90% ether in hexanes) furnished the desired aldehyde **212** (33.6 g, 90%):

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Synthesis of Aldehyde 213 as illustrated in Figure 31. Aromatic aldehyde **212** (31.1 g, 0.245 mol) was dissolved in benzene (500 mL) and 2-(triphenylphosphoranilidene)-propionaldehyde (90.0 g, 0.282 mol, 1.15 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux until the reaction was complete as judged by TLC (*ca* 2 h). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, followed by flash column chromatography (10 Æ 90% ether in hexanes) produced the desired aldehyde **213** (40.08 g, 98%):

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Synthesis of Alcohol 214. Allylboration of Aldehyde 213 as illustrated in Figure 31. Aldehyde 213 (20.0 g, 0.120 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous ether(400 mL) and the solution was cooled to -100 oC. (+)-Diisopinocampheylallyl borane (1.5 equiv in pentane, prepared from 60.0 g of (-)-Ipc2BOMe and 1.0 equiv of allyl magnesium bromide according to the method described for the synthesis the corresponding thiazole), was added dropwise under vigorous stirring, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at the same temperature. Methanol (40 mL) was added at -100 oC, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. Amino ethanol (72.43 mL, 1.2 mol, 10.0

equiv) was added and stirring was continued for 15 h. The work-up procedure was completed by the addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (200 mL), extraction with EtOAc (4 x 100 mL) and drying of the combined organic layers with MgSO4. Filtration, followed by evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure and flash column chromatography (silica gel, 35% ether in hexanes for several fractions until all the boron complexes were removed; then 70% ether in hexanes) provided alcohol 214 (24.09 g, 96%):

Synthesis of Compound 5. Silylation of Alcohol 214 as illustrated in Figure 31. Alcohol 214 (7.0 g, 0.033 mol) was dissolved in DMF (35 mL, 1.0 M), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and imidazole (3.5 g, 0.050 mol, 1.5 equiv) was added. After stirring for 5 min, tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (6.02 g, 0.040 mol, 1.2 equiv) was added portionwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 45 min, and then at 25 °C for 2.5 h, after which time no starting alcohol was detected by TLC. Methanol (2 mL) was added at 0 oC and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Ether (100 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (20 mL), the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered over celite and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10 Æ 20% ether in hexanes) provided pure 215 (10.8 g, 99%).

Synthesis of Aldehyde 217 as illustrated in Figure 31.. Dihydroxylation of Olefin 215 and 1,2 Glycol Cleavage of diol 216. Olefin 215 (16.7 g, 51.6 mmol) was dissolved in THF/tBuOH (1 : 1, 500 mL) and H2O (50 mL). 4-Methylmorpholine N-oxide (NMO) (7.3 g, 61.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added at 0 °C, followed by OsO4 (5.2 mL, solution in tBuOH 1.0 mol%, 2.5% by weight). The mixture was vigorously stirred for 2.5 h at 0 °C and then for 12 h at 25 °C. After completion of the reaction, Na2SO3 (5.0 g) was added at 0 °C, followed by H2O (100 mL). Stirring was continued for another 30 min and then ether (1 L) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NaCl solution (2 x 100 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether Æ EtOAc) provided 17.54 g (95%) of the expected 1,2-diol 216 as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers:

The diol obtained from 215 as described above (5.2 g, 14.5 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (150 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Pb(OAc)4 (8.1 g, 95% purity, 18.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was then added portionwise over 10 min, and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 15 min at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtered through silica gel and washed with 60% ether in hexanes. The solvents were then removed under reduced pressure providing pure aldehyde 217 (4.7 g, 98%):

Synthesis of Alcohol 218 as illustrated in Figure 31. Reduction of Aldehyde 217. A solution of aldehyde 215 (440 mg, 1.35 mmol) in MeOH (13 mL) was treated with NaBH4 (74 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C for 15 min. The solution was diluted with ether (100 mL) and then saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (5 mL) was carefully added. The organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 60% ether in hexanes) gave alcohol 218 (425 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of Iodide 219 as illustrated in Figure 31. Iodination of Alcohol 218. A solution of alcohol 218 (14.0 g, 42.7 mmol) in ether: MeCN (3:1, 250 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Imidazole (8.7 g, 128.1 mmol, 3.0 equiv), Ph3P (16.8 g, 64.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and iodine (16.3 g, 64.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were sequentially added and the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at 0 °C. A saturated aqueous solution of Na2S2O3 (50 mL) was added, followed by the addition of ether (600 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO4), and the solvents were removed under vacuum. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes) gave pure iodide 219 (16.6 g, 89%) as a colorless oil:

Synthesis of Phosphonium Salt 220 as illustrated in Figure 31. A mixture of iodide 219 (16.5g, 37.7 mmol) and Ph3P (10.9 g, 41.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was heated neat at 100 °C for 2 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, CH2Cl2;

then 7% MeOH in CH2Cl2) provided phosphonium salt 220 (25.9 g, 98%) as a white solid.

Synthesis of Olefinic Compound 222 as illustrated in Figure 32.
Phosphonium salt 220 (9.0 g, 12.93 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in THF (90 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS, 1.0 M solution in THF, 12.84 mL, 12.84 mmol, 1.48 equiv) was slowly added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -20 °C before ketone 221 (2.23 g, 8.62 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 12 h. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ether (200 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 100 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated to afford, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2% ether in hexanes) olefins 222 (3.8g, 73%, Z:E ca. 1:1 by 1H NMR).

Synthesis of Hydroxy Olefins 223 as illustrated in Figure 32.
Desilylation of Silylether 222. Silylether 222 (3.80 g, 6.88 mmol) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 : MeOH (1:1, 70 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C prior to addition of CSA (1.68 g, 7.23 mmol, 1.05 equiv) during a 5 min period. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, and then for 1 h at 25 °C. Et3N (1.57 mL, 7.23 mmol, 1.05 equiv) was added, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column

chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) furnished pure hydroxy compound 223 (2.9 g, 97%).

Synthesis of Aldehyde 224 as illustrated in Figure 32 Oxidation of Alcohol 223. Alcohol 223 (mixtures of Z and E geometrical isomers, 4.60 g, 10.64 mmol) was dissolved in CH2C12 (105 mL, 0.1 M). DMSO (35 mL), Et3N (7.4 mL, 53.20 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and SO3•pyr (3.4 g, 21.28 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added at 25 °C and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL) and ether (300 mL) were added, and the organic phase was separated and washed with brine (2 x 30 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) furnished aldehyde 224 (4.40 g, mixture of Z:E isomers, ca 1:1, 95%).

Synthesis of tris(Silylethers) 226 and 227 as illustrated in Figure 32. Aldol Reaction of Keto Acid 225 with Aldehyde 224. A solution of keto acid 225 (1.52 g, 5.10 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise to a freshly prepared solution of LDA [diisopropylamine (1.78 mL, 12.78 mmol) was added to n-BuLi (7.95 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 12.78 mmol) in 20 mL of THF at 0 °C] at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min, the solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C, and after 0.5 h at that temperature it was recooled to -78 °C. A solution of aldehyde 224 (1.79 g, 4.24 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min, and then quenched at

-78 °C by slow addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (20 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, and AcOH (2.03 mL, 26.84 mmol, 6.3 equiv) was added, followed by addition of EtOAc (50 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic solution was dried over MgSO4 and concentrated under vacuum to afford a mixture of aldol products in a ca 1:1 ratio (1H NMR) and unreacted keto acid 225. The mixture was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (50 mL) and treated, at 0 °C, with 2,6-lutidine (3.2 mL, 27.36 mmol) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4.2 mL, 18.24 mmol). After stirring for 2 h (complete reaction by TLC), aqueous HCl (20 mL, 10% solution) was added and the resulting biphasic mixture was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH2Cl2 (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic solution was washed with brine (50 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a mixture of the tetra-tert-butyldimethylsilyl ethers. The crude product was dissolved in MeOH (50 mL) and K2CO3 (1.40 g, 10.20 mmol) was added at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 15 min, and then filtered. The residue was washed with MeOH (20 mL) and the solution was acidified with ion exchange resin (DOWEX 50WX8-200) to pH 4-5, and filtered again. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 25 mL) and the combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated to furnish a mixture of carboxylic acids 226, 227 and 225 Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in

CH2Cl2), gave pure acids226 (1.1 g, 31% from 224) and 227 (1.0 g, 30% from 224) as colorless oils.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 228 as illustrated in Figure 32.
Selective Desilylation of 226. A solution of tris(silyl) ether 226 (300 mg, 0.36 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) at 25 °C was treated with TBAF (2.2 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 2.2 mmol, 6.0 equiv). After stirring for 8 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with aqueous HCl (10 mL, 1 N solution). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 10 mL) and the combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to provide hydroxy acid 228 (203 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil.

Synthesis of Lactones 230 and 229 as illustrated in Figure 33.
A solution of hydroxy acid 228 (140 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1, 0.189 mmol) in THF (2.6 mL) was treated at 0 °C with Et3N (58 mL, 0.416 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (29.4 mL, 0.246 mmol, 1.3 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then added to a solution of 4-DMAP (233 mg, 1.896 mmol, 10.0 equiv) in toluene (90 mL, 0.002 M) at 25 °C and stirred at that temperature for 10 h. The solvents were removed in vacuo, and the crude product obtained was suspended in 40% ether in hexanes and filtered through silica gel. Concentration, followed by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2), gave pure

lactones 230 (50 mg, 37%) and 229 (54 mg, 40%) as colorless oils.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy lactone 232 as illustrated in Figure 33.
To lactone 230 (50 mg, 0.071 mmol), cooled to -20 °C, was added a freshly prepared 20% (v/v) CF3COOH solution in CH2Cl2 (400 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to reach 0 °C and was stirred for 1 h at that temperature. The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 6% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to afford pure dihydroxy lactone 232 (31 mg, 92%).

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 231 as illustrated in Figure 33.
Dihydroxy lactone 231 was prepared from bis(silylether) lactone 229 (40.0 mg, 0.055 mmol) by treatment with CF3COOH according to the same procedure described above for the preparation of 232. Obtained pure 231 (24.3 mg, 89%).

Synthesis of Compound 235 and its a-epoxide epimer 236 as illustrated in Figure 33. Procedure A: To a solution of lactone 232 (3.0 mg, 6.1 mmol) in benzene (0.2 mL) at -10 °C was added meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (2.9 mg, 50-60% purity, 8.4-10.1 mmol, 1.4-1.6 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature for 2 h at which time TLC indicated completion

of the reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (2 mL), and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) provided a mixture of 235 and its a-epoxy diastereoisomer 236 (2.0 mg, 66%, ca 5:1 ratio by 1H NMR), which was separated to its components by a second preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) furnishing pure 235 (1.6 mg, 52%) as a white solid. Procedure B: To a solution of lactone 232 (5.0 mg, 10.2 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (0.5 mL) at -50 °C was added dropwise a solution of dimethyldioxirane in acetone untill the starting material disappeared (TLC). The resulting solution was concentrated, and the crude product was subjected to preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to give 235 and its a-epoxy diastereoisomer 236 in ca 5:1 ratio (3.9 mg, 75%). Pure 235 was obtained (3.1 mg, 60%) by preparative thin layer chromatography as described above. Procedure C: To a solution of 232 (10 mg, 21.0 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was added 4.10-4 M aqueous solution of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (Na2EDTA, 120 mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (200 mL) was added followed by a mixture of Oxone® (61 mg, 0.10 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14.0 mg, 0.17 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with stirring until completion of the reaction was revealed by TLC. The reaction mixture was treated with excess Me2S (100 mL) and water (500 mL) and was then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 2 mL). The combined organic phase was dried (MgSO4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer

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chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) gave a mixture of 235 and its a-epoxide epimer 236 (8.6 mg, 78% total yield). A second preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 70% EtOAc in hexanes) furnished pure 235 (6.4 mg, 65%) as a white solid.

Synthesis of Epothilone 23 and 24 as illustrated in Figure 33. Procedure A: Compound 231 (5.0 mg, 10.2 mmol) was epoxidised with mCPBA according to procedure A described above for 232 to yield a mixture of 234 and its a-epoxy-diastereoisomer 233 (3.7 mg, 73% total yield, ca 4:1 by 1H NMR). Procedure B: The epoxidation of 231 (3.0 mg, 6.1 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 232 led to epothilones 233 and its a-epoxy diastereoisomer 234 (2.6 mg, 86% total yield, ca 1:1 ratio by 1H NMR).

Synthesis of α,β-Unsaturated Ester 237 as illustrated in Figure 34. A mixture of aldehyde 217 (5.17 g, 15.9 mmol) and stabilized ylide (8.92 g, 24.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv, prepared from 4-bromo-1-butene by: (i) phosphonium salt formation; (ii) anion formation with NaHMDS; and (iii) quenching with MeOC(O)Cl)29) in benzene (300 mL, 0.05 M) was heated at reflux for 3 h. After cooling to 25 °C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes) to afford a,b-unsaturated ester 237 (7.15 g, 95%).

Synthesis of Allylic Alcohol 238 as illustrated in Figure 34.
Methyl ester 237 (6.1 g, 14.4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (80 mL)
and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (44.0 mL, 1 M solution in CH2Cl2,
44.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise at -78 oC, and the

5   reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h. The reaction mixture was
quenched with MeOH (1.0 mL) at -78 °C, and then ether (100 mL)
was added, followed by saturated aqueous sodium-potasium
tartrate solution (10 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to
warm up to room temperature, where it was stirred for 3 h. The

10   organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted
with ether (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic phase was dried
(MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.
Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 40 to 80% ether in
hexanes) furnished alcohol 238 (5.58 g, 98%).

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Synthesis of Compound 239 as illustrated in Figure 34.
Chlorination of Alcohol 238. Alcohol 238 (3.00 g, 7.60 mmol)
was dissolved in CCl4 (75 mL, 0.1 M) and Ph3P (4.00 g, 15.2
mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at

20   100 °C for 24 h, cooled to room temperature and the solvent was
removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 10% ether in hexanes) furnished pure 239 (2.6 g,
83%).

25   **Synthesis of Compound 240 as illustrated in Figure 34.**
Reduction of 239. Compound 239 (2.60 g, 6.30 mmol) was
dissolved in THF (60 mL, 0.1 M) and cooled to 0 °C. LiEt3BH

(12.6 ml, 1.0 M solution in THF, 12.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. Aqueous NaOH (1.0 mL, 3.0 N) solution was added followed by addition of Et20 (150 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) furnished pure 240 (2.38 g, 99%).

Synthesis of Primary Alcohol 241 as illustrated in Figure 34. Selective Hydroboration of Olefinic Compound 240. Compound 240 (1.1 g, 2.91 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3.0 mL, 1.0 M) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. 9-BBN (7.0 mL, 0.5 M solution in THF, 3.5 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. Aqueous NaOH (7.0 mL, 3 N solution, 21.0 mmol, 7.2 equiv) was added with stirring, followed by H2O2 (2.4 mL, 30%, aqueous solution). Stirring was continued for 0.5 h at 0 °C, after which time the reaction mixture was diluted with ether (30 mL). The organic solution was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 15 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (2 x 5 mL), dried (Na2SO4) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50 Æ 80% ether in hexanes) furnished primary alcohol 241 (1.0 g, 91%).

Synthesis of Iodide 242 as illustrated in Figure 34. Iodide 242 (1.18 g, 92%) was prepared from alcohol 241 (1.0 g, 2.53 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 219.

Synthesis of Hydrazone 243 as illustrated in Figure 34.
Alkylation of SAMP Hydrazone with Iodide 242. SAMP hydrazone
(337 mg, 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in THF (2.5 mL), was added to a
freshly prepared solution of LDA at 0 °C [diisopropylamine (277
mL, 0.20 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added to n-BuLi (1.39 mL, 1.42 M
solution in hexanes, 0.20 mmol. 2.0 equiv) in 2.5 mL of THF at
0 °C] at 0°C. After stirring at that temperature for 8 h, the
resulting yellow solution was cooled to -100 °C, and a solution
of iodide 242 (0.5 g, 0.99 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (3 mL) was
added dropwise over a period of 5 min. The mixture was allowed
to warm to -20 °C over 10 h, and then poured into saturated
aqueous NH4Cl solution (5 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 25
mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered
and evaporated. Purification by flash column chromatography on
silica gel (20 Æ 40% ether in hexanes) provided hydrazone 243
(380 mg, 70%, de > 98% by 1H NMR) as a yellow oil.

Synthesis of Nitrile 244 as illustrated in Figure 35.
Monoperoxyphthalic acid magnesium salt (MMPP·6H2O, 233 mg, 0.38
mmol, 2.5 equiv) was suspended in a rapidly stirred mixture of
MeOH and pH 7 phosphate buffer (1:1, 3.0 mL) at 0 °C. Hydrazone
243 (83 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (1.0 mL) was added
dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C until the reaction
was complete by TLC (ca 1 h). The resulting suspension was
placed in a separating funnel along with ether (15 mL) and
saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (5 mL). The organic layer was
separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (10
mL). The combined organic solution was washed with water (5 mL)

and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) afforded nitrile 244 (53 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 224 as illustrated in Figure 35. Nitrile 244 (53 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (2.0 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (245 mL, 1 M solution in toluene, 0.22 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise at -78 oC and the reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature until its completion was verified by TLC (ca 1 h). Methanol (150 mL) and aqueous HCl (150 mL, 1 N solution) were sequentially added and the resulting mixture was brought up to 0 °C and stirred at that temperature for 30 min. Ether (5 mL) and water (2 mL) were added, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 5 mL) and the combined organic solution was washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes) furnished pure aldehyde 224 (44 mg, 82%):

Synthesis of tris(Silylether) 245 as illustrated in Figure 35. Aldol Reaction of Ketone with Aldehyde 224. A solution of ketone (270 mg, 0.67 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was added dropwise to a freshly prepared solution of LDA [diisopropylamine (94 mL, 0.67 mmol) was added to n-BuLi (0.43 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 0.67 mmol) in 2.5 mL of THF at 0 °C] in THF (2.5 mL) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, the solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C over a period of 1 h. The

reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of aldehyde 224 (244 mg, 0.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1.0 mL) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78 °C, and then quenched by dropwise addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (2 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 5 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided a mixture of aldol products (354 mg (85%) of ca 3:1 by 1H NMR). Separation of these diastereoisomers was carried out by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) leading to pure 245 (270 mg, 64%).

Synthesis of tetra(Silylether) 246 as illustrated in Figure 35. Compound 245 (275 mg, 0.33 mmol) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (5.0 mL), cooled to 0 °C and treated with 2,6-lutidine (76 mL, 0.66 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (88 mL, 0.39 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 2 h at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous HCl (5 mL, 1.0 N solution) and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH2Cl2 (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic solution was washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3% ether in hexanes) provided tetra(silylether) 246 (300 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of Alcohol 247 as illustrated in Figure 35. Alcohol 247 (200 mg, 85%) was obtained from compound 246 (264 mg, 0.28 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 223.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 248 as illustrated in Figure 35. Oxidation of Alcohol 247. To a solution of oxalyl chloride (54 mL, 0.61 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (5.0 mL) was added dropwise DMSO (86 mL, 1.21 mmol, 4.0 equiv) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, a solution of alcohol 247 (255 mg, 0.305 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (2.0 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C over a period of 5 min. The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min, and then Et3N (250 mL, 1.82 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C over a period of 30 min and then ether (20 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (10 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided aldehyde 248 (241 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid 249 as illustrated in Figure 35. Aldehyde 248 (224 mg, 0.29 mmol), tBuOH (5.0 mL), isobutylene (5.0 mL, 2 M solution in THF, 10.0 mmol), H2O (1.0 mL), NaClO2 (90 mg, 0.86 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and NaH2PO4 (60 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were combined and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and

the residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 6% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to afford carboxylic acid 249 (220 mg, 90%).

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 250 as illustrated in Figure 35. A solution of tris(silyl) ether 249 (300 mg, 0.36 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) at 25 °C was treated with TBAF (2.2 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 2.2 mmol, 6.0 equiv). After stirring for 8 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with aqueous HCl (10 mL, 1 N solution). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 10 mL) and the combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to provide hydroxy acid 250 (203 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil:

Synthesis of Lactone 229 as illustrated in Figure 36. Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 250. A solution of hydroxy acid 250 (140 mg, mixture of Z and E isomers, ca 1:1, 0.189 mmol) in THF (2.6 mL) was treated at 0 °C with Et3N (58 mL, 0.416 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (29.4 mL, 0.246 mmol, 1.3 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then added to a solution of 4-DMAP (233 mg, 1.896 mmol, 10.0 equiv) in toluene (90 mL, 0.002 M) at 25 °C and stirred at that temperature for 10 h. The solvents were removed in vacuo, and the crude product obtained was suspended in 40% ether in hexanes and filtered through silica gel.

Concentration, followed by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2), gave pure lactone 229 (104 mg, 77%).

Synthesis of Compound 252 as illustrated in Figure 37. Compound 251, trityl chloride (2.0 eq.) and DMAP (1.1 eq.) were dissolved in DMF (0.1 M) and the reaction mixture heated at 60 °C for 12 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and flash column chromatography (silica gel, ether in hexanes) furnished pure 252.

Synthesis of Primary Alcohol 253 as illustrated in Figure 37. Selective Hydroboration of Olefinic Compound 252. Compound 252 was cooled to 0 °C. 9-BBN (7.0 mL, 0.5 M solution in THF, 3.5 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. Aqueous NaOH (7.0 mL, 3 N solution, 21.0 mmol, 7.2 equiv) was added with stirring, followed by H2O2 (2.4 mL, 30%, aqueous solution). Stirring was continued for 0.5 h at 0 °C, after which time the reaction mixture was diluted with ether (30 mL). The organic solution was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 15 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (2 x 5 mL), dried (Na2SO4) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50 to 80% ether in hexanes) furnished primary alcohol 254 (1.0 g, 91%).

Synthesis of Iodide 254 as illustrated in Figure 37. Iodide 254 (1.18 g, 92%) was prepared from alcohol 253 (1.0 g, 2.53 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 219.

5   Synthesis of Hydrazone 255 as illustrated in Figure 37. Alkylation of SAMP Hydrazone with Iodide 254. SAMP hydrazone (337 mg, 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in THF (2.5 mL), was added to a freshly prepared solution of LDA at 0 °C [diisopropylamine (277 mL, 0.20 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added to n-BuLi (1.39 mL, 1.42 M

10   solution in hexanes, 0.20 mmol. 2.0 equiv) in 2.5 mL of THF at 0 °C] at 0°C. After stirring at that temperature for 8 h, the resulting yellow solution was cooled to -100 °C, and a solution of iodide 254 (0.5 g, 0.99 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (3 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 5 min. The mixture was allowed

15   to warm to -20 °C over 10 h, and then poured into saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (5 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (20 to 40% ether in hexanes) provided hydrazone 255

20   (380 mg, 70%, de > 98% by 1H NMR) as a yellow oil.

Synthesis of Nitrile 256 as illustrated in Figure 37. Monoperoxyphthalic acid magnesium salt (MMPP•6H2O, 233 mg, 0.38 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was suspended in a rapidly stirred mixture of

25   MeOH and pH 7 phosphate buffer (1:1, 3.0 mL) at 0 °C. Hydrazone 255 (83 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (1.0 mL) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C until the reaction

was complete by TLC (ca 1 h). The resulting suspension was placed in a separating funnel along with ether (15 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution (5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (10 mL). The combined organic solution was washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes) afforded nitrile 256 (53 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 257 as illustrated in Figure 37. Nitrile 256 (53 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (2.0 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL (245 mL, 1 M solution in toluene, 0.22 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise at -78 oC and the reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature until its completion was verified by TLC (ca 1 h). Methanol (150 mL) and aqueous HCl (150 mL, 1 N solution) were sequentially added and the resulting mixture was brought up to 0 °C and stirred at that temperature for 30 min. Ether (5 mL) and water (2 mL) were added, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 5 mL) and the combined organic solution was washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 15% ether in hexanes) furnished pure aldehyde 257 (44 mg, 82%).

Synthesis of tris(Silylether) 258 as illustrated in Figure 38. Aldol Reaction of Ketone with Aldehyde 257. A solution of

ketone (270 mg, 0.67 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (1.5 mL) was added dropwise to a freshly prepared solution of LDA [diisopropylamine (94 mL, 0.67 mmol) was added to n-BuLi (0.43 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 0.67 mmol) in 2.5 mL of THF at 0 °C] in THF (2.5 mL) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, the solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C over a period of 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of aldehyde 257 (244 mg, 0.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1.0 mL) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78 °C, and then quenched by dropwise addition of saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (2 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 5 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided a mixture of aldol products (354 mg (85%) of ca 3:1 by 1H NMR). Separation of these diastereoisomers was carried out by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) leading to pure 258 (270 mg, 64%).

Synthesis of tetra(Silylether) 259 as illustrated in Figure 38.
Compound 258 (275 mg, 0.33 mmol) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (5.0 mL), cooled to 0 °C and treated with 2,6-lutidine (76 mL, 0.66 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (88 mL, 0.39 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 2 h at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous HCl (5 mL, 1.0 N solution) and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH2Cl2 (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic solution was washed with brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated

under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3% ether in hexanes) provided tetra(silylether) 259 (300 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil.

5   **Synthesis of Alcohol 260 as illustrated in Figure 38.** Alcohol 260 (200 mg, 85%) was obtained from compound 259 (264 mg, 0.28 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 223.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 261 as illustrated in Figure 38.
10   Oxidation of Alcohol 260. To a solution of oxalyl chloride (54 mL, 0.61 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in CH2C12 (5.0 mL) was added dropwise DMSO (86 mL, 1.21 mmol, 4.0 equiv) at -78 °C. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, a solution of alcohol 260 (255 mg, 0.305 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH2C12 (2.0 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C over
15   a period of 5 min. The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min, and then Et3N (250 mL, 1.82 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C over a period of 30 min and then ether (20 mL) was added, followed by saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (10 mL). The organic phase was
20   separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) provided aldehyde 261 (241 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil.

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Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid 262 as illustrated in Figure 38.
Oxidation of Aldehyde 261.   Aldehyde 261 (224 mg, 0.29 mmol),
tBuOH (5.0 mL), isobutylene (5.0 mL, 2 M solution in THF, 10.0
mmol), H2O (1.0 mL), NaClO2 (90 mg, 0.86 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and
NaH2PO4 (60 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were combined and stirred
at room temperature for 1 h.   The reaction mixture was
concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was
subjected to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 6% MeOH in
CH2Cl2) to afford carboxylic acid 262 (220 mg, 90%).

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 263 as illustrated in Figure 38.
Selective Desilylation of 262. A solution of tris(silyl) ether
262 (300 mg, 0.36 mmol) in THF (7.0 mL) at 25 °C was treated
with TBAF (2.2 mL, 1 M solution in THF, 2.2 mmol, 6.0 equiv).
After stirring for 8 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with
EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with aqueous HCl (10 mL, 1 N solution).
The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 10 mL) and
the combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried
(MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by
flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to
provide hydroxy acid 263 (203 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil.

Synthesis of Lactone 264 as illustrated in Figure 38.
Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 263. A solution of hydroxy
acid 263 (1.0 eq) in THF (0.07 M) was treated at 0 °C with Et3N
(2.2 equiv) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (1.3 equiv).
The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then

added to a solution of 4-DMAP (2.0 equiv) in toluene (0.002 M) at 25 °C and stirred at that temperature for 6 h. The solvents were removed in vacuo, and the crude product obtained was suspended in 40% ether in hexanes and filtered through silica gel. Concentration, followed by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2), gave pure lactone 264 (77%).

Synthesis of Triol 265 as illustrated in Figure 39. HF.pyr (0.25%) was carefully added to a solution of 264 (1.0 eq.) in THF (0.05 M) and the reaction mixture stirred for 24 hours at 25 °C. Aqueous saturated NaHCO3 solution was added followed by extraction with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to provide triol 265 (78%).

Synthesis of Epoxyde 266 as illustrated in Figure 39. The epoxidation of 265 according to the procedure described above for 232 led to epothilone 266.

Synthesis of Spirocyclopropane Ketoester 276 as illustrated in Figure 41. Cyclopropanation of Ethyl Propionylacetate 275. Ethyl propionylacetate 275 (75.0 mL, 0.526 mol; Aldrich) was added to a solution of dry K2CO3 (218.0 g, 1.579 mol, 3.0 equiv) in DMF (526 mL, 1 M) at ambient temperature. This mixture was treated with 1,2-dibromoethane (60.0 mL, 0.684 mol, 1.3 equiv)

over a period of 15 min and then rapidly stirred for 15 h, after which time completion of the reaction was indicated by NMR. Following filtration through celite and washing with ether, the solvents were removed in vacuo. Vacuum distillation (bp 64 °C / 6 mm Hg) of the crude product resulted in pure spirocyclopropane ketoester 276 (53.9 g, 60%) as a colorless oil. Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); IR (film) nmax 2981, 2940, 1726, 1703, 1372, 1314, 1183, 1098 cm-1; 1H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl3) d 4.20 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H, CH3CH2O), 2.86 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H, CH3CH2), 1.43 (s, 4 H, C(CH2)2), 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2O), 1.08 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2); 13C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 206.0, 171.1, 61.2, 35.1, 34.6, 18.5, 14.0, 8.3.

Synthesis of Spirocyclopropane Ketoaldehyde 274 as illustrated in Figure 41. LiAlH4 Reduction / Swern Oxidation of Spirocyclopropane Ketoester 276. To a solution of spirocyclopropane ketoester 276 (53.9 g, 0.316 mol) in ether (1.5 L, 0.2 M) was added a solution of lithium aluminum hydride (LAH; 1 M solution in THF, 632 mL, 0.632 mol, 2.0 equiv) at −20 °C over a period of 2 h and the reaction mixture stirred at −20 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether (250 mL) and quenched by the sequential dropwise addition of water (24 mL), 15% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (24 mL) and additional water (72 mL). The resulting slurry was allowed to warm to 25 °C over 10 h and the aluminum salts were removed by filtration through celite. The filtrate was dried (MgSO4), and the solvent removed in vacuo to yield the crude diol (38.5 g,

93%), which was used in the oxidation step without further purification. An analytical sample was prepared by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 33 Æ 50% EtOAc in hexanes); Rf = 0.17 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); IR (film) nmax 3355, 2964, 2934, 2877, 1462, 1433, 1101, 1029, 969 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 4.11 (ddd, J = 11.3, 3.9, 1.3 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH2CHOH), 3.03 (dd, J = 11.3, 5.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2OH), 2.97-2.85 (m, 3 H, CH2OH, CH2OH and CHOH), 1.75-1.59 (m, 2 H, CH3CH2), 0.97 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.61-0.53 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 0.43-0.36 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 80.1, 67.2, 27.3, 25.4, 10.7, 9.9, 7.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C7H14NaO2 (M + Na+) 153.0892, found 153.0894.

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (35.5 mL, 0.407 mol, 3.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (360 mL) was added dropwise DMSO (38.5 mL, 0.543 mol, 4.0 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (100 mL) at -78 °C over 1 h. After stirring for 35 min, a solution of crude diol (17.7 g, 0.136 mol) in CH2Cl2 (200 mL) was added dropwise at -78 °C over a period of 1.5 h. The solution was stirred for a further 1 h at -78 °C, before Et3N (151 mL, 1.085 mol, 8.0 equiv) was added over 40 min. After a further 15 min at -78 °C the resulting slurry was allowed to warm to 0 °C over 1 h. Ether (700 mL) and saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (500 mL) were then added and the organic phase separated. The aqueous phase was re-extracted with ether (500 mL) and the combined organic solution washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (1.0 L), dried (Na2SO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 25% ether in hexanes) afforded spirocyclopropane ketoaldehyde **274** (10.9 g, 64%). Rf = 0.57 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); (bp 45 °C /

1.5 mm Hg); IR (film)nmax 2974, 2939, 1723, 1699, 1318, 1176, 1099 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.83 (s, 1 H, CHO), 2.70 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H, CH3CH2), 1.70-1.68 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 1.57-1.54 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 1.09 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2); 13C

5   NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 205.9, 197.8, 40.9, 33.7, 21.2, 7.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C7H11O2 (M + H+) 127.0759, found 127.0765.

Synthesis of Silylether 273 as illustrated in Figure 41. Allylboration of Spirocyclopropane Ketoaldehyde 33 and

10   Silylation. Allyllmagnesium bromide (1 M solution in ether, 80 mL, 80.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a well stirred solution of (-)-β-methoxydiisopinocampheyl borane (27.2 g, 86.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in ether (500 mL) at 0 °C. After the completion of the addition, the gray slurry was stirred at room temperature

15   for 1 h and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Pentane (400 mL) was added to the residual solids and the mixture stirred for 10 minutes. The stirring was discontinued to allow precipitation of the magnesium salts and the clear supernatant pentane solution was transferred via cannula

20   carefully avoiding the transfer of any solid materials. This process was repeated four times. The combined pentane fractions were concentrated to a volume of ca. 500 mL and then added dropwise, without further purification, to a solution of ketoaldehyde 274 (10.1 g, 79.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in ether (250

25   mL) at -100 °C. After the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Methanol (10 mL) was added at -100 °C, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to -40 °C over 40 min. Saturated aqueous NaHCO3 solution

(125 mL), followed by H2O2 (50 wt. % solution in H2O, 50 mL) were added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase extracted with EtOAc (3 x 250 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution (500 mL), dried (Na2SO4) and the solvents removed in vacuo to yield the crude allylic alcohol which was used without further purification. An analytical sample was prepared by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3% acetone in CH2Cl2); Rf = 0.14 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); [α]22D -93.6 (c 0.92, CHCl3), IR (film) nmax 3472, 2978, 2938, 1678, 1641, 1376, 1068, 994, 972, 914 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 5.84 (dddd, J = 17.0, 10.0, 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.10-5.03 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 3.30 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.18 (bs, 1 H, CHOH), 2.42-2.37 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.12 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, CH3CH2), 1.26 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.16 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.07 (ddd, J = 9.0, 7.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.00 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.94 (ddd, J = 9.0, 7.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 212.5, 135.4, 117.0, 74.9, 39.7, 35.4, 29.4, 14.0, 12.6, 8.0; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C10H16NaO2 (M + Na+) 191.1048, found 191.1042.

This crude alcohol was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (750 mL, 0.3 M) and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. The solution was treated with 2,6-lutidine (40 mL, 0.368 mol, 4.6 equiv), and after stirring for 5 min, tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate (70 mL, 0.305 mmol, 3.8 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 35 min, after which time no starting material was detected by TLC. Saturated aqueous NH4Cl solution

(500 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The organic phase was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 x 300 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered through celite and the solvents were removed in vacuo to yield the crude silyl ether 32 which was used without further purification. An analytical sample was prepared by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2 to 17% ether in hexanes); Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 17% EtOAc in hexanes); $[\alpha]22D$ +20.3 (c 0.94, CHCl3), IR (film) nmax 2955, 2932, 2890, 2857, 1687, 1256, 1086, 838, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 5.79 (dddd, J = 17.0, 10.0, 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.01-4.94 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.16 (dd, J = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOTBS), 2.38-2.21 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.30 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, CH3CH2), 1.13-1.09 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.00 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.98-0.90 (m, 3 H, C(CH2)2), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl3) d 210.5, 135.5, 116.8, 70.2, 41.6, 36.3, 31.0, 25.8, 18.0, 12.6, 11.3, 8.3, -4.3, -4.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C16H31O2Si (M + H+) 283.2093, found 283.2087.

Synthesis of Spirocyclopropane Ketoacid 31 as illustrated in Figure 41. Oxidation of Olefin 273. The crude alkene 273 was dissolved in MeCN (143 mL), CCl4 (143 mL) and H2O (214 mL) and the mixture cooled to 0 °C. Sodium periodate (70 g, 327 mmol, 4.1 equiv) and ruthenium(III) chloride hydrate (898 mg, 3.98 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min. The dark mixture was allowed to warm to ambient

temperature and stirred for 3 h, after which time the disappearance of starting material was indicated by TLC. CH2Cl2 (1.5 L) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (1.5 L) were added and the layers were separated. Extractions of the aqueous phase with CH2Cl2 (3 x 750 mL), filtration through celite, concentration and flash column chromatography (2 to 80% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded pure spirocyclopropane ketoacid 31 (10.2 g, 43% for three steps); Rf = 0.39 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -0.8 (c 1.19, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2955, 2930, 2857, 1712, 1687, 1255, 1090, 838, 778 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 4.45 (dd, J = 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOTBS), 2.62 (dd, J = 15.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOTBS), 2.61 (dd, J = 15.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOTBS), 2.39 (dq, J = 17.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH2), 2.28 (dq, J = 17.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH2), 1.01 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH2), 0.84 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 210.2, 177.4, 68.7, 42.2, 36.4, 30.9, 25.7, 18.0, 13.0, 12.6, 8.2, -4.6, -4.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C15H28NaO4Si (M + Na+) 323.1655, found 323.1650.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acids 270 and 277 as illustrated in Figure 42. Aldol Condensation of Ketoacid 272 with Aldehyde 7. In accordance with the procedure described for the preparation of aldols with epothilones vida supra; ketoacid 272 (1.581 g, 5.26 mmol) in THF (18 mL) was treated with lithium diisopropylamide [LDA; freshly prepared from n-BuLi (7.73 mL, 1.6 M solution in hexanes, 12.37 mmol, 2.35 equiv) and diisopropylamine (1.70 mL, 12.10 mmol, 2.3 equiv) in THF (53

mL)] and aldehyde 8 (1.13 g, 8.94 mmol, 1.7 equiv) in THF (53 mL) to afford a mixture of aldol products 270 and 277 in a ratio of ca. 2:3 (1H NMR). This crude material was used without further purification.

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Synthesis of Esters 28 and 37 as illustrated in Figure 42. EDC Coupling of Alcohol 271 with the Mixture of Ketoacids 29 and 36. By analogy to the procedure described above for the synthesis of esters with epothilones vida supra, a solution of the mixture of ketoacids 269 and 277 (2.289 g crude), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 66 mg, 0.540 mmol), and alcohol 271 (2.81 g, 13.43 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (8.0 mL) was treated with 1-ethyl-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 1.23 g, 6.42 mmol) to provide, after column chromatography (silica gel, 33 to 50% ether in hexanes), ester 269 (488 mg, 15% from ketoacid 31) and ester 37 (1.171 g, 36% from ketoacid 31). 269: Rf = 0.38 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); IR (film) nmax 3508, 3078, 2926, 2855, 1737, 1675, 1378, 1255, 1170, 1095, 987, 836 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.50 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.87-5.65 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.28 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.10 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.04 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.00 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.93 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.30 (dd, J = 6.2, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.48 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3), 3.42 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3), 2.98 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.66 (dd, J = 15.0, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.56 (dd, J = 15.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.51-2.45 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2),

2.09-2.02 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.06 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.78-1.74 (m, 1 H), 1.73-1.63 (m, 1 H), 1.63-1.48 (m, 2 H), 1.34-0.96 (m, 5 H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.84 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.0, 170.2, 164.5, 152.3, 138.9, 136.6, 133.2, 121.1, 117.7, 116.3, 114.0, 78.6, 74.3, 69.2, 42.6, 40.5, 37.4, 35.9, 35.4, 34.1, 32.3, 26.0, 25.6, 19.1, 17.9, 15.3, 14.6, 14.0, 12.5, 10.0, -4.5, -5.0; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C34H55CsNO5SSi (M + Cs+) 750.2625, found 750.2649. 37: Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -12.7 (c 1.38, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 3499, 3077, 2931, 2857, 1738, 1674, 1375, 1254, 1169, 1096, 982, 836 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.50 (s, 1 H, ArCH=CCH3), 5.83-5.69 (m, 2 H, 2 x CH2CH=CH2), 5.29 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.10 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.04 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 5.00 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.95 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH=CH2), 4.32 (dd, J = 6.5, 4.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.50-3.46 (m, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.24 (bd, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3), 2.94 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.65 (dd, J = 15.1, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.56 (dd, J = 15.1, 4.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.51-2.45 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 2.06 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.06-1.96 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=CH2), 1.66-1.01 (m, 9 H), 1.04 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.99 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.87 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.07 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.5, 170.3, 164.6, 152.4, 138.7, 136.7, 133.3, 121.2, 117.8, 116.3, 114.6, 78.7, 74.7, 69.2, 42.7, 41.1, 37.4, 36.1, 35.3, 33.9, 32.3, 26.0, 25.8, 19.2,

18.0, 15.4, 14.7, 13.8, 12.5, 11.4, -4.5, -4.8 ; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C34H55CsNO5SSi (M + Cs+) 750.2625, found 750.2649.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactones 268 and 279 as illustrated in Figure 43. Cyclization of Diene 269 via Olefin Metathesis. As described for the cyclization of diene vida supra, a solution of diene 269 (79 mg, 0.128 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH2C12 (128 mL, 0.001 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride ((RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2 (10.5 mg, 0.013 mmol, 0.1 equiv) for 2 h, to furnish, after preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 17% EtOAc in hexanes) cis-hydroxy lactone 268 (28 mg, 37%) and trans-hydroxy lactone 279 (27 mg, 35%). 268: Rf = 0.61 (silica, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -121.3 (c 0.67, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2928, 2855, 1738, 1678, 1461, 1381, 1254, 1165, 1104, 1064, 835 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.93 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.44 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.52-5.45 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2) 5.30 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.20 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.07-4.00 (m, 1 H), 3.86 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.56-3.53 (m, 1 H), 2.83 (dd, J = 16.0, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.87-2.77 (m, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.67-2.56 (m, 1 H), 2.55 (dd, J = 16.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.31-2.19 (m, 2 H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 1 H), 2.06 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.77-1.73 (m, 1 H), 1.67-1.52 (m, 2 H), 1.43-1.23 (m, 2 H), 1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.05-0.85 (m, 3 H), 1.00 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.92 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.50-0.44 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.15 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.15 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d; 217.5, 169.5, 164.4, 152.3, 138.3, 133.5,

124.5, 119.0, 115.8, 77.4, 74.1, 73.9, 44.5, 41.1, 39.1, 35.0, 32.8, 31.3, 29.6, 27.7, 25.8, 21.2, 19.1, 18.0, 15.5, 15.3, 14.7, 11.8, -3.0, -5.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H52NO5SSi (M + H+) 590.3335, found 590.3347. 279: Rf = 0.63 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -71.6 (c 0.57, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2929, 2855, 1738, 1668, 1380, 1254, 1167, 1105, 1066, 1105, 837 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.93 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.49 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.38 (ddd, J = 15.0, 11.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.26 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.11 (dd, J = 7.5, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.15-4.07 (m, 1 H), 3.87 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.60-3.50 (m, 2 H), 2.81 (dd, J = 16.5, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.57 (dd, J = 16.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.42-2.36 (m, 3 H), 2.04 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.93-1.82 (m, 2 H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.63-1.53 (m, 2 H), 1.28-1.21 (m, 1 H), 1.12 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03-0.84 (m, 3 H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.93 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.49-0.42 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.16 (s, 6 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.8, 169.5, 164.4, 152.3, 137.8, 134.2, 126.2, 119.4, 115.9, 77.8, 73.8, 73.1, 43.0, 41.1, 39.0, 37.6, 35.1, 33.3, 32.6, 29.6, 26.9, 25.9, 19.1, 18.1, 14.8, 14.2, 13.6, 11.5, -3.4, -5.7; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H52NO5SSi (M + H+) 590.3335, found 590.3351.

Synthesis of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 280 as illustrated in Figure 43. Desilylation of Compound 268. Silyl ether 268 (62 mg, 0.105 mmol), in THF (3.0 mL, 0.035 M) was treated with hydrogen fluoride•pyridine (1.2 mL, 0.1 M) at 0 °C for 30 min.

The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 28 h, after which time TLC indicated the disappearance of starting material. The resulting solution was added dropwise to a mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO3 (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL) and the mixture stirred until effervesence ceased. The two layers were then separated and the aqueous re-extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with NaHCO3 (30 mL) and brine (30 mL) and dried (MgSO4). Concentration followed by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 17 to 50% EtOAc in hexanes) furnished cis-dihydroxy lactone 280 (32 mg, 65%). Rf = 0.28 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -105.5 (c 0.55, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3465, 2929, 1732, 1675, 1372, 1171, 983, 733 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.53 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.61 (ddd, J = 10.0, 8.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.54 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.37 (ddd, J = 10.5, 10.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 3.87-3.82 (m, 1 H), 3.67 (ddd, J = 9.5, 3.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.62-3.56 (m, 2 H), 2.78 (dd, J = 17.5, 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.67 (dd, J = 17.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.63 (ddd, J = 15.0, 9.5, 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.38-2.31 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.29-2.20 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.01-1.94 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 1.70-1.50 (m, 2 H), 1.48-1.40 (m, 2 H), 1.48-1.40 (m, 2 H), 1.21 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.11 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.03 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.99 (ddd, J = 9.5, 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.65 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d; 215.4, 171.9, 164.7, 152.1, 136.8, 133.2, 124.7, 119.7, 116.2, 77.3, 75.5, 70.7, 45.6, 38.5, 37.5, 34.0, 31.5, 30.4, 27.7, 27.0, 19.1, 18.2,

16.6, 15.9, 15.4, 11.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO5S (M + H+) 476.2471, found 476.2482.

Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 281 as illustrated in
Figure 43. Desilylation of Compound 279. Silyl ether 279 (62 mg, 0.105 mmol), in THF (3.0 mL, 0.035 M) was treated with hydrogen fluoride·pyridine (1.2 mL, 0.1 M) at room temperature for 25 h, according to the procedure described for cis-dihydroxy lactone 280, to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 17 to 50% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-dihydroxy lactone 281 (31 mg, 62%). Rf = 0.38 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [α]22D -72.5 (c 0.24, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3502, 2922, 2852, 1730, 1672, 1456, 1373, 1179, 976 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.53 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.49-5.44 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2 and CO2CH), 5.35 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 3.81 (m, 1 H), 3.77 (d, J = 3.0, 1 H), 3.72 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.67 (m, 1 H), 3.03 (bs, OH), 2.77 (dd, J = 17.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.64 (dd, J = 17.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.46-2.43 (m, 2 H), 2.34-2.27 (m, 1 H), 2.10-2.05 (m, 1 H), 2.07 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.96-1.88 (m, 1 H), 1.79-1.63 (m, 1 H), 1.60-1.00 (m, 3 H), 1.47 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.17 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.11 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.97 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.61 (ddd, J = 9.5, 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d; 217.2, 171.8, 164.7, 152.1, 136.9, 134.4, 125.5, 120.0, 116.3, 77.8, 73.9, 70.9, 44.0, 38.6, 38.1, 37.0, 32.6,

32.3, 29.6, 26.7, 19.1, 18.7, 15.0, 14.9, 13.9, 11.4; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 608.1447, found 608.1471.

Synthesis of 4,4-Ethano-epothilone A Analogs 267 and 282 as illustrated in Figure 43. Epoxidation of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 280. To a solution of cis-dihydroxy lactone 280 (8.2 mg, 0.017 mmol) in acetonitrile (200 mL) and CH2Cl2 (100 mL) was added a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 150 mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Excess of 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (100 mL) was added, followed by a portionwise addition of Oxone® (18.0 mg, 0.029 mmol, 1.7 equiv) and NaHCO3 (4.0 mg, 0.048 mmol, 2.8 equiv) with stirring, until the disappearance of most of the starting material was indicated by TLC. The reaction mixture was then immediately passed through a short pad of silica gel with 80% EtOAc in hexanes and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 75% EtOAc in hexanes) provided a mixture of diastereomeric epoxides, epoxide 267 (or 282) (4.2 mg, 50%) and α-isomeric epoxide 282 (or 267) (2.5 mg, 29%). 267 (or 282): Rf = 0.13 (silica gel, 67% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -89.4 (c 0.18, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3472, 2927, 2871, 1739, 1675, 1453, 1377, 1158, 1091, 985 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.50 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.69-5.66 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.87 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.86-3.81 (m, 1 H), 3.56 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.44 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.03 (ddd, J = 8.5, 4.5,

4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.93 (ddd, J = 8.0, 4.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.83 (dd, J = 17.5, 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.72 (dd, J = 17.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.27 (ddd, J = 15.0, 5.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.12 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.79 (ddd, J = 15.0, 8.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.75-1.15 (m, 8 H), 1.22 (d, 3 H, J = 6.5 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.12 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.00 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.72-0.69 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.5, 171.4, 164.9, 151.9, 135.7, 118.9, 116.3, 76.2, 74.8, 70.5, 57.2, 53.4, 46.4, 38.7, 36.6, 34.5, 30.3, 30.0, 29.7, 27.2, 24.2, 19.2, 17.7, 16.6, 16.3, 10.9; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1374. 41 (or 3): Rf = 0.06 (silica gel, 67% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -43.4 (c 0.13, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3472, 2924, 2855, 1734, 1677, 1457, 1376, 1159, 1091, 1042, 983 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.61 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.88-3.84 (m, 1 H), 3.84-3.81 (m, 1 H), 3.51 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (dq, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.10-3.01 (m, 2 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.80 (dd, J = 17.0, 8.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.68 (dd, J = 17.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.18-2.12 (ddd, 1 H, J = 14.7, 3.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.08 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.05-1.95 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.86-1.75 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.85 (ddd, J = 14.8, 9.4, 9.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.70-1.15 (m, 6 H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.12 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.03 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.01-0.97 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.85-0.75 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.1, 171.9, 166.2,

152.0, 136.2, 120.7, 116.9, 77.3, 75.8, 69.6, 56.1, 55.0, 45.6, 38.4, 36.3, 34.6, 31.0, 29.7, 29.3, 27.7, 22.5, 17.4, 16.3, 16.1, 15.0, 10.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1376.

Synthesis of 4,4-Ethano-epothilone A Analogs 283 and 284 as illustrated in Figure 43. Epoxidation of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 281. As described in the procedure for the epoxidation of cis-dihydroxy lactone 280, trans-hydroxy lactone 281 (19.0 mg, 0.040 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) and CH2Cl2 (150 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 120 mL), 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (200 mL), Oxone® (172 mg, 0.280 mmol, 7.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (38 mg, 0.452 mmol, 11 equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 6% MeOH in CHCl3), epoxides 283 (or 284) (2.1 mg, 11%) and 284 (or 283) (6.0 mg, 31%). 283 (or 284): Rf = 0.06 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -47.1 (c 0.05, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3472, 2919, 2850, 1730, 1672, 1460, 1164 1053, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.54 (dd, J = 10.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.07-4.02 (m, 1 H), 3.87-3.84 (m, 1 H), 3.75 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.25 (dq, J = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.86 (dd, J = 17.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.77-2.75 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.73-2.69 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.70 (dd, J = 17.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.37-2.34 (m, 1 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.95-1.87 (m, 1 H), 1.87-1.78 (m, 1 H), 1.73-0.80 (m, 9 H), 1.16 (d,

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3 H, J = 6.5 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 0.98 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1377. 43 (or 42): Rf = 0.04 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -87.2 (c 0.11, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3493, 2921, 2851, 1736, 1674, 1451, 1374, 1162, 982, 731 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.98 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.49-5.46 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.06-4.00 (m, 1 H), 3.88-3.84 (m, 1 H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.30 (dq, 1 H, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 2.86 (dd, J = 17.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.82-2.73 (m, 3 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH and CH2COO), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.29 (ddd, J = 15.0, 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.10-2.02 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.09 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.84-1.73 (m, 2 H), 1.66-0.82 (m, 9 H), 1.19 (d, 3 H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.01 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.0, 172.0, 164.9, 152.0, 136.0, 119.5, 116.5, 75.7, 75.0, 69.3, 57.8, 55.0, 44.6, 38.1, 36.2, 34.4, 31.4, 30.0, 29.7, 29.3, 22.2, 19.2, 16.9, 15.7, 15.2, 10.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1417.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Lactones 285 and 286 as illustrated in Figure 44. Cyclization of Diene 278 via Olefin Metathesis. As described for the cyclization of diene vida supra, a solution of diene 278 (525 mg, 0.85 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (850 mL, 0.001 M) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride (RuCl2(=CHPh)(PCy3)2 (64 mg, 0.085 mmol, 0.1 equiv), to furnish, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 33% ether in hexanes), cis-hydroxy lactone 285 (88 mg, 18%) and

trans-hydroxy lactone 286 (284 mg, 58%). 285: Rf = 0.70 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D −95.7 (c 0.44, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2917, 2849, 1737, 1662, 1164, 1100, 834, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.94 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.44 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.47-5.40 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37-5.31 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.25-5.24 (m, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.15-4.08 (m, 1 H), 3.8 (bs, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.61-3.54 (m, 1 H), 3.47 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.99 (dd, J = 15.5, 12.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.56 (dd, J = 15.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.40-2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.18-2.13 (m, 3 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.70-0.85 (m, 8 H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.92 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.65-0.56 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.14 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.13 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.4, 169.4, 164.4, 152.3, 137.2, 133.2, 124.6, 118.8, 115.7, 77.1, 76.8, 74.1, 43.0, 41.2, 37.4, 35.1, 35.0, 32.6, 30.9, 29.6, 27.8, 25.8, 23.1, 19.1, 17.9, 15.8, 15.3, 10.5, −2.9, −6.1; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H52NO5SSi (M + H+) 590.3335, found 590.3355. 286: Rf = 0.71 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D −86.0 (c 1.75, CHCl3); IR (film) nmax 2928, 2855, 1738, 1664, 1382, 1165, 1103, 1061, 970, 836, 777 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.93 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.51 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.31 (ddd, J = 15.0, 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.29 (ddd, J = 15.0, 7.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.12 (dd, J = 10.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.17 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.81 (m, 1 H, OH), 3.56 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCH(OTBS)), 3.39 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.92 (dd, J = 16.0, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.69 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.57 (dd, J = 16.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.48-2.33 (m, 3 H, 3 x CH=CHCH2), 2.05 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.97-1.89 (m, 1 H,

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CH=CHCH2), 1.65-0.90 (m, 8 H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.04 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.92 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.63-0.57 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.17 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2), 0.14 (s, 3 H, SiC(CH3)3(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 219.5, 169.4, 164.4, 152.3, 137.8, 133.9, 126.1, 119.3, 115.9, 77.8, 75.1, 74.1, 42.5, 40.9, 37.5, 35.4, 35.1, 32.6, 31.6, 29.6, 25.9, 25.7, 19.1, 18.0, 15.6, 15.0, 14.9, 10.2, -2.9, -6.0; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C32H52NO5SSi (M + H+) 590.3335, found 590.3353.

Synthesis of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone 286 as illustrated in Figure 44. Desilylation of Compound 285. Silyl ether 285 (24 mg, 0.041 mmol), in THF (1.4 mL, 0.03 M), was treated with hydrogen fluoride•pyridine (0.35 mL, 0.1 M) at room temperature for 15 h, according to the procedure described for cis-dihydroxy lactone vida supra, to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), trans-dihydroxy lactone 286 (10.5 mg, 54 %). Rf = 0.41 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -147.4 (c 0.62, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3510, 2925, 2855, 1735, 1672, 1452, 1375, 1244, 1165, 1087, 980, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.55 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.50 (ddd, J = 10.0, 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.37 (ddd, J = 10.0, 10.0, 5.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 3.82 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.68 (dd, J = 11.5, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.62 (1 H, bs, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.50 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.19 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 2.82 (dd, J = 17.0, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.70-2.58 (m, 1 H,

CH=CHCH2), 2.66 (dd, J = 17.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.42-2.35 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.21-2.13 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.12-2.01 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.09 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.64-1.59 (m, 1 H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 3 H), 1.41-1.35 (m, 1 H), 1.15-1.00 (m, 3 H), 1.11 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.07 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.65-0.61 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.4, 171.0, 164.7, 152.1, 136.8, 133.1, 124.5, 119.5, 116.0, 77.3, 74.2, 71.4, 43.8, 39.7, 34.7, 33.8, 32.2, 31.5, 27.6, 25.3, 19.7, 19.1, 15.8, 15.7, 13.3, 10.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO5S (M + H+) 476.2471, found 476.2485.

Synthesis of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 288 as illustrated in Figure 44. Desilylation of Compound 286. Silyl ether 286 (9.0 mg, 0.015 mmol, 1.0 equiv), in THF (0.45 mL, 0.03 M), was treated with hydrogen fluoride•pyridine (0.15 mL, 0.1 M) at room temperature for 22 h, according to the procedure described for cis-dihydroxy lactone 39, to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), cis-dihydroxy lactone 288 (5.5 mg, 76%). Rf = 0.43 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -89.1 (c 1.09, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3485, 2930, 2856, 1732, 1665, 1374, 1173, 1092, 1014, 974, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.96 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.54 (dd, J = 10.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 5.39 (ddd, J = 15.5, 9.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 5.30 (ddd, 1 H, J = 15.5, 7.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 3.88 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.72 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.63 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.58 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.42 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 2.82 (dd, J = 17.5, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70

(s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.64 (dd, J = 17.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.50-
2.41 (m, 2 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.30-2.22 (m, 1 H, CH=CHCH2), 2.08 (s,
3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.98 dddd, J = 14.0, 9.5, 9.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H,
CH=CHCH2), 1.63-1.59 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 2 H), 1.41-1.32 (m,
1 H),   1.30-1.00 (m, 4 H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CH(C=O)), 1.02 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.60 (ddd, J
= 9.0, 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d
218.7, 171.6, 164.7, 152.1, 137.0, 134.1, 125.4, 120.0, 116.3,
77.6, 75.0, 71.7, 43.6, 39.0, 37.0, 35.0, 33.7, 33.0, 32.0,
25.4, 20.5, 19.1, 15.9, 15.1, 13.4, 10.4; HRMS (FAB), calcd for
C26H37CsNO5S (M + Cs+) 608.1447, found 603.1423.

**Synthesis of 4,4-Ethano-epothilone A Analogs 289 and 290 as
illustrated in Figure 44.** Epoxidation of cis-Dihydroxy Lactone
287. As described in the procedure for the epoxidation of cis-
dihydroxy lactone vida supra, cis-hydroxy lactone 287 (11.0 mg,
0.023 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) and CH2Cl2 (300 mL) was treated
with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 120 mL), 1,1,1-
trifluoroacetone (200 mL), Oxone® (114 mg, 0.185 mmol, 8.0
equiv) and NaHCO3 (25 mg, 0.296 mmol, 12.8 equiv), to yield,
after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250
mm silica gel plate, 17% acetone in CH2Cl2), epoxides 289 (or
290) (4.0 mg, 39%) and 290 (or 289) (4.5 mg, 35%).   289 (or
290): Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -92.1
(c 0.14, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3468, 2922, 2854, 1735,
1668, 1456, 1378, 1257, 1161, 1093, 980, 733 cm-1; 1H NMR (400
MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.54 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)),
5.78 (dd, J = 5.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.12 (bd, J = 11.0 Hz,
1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.73 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.62

(d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.59 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.51-3.47 (m, 1 H, OH), 3.12 (ddd, J = 6.5, 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 3.00 (ddd, J = 6.5, 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.72 (dd, J = 16.0, 11.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.55 (dd, J = 16.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.11 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.00-1.93 (m, 2 H), 1.75-1.06 (m, 8 H), 1.13 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.06 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.06-0.95 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 0.71-0.68 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.4, 171.1, 160.5, 152.0, 136.2, 119.7, 116.5, 75.7, 73.7, 70.1, 56.6, 54.8, 43.3, 39.5, 34.2, 32.4, 31.9, 31.0, 29.7, 26.5, 21.4, 19.2, 15.8, 15.7, 11.3, 11.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO6S (M + H+) 492.2420, found 492.2434. 290 (or 289): Rf = 0.30 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -98.0 (c 0.21, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3460, 2923, 2855, 1736, 1669, 1454, 1378, 1240, 1159, 1040, 977, 733 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.59 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.62 (dd, J = 6.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.26 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.87 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.71 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.64-3.56 (m, 2 H, CH3CH(C=O) and OH), 3.09 (ddd, J = 6.0, 6.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.97 (ddd, J = 6.0, 6.0, 4.5, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.62 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.41 (dd, J = 15.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.13 (s, 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.08-1.97 (m, 2 H), 1.75-1.03 (m, 8 H), 1.09 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.07 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.00-0.90 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 0.74 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.7, 170.8, 164.9, 152.1, 135.6, 119.9, 116.7, 76.4, 73.6, 69.8, 56.6, 54.8, 42.6, 39.7, 34.6, 32.7, 30.9, 30.5, 29.7, 28.2,

21.2, 19.2, 17.1, 16.1, 15.8, 11.2; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H38NO6S (M + H+) 492.2420, found 492.2431.

Synthesis of 4,4-Ethano-epothilone A Analogs 291 and 292 as illustrated in Figure 44. Epoxidation of trans-Dihydroxy Lactone 286. As described in the procedure for the epoxidation of cis-dihydroxy lactone 280, trans-hydroxy lactone 288 (20 mg, 0.042 mmol) in MeCN (400 mL) and CH2Cl2 (600 mL) was treated with a 0.0004 M aqueous solution of disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (Na2EDTA, 400 mL), 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone (250 mL), Oxone® (207 mg, 0.334 mmol, 8.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (45 mg, 0.538 mmol, 12.8 equiv), to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 mm silica gel plate, 50% EtOAc in hexanes), epoxides 291 (or 292) (4.5 mg, 22%) and 292 (or 291) (5.6 mg, 27%). 291 (or 292): Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D −49.5 (c 0.33, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3472, 2923, 2855, 1734, 1666, 1457, 1374, 1263, 1163, 1089, 981, 910, 731 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.56 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.49 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 4.28-4.25 (m, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.87 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, OH), 3.69 (qd, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.59 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.89 (ddd, J = 5.5, 5.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.78 (ddd, J = 5.5, 5.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.71 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.63 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.51 (dd, J = 15.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.15 (ddd, J = 15.0, 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.09 (d, J = 1 Hz , 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 1.95 (ddd, J = 15.0, 5.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.66-1.20 (m, 8 H), 1.16 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.03 (d, J = 6.5

Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 1.02-0.96 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2), 0.65-0.61 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.5, 171.4, 165.0, 152.0, 136.3, 119.9, 116.6, 76.4, 74.5, 69.5, 57.7, 55.5, 44.0, 39.7, 34.9, 34.6, 34.9, 32.7, 30.6, 29.7, 22.5, 19.2, 16.2, 15.3, 11.6, 10.6; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1421. 292 (or 291): Rf = 0.15 (silica gel, 50% EtOAc in hexanes); [a]22D -73.5 (c 0.14, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3463, 2917, 2852, 1735, 1668, 1456, 1377, 1259, 1160, 1095, 910, 734 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, ArH), 6.55 (s, 1 H, ArCH=C(CH3)), 5.63 (dd, J = 11.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CO2CH), 3.81 (bs, 1 H, OH), 3.73 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 3.69 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOH), 3.66 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CHOH(CHCH3)), 3.38 (bs, 1 H, OH), 2.79 (dd, J = 17.0, 11.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.73-2.69 (m, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH3Ar), 2.68-2.64 (m, 2 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH and CH2COO), 2.24 (ddd, J = 14.5, 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 2.08 (d, J = 1 Hz , 3 H, ArCH=CCH3), 2.06-1.99 (m, 1 H), 1.93-1.85 (m, 1 H), 1.77 (ddd, J = 14.5, 11.5, 8.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH-O(epoxide)CH), 1.72-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.67-1.08 (m, 5 H), 1.53 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.15 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CH(C=O)), 1.09 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH3CHCH2), 0.94 (ddd, J = 9.5, 7.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.59 (ddd, J = 9.5, 6.5, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 217.9, 171.3, 164.9, 151.9, 136.2, 120.6, 116.8, 76.7, 73.2, 71.4, 60.0, 57.2, 44.3, 39.3, 35.9, 34.7, 34.2, 32.5, 32.3, 29.6, 21.5, 19.1, 18.8, 16.1, 14.7, 11.1; HRMS (FAB), calcd for C26H37CsNO6S (M + Cs+) 624.1396, found 624.1431.

Synthesis of Keto Aldehyde 295 as illustrated in Figure 46.
Ozonolysis of Ketone 273.   Alkene 273 (3.6 g, 12.7 mmol;

synthesized exactly to procedures) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (50.0 mL, 0.25 M) and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. Oxygen was bubbled through for 2 min, after which time ozone was passed through until the reaction mixture adopted a blue color (ca 30 min). The solution was then purged with oxygen for 2 min at -78 °C (disappearance of blue color) and Ph3P (6.75 g, 25.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for an additional 1 hour. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes) to provide pure keto aldehyde 295 (3.26 g, 90%). 295: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +15.7 (c 5.4, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2933, 2858, 1726, 1686, 1465, 1379, 1256, 1089, 1040, 1005, 972, 837, 778 cm-1; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.78 (dd, J = 2.8, 2.4 Hz, CHO), 4.66 (dd, J = 5.8, 4.8 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.68-2.57 (m, 2 H, CH2CH=O), 2.29-2.09 (m, 2 H, CH2CH3), 1.23-0.97 (m, 7 H, C(CH2)2, CH3CH2), 0.83 (s, 9 H, (CH3)3C), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 210.1, 201.3, 66.0, 51.0, 36.5, 29.8, 25.6, 17.9, 12.5, 11.1, 8.1, -4.7, -4.8; FAB HRMS (NBA/NaI) m/e 307.1705, M + Na+ calcd for C15H28O3Si 307.1716.

Synthesis of Ketone 294 as illustrated in Figure 46. To a solution of aldehyde 295 (2.9 g, 10.2 mol) in THF (50 mL, 0.2 M) at -78 oC was added dropwise lithium tri-tert-butoxyaluminohydride (11.2 mL, 1.0 M solution in THF, 11.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv). After 5 min, the reaction mixture was brought up to

0 °C and stirred at that temperature for 15 min, before
quenching with saturated aqueous solution of sodium-potassium
tartrate (25 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3
x 75 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried (MgSO4),
filtered and concentrated. The crude primary alcohol so
obtained was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (50 mL, 0.2 M) and cooled to 0
°C. Et3N (68.1 mL, 30.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv), 4-DMAP (120 mg, 0.18
mmol, 0.02 equiv) and tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (3.0 g,
20.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was
allowed to stir at 0 °C for 2 h, then at 25 °C for 10 h. MeOH
(5 mL) was added and the solvents were removed under reduced
pressure. Ether (100 mL) was added followed by saturated
aqueous NH4Cl solution (25 mL) and the organic phase was
separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2 x 50
mL) and the combined organic solution was dried (MgSO4),
filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification
by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% ether in hexanes)
provided pure bis(silylether) 294 (1.26 g, 83% yield from 45).
294: Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 5% ether in hexanes); [a]22D -7.1 (c
0.6, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2941, 2856, 1690, 1467, 1387,
1255, 1095, 1034, 837, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 3.98
(dd, J = 7.6, 4.1 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.67-3.59 (m, 2 H, CH2OSi),
2.76 (dq, J = 17.6, 7.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 2.44 (dq, J = 17.6,
7.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2CH3), 1.83-1.73 (m, 2 H, CH2CH2OSi), 1.14 (ddd,
J = 9.6, 6.1, 3.4 Hz, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.00 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H,
CH3CH2), 1.03-0.98 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.87 (s, 18 H, SiC(CH3)3),
0.89-0.83 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.81(ddd, J = 9.5, 6.7, 3.6 Hz, 1
H, C(CH2)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2),
0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 210.6,
69.3, 59.6, 40.2, 36.4, 32.5, 25.9, 25.8, 18.2, 18.0, 13.7,

13.5, 8.2, -4.3, -4.8, -5.4, -5.5; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 401.2923, M + H+ calcd for C21H44O3Si2 401.2907.

Synthesis of tris(Silylethers) 297 and 298 as illustrated in Figure 47. Aldol Reaction of Ketone 294 with Aldehyde 75. The aldol reaction of ketone 294 (682 mg, 1.7 mmol, 1.4 equiv) with aldehyde 75 (530 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv; vida supra) was carried out exactly as described for ketone and aldehyde for epothilone synthesis vida supra, and yielded pure 297 (270 mg, 24%) and 298 (480 mg, 47%). 297: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +1.5 (c 0.8, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3493, 2942, 2872, 1671, 1505, 1462, 1386, 1254, 1091, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.87 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.41 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.10 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.1 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.04 (dd, J = 6.7, 5.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 3.77 (b, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.65-3.51 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOH), 3.61 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 2 H, CH2OSi), 3.32-3.23 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.65 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.30-2.19 (m, 2 H), 2.10-1.90 (m, 2 H), 1.96 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.76-1.68 (m, 2 H), 1.63 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.50-1.40 (m, 2 H), 1.26-1.15 (m, 2 H), 1.01-0.75 (m, 35 H, CH(CH3), SiC(CH3)3), Si(CH2)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.0, 164.1, 153.1, 142.4, 136.7, 121.3, 118.5, 114.8, 78.9, 74.7, 59.3, 40.4, 35.4, 35.1, 32.8, 32.3, 25.8, 25.2, 23.5, 19.0, 18.1, 17.9, 17.0, 16.5, 15.3, 13.8, 12.6, 10.4, -4.1, -4.8, -4.9, -5.0, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 968.4473, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO5SSi3

968.4511. 48: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.33 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); IR (thin film) nmax 3492, 2954, 2872, 1672, 1462, 1386, 1255, 1092, 836, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.88 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.11 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.06 (dd, J = 5.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H, (CH3)2CCHOSi), 3.85 (b, 1 H), 3.61 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.4 Hz, 2 H, CH2OSi), 3.42-3.38 (m, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOH), 3.24-3.19 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.66 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.31-2.18 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.96 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.97-1.89 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.78-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.64 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.51-1.10 (m, 6 H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.95 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.05-0.6 (m, 8 H), 0.86 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.8, 164.2, 153.1, 142.4, 136.5, 121.6, 118.6, 114.8, 78.9, 59.4, 42.0, 40.4, 35.9, 35.4, 35.3, 33.0, 32.1, 25.8, 25.7, 25.3, 23.5, 19.1, 18.1, 18.0, 15.3, 13.9, 12.4, 11.8, -4.2, -4.8, -4.9, -5.0, -5.4; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 968.4546, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO5SSi3 968.4511.

Synthesis of tetra(Silylether) 299 as illustrated in Figure 47. Compound 299 (271 mg, 92%) was obtained from compound 297 (260 mg, 0.31 mmol) according to the procedure described above. 299: Rf = 0.75 (silica gel, 6% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +7.3 (c 0.5, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2942, 2856, 1679, 1506, 1462, 1386, 1361, 1254, 1090, 1031, 1007, 985, 939, 836, 775, 727, 669 cm-1;

1H NMR (500 MHz, CDC13) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.1, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.19 (b, 1 H), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 3.82 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.64 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, 2 H, CH2OSi), 2.88-2.68 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.30-2.17 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.98-1.90 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.78-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.66 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.68-1.61 (m, 1 H), 1.45-1.00 (m, 7 H), 1.03 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.83 (m, 41 H, CH(CH3), (CH2)2CCHOSi, 4 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDC13) d 212.9, 164.2, 153.2, 142.4, 136.7, 121.4, 118.7, 114.9, 78.9, 77.8, 67.2, 59.9, 43.4, 40.3, 38.9, 37.9, 35.3, 32.5, 30.9, 26.4, 26.1, 25.9, 25.8, 23.6, 19.2, 18.4, 18.2, 18.1, 18.0, 17.4, 17.3, 13.9, 13.8, 12.4, -3.9, -4.2, -4.7, -4.8, -5.0, -5.3.

Synthesis of tetra(Silylether) 50 as illustrated in Figure 47. Compound300 (567 mg, 89%) was obtained from compound 48 (560 mg, 0.67 mmol) according to the procedure described above vida supra for epothilones. 300: Rf = 0.75 (silica gel, 6% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +5.7 (c 0.8, CHC13); IR (thin film) nmax 2955, 2930, 2857, 1678, 1505, 1462, 1386, 1361, 1254, 1090, 1031, 1007, 985, 939, 836, 775, cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDC13) d 6.91 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.45 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.21 (b, 1 H), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.6, 6.2

Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 3.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.64 (dd, J = 7.2, 7.1 Hz, 2 H, CH2OSi), 2.88-2.73 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.29-2.18 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.99 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1 H), 1.78-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.65 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.67-1.61 (m, 1 H), 1.45-1.00 (m, 8 H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.83 (m, 39 H, CH(CH3), 4 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.3, 164.2, 153.2, 142.5, 136.7, 121.5, 118.7, 114.9, 79.0, 76.9, 67.2, 59.8, 44.5, 40.3, 38.4, 37.5, 35.3, 34.7, 32.2, 26.2, 26.1, 25.9, 25.8, 23.5, 19.2, 18.5, 18.3, 18.2, 18.0, 17.6, 14.2, 13.9, 13.0, -3.6, -3.8, -4.2, -4.6, -4.7, -5.0, -5.3; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 1082.5330, M + Cs+ calcd for C51H99NO5SSi4 1082.5375.

Synthesis of Alcohol 301 as illustrated in Figure 47. Compound 299 (272 mg, 0.29 mmol) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 : MeOH (1:1, 2.9 mL, 0.1 M), the solution was cooled to 0 °C and CSA (67 mg, 0.29 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, and then for 1 h at 10 °C. Et3N (0.3 mL) was added, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Flash column chromatography (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes) furnished the desired alcohol 301 (180 mg, 74%). 301: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.60 (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +7.8 (c 0.3, CHCl3); 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.13 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.9 Hz , 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.43 (b, 1 H), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.9, 5.8 Hz, 1 H,

(CH2)2CCHOSi), 3.80 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.71-3.59 (m, 2 H, CH2OSi), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.52 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.30-2.17 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.05-1.90 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.78-1.70 (m, 2 H), 1.66 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.40-1.00 (m, 7 H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.83 (m, 32 H, CH(CH3), (CH2)2CCHOSi, 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 213.8, 164.3, 153.0, 142.5, 136.5, 121.5, 118.5, 114.8, 78.8, 76.9, 67.2, 59.4, 42.4, 39.4, 38.8, 36.4, 35.2, 32.3, 31.1, 26.3, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 25.6, 23.4, 19.0, 18.3, 18.1, 17.9, 17.6, 17.1, 17.0, 13.8, 11.9, 11.1, -3.9, -4.0, -4.6, -4.8, -4.9, -5.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 968.4552, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H85NO5SSi3 968.4511.

Synthesis of Alcohol 302 as illustrated in Figure 47. Alcohol 302 (300 mg, 60%) was obtained from compound 300 (567 mg, 0.60 mmol) according to the procedure described above for 299. 302: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.60 (silica gel, 40% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +12.3 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3441, 2955, 2930, 2856, 1679, 1462, 1366, 1361, 1254, 1072, 836, 775, cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.89 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.42 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.10 (dd, J = 6.9, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.45 (b, 1 H), 4.05 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.0 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 3.79 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.71-3.59 (m, 2 H, CH2OSi), 2.66 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.49 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.30-2.17 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.99-1.83 (m, 2 H,

CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.96 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.78-1.70 (m, 2 H), 1.62 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.25-0.98 (m, 7 H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.83 (m, 32 H, CH(CH3), (CH2)2CCHOSi, 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.00 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 213.9, 164.2, 153.1, 142.5, 136.5, 121.3, 118.5, 114.8, 78.9, 76.9, 66.7, 59.5, 43.1, 39.4, 38.3, 36.6, 35.2, 34.5, 31.9, 26.3, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 23.4, 19.0, 18.4, 18.1, 17.9, 17.6, 14.0, 13.8, 11.9, 10.8, -3.7, -3.8, -4.6, -4.7, -4.8, -5.0.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 303 as illustrated in Figure 47. Oxidation of Alcohol 301. Aldehyde 303 (172 mg, 96%) was obtained from alcohol 301 (182 mg, 0.218 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the procedure described above for epothilones. 303: Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +15.9 (c 0.7, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2943, 2859, 1728, 1675, 1462, 1255, 1074, 837, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.74 (dd, J = 3.3, 2.1 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.44 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 6.6, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.77 (dd, J = 6.0, 4.4 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.75 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.3 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.61 (ddd, J = 15.5, 4.2, 2.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.51 (ddd, J = 15.4, 6.1, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.41-2.16 (m, 3 H, C(O)CH(CH3), C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.90 (m, 2 H), 1.65 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.50-1.25 (m, 7 H), 1.08-0.98 (m, 4 H), 1.02 (d,

J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89-0.84 (m, 32 H, (CH2)2CHOSi, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.05 (s, 9 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.0, 202.0, 165.2, 154.1, 143.3, 137.5, 122.4, 119.6, 115.8, 79.8, 79.0, 65.7, 52.3, 42.6, 39.8, 37.6, 36.1, 33.3, 32.1, 27.2, 27.0, 26.7, 26.6, 24.4, 20.1, 19.3, 19.1, 18.8, 18.6, 18.1, 14.7, 12.6, 11.2, -2.9, -3.0, -3.6, -3.8, -4.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 966.4392, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H83NO5SSi3 966.4354.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 304 as illustrated in Figure 47. Oxidation of Alcohol 302. Aldehyde 304 (200 mg, 69%) was obtained from alcohol 302 (290 mg, 0.35 mmol) according to the procedure described above vida supra. 304: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.80 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +26.7 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2943, 2873, 1728, 1674, 1505, 1462, 1383, 1255, 1075, 1032, 989, 940, 837, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 9.78 (dd, J = 3.4, 2.2 Hz, 1 H, CHO), 6.89 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.43 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.10 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.73 (dd, J = 5.6, 4.6 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 4.05 (dd, J = 6.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.78 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 2.67 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.60 (ddd, J = 15.4, 4.4, 2.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.53 (ddd, J = 15.4, 5.9, 3.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 2.36 (dq, J = 9.0, 6.8 Hz, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.22 (ddd, J = 14.5, 7.2, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.19 (ddd, J = 14.5, 6.8, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.99-1.88 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.63 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.35-1.00 (m, 11 H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H,

CH(CH3)), 0.86 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.89-0.85 (m, 2 H, (CH2)2CHOSi), 0.86 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.82 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.02 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 213.1, 201.0, 164.2, 153.1, 142.4, 136.6, 121.5, 119.6, 118.6, 114.9, 78.9, 76.9, 65.0, 51.3, 42.5, 38.3, 36.7, 35.2, 34.3, 32.1, 26.1, 26.0, 25.8, 25.7, 23.4, 19.1, 18.4, 18.2, 17.9, 17.8, 14.2, 13.8, 11.6, 10.3, -3.7, -3.8, -4.6, -4.7, -5.0.

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid 305 as illustrated in Figure 47
Oxidation of Aldehyde 303. Carboxylic acid 305 (160 mg, 91%) was obtained from aldehyde 303 (172 mg, 0.206 mmol) according to the procedure described above vida supra. 303: Rf = 0.15 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.50 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.8, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.54 (b, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 4.09 (dd, J = 6.4, 6.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.90 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 2.73 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.60 (m, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.50 (m, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.41-2.16 (m, 3 H, C(O)CH(CH3), C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.99-1.90 (m, 2 H), 1.90 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.69 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.50-1.25 (m, 7 H), 1.08-0.98 (m, 4 H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.92-0.83 (m, 32 H, (CH2)2CHOSi, CH(CH3), 3 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 212.8, 175.1, 165.2, 152.5, 143.3, 136.7, 121.5, 117.9, 114.5, 78.7, 77.5, 67.9, 42.4, 39.1, 36.3,

35.2, 32.2, 31.6, 31.0, 26.3, 26.0, 25.7, 23.4, 18.6, 18.2, 18.1, 17.9, 17.6, 16.5, 13.9, 12.0, -4.0, -4.1, -4.5, -4.8, -5.7; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 982.4264, M + Cs+ calcd for $C_{45}H_{83}NO_6SSi_3$ 982.4303.

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acid 306 as illustrated in Figure 47. Oxidation of Aldehyde 304. Acid 306 (204 mg, 99%) was obtained from aldehyde 304 (200 mg, 0.24 mmol) according to the procedure described above. 306: Colorless oil; Rf = 0.15 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); [a]22D +20.0 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2955, 2888, 2856, 1713, 1680, 1509, 1462, 1384, 1254, 1183, 1077, 1031, 987, 941, 837, 776 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.46 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.12 (dd, J = 7.0, 6.8 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 4.58 (b, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 4.06 (dd, J = 7.7, 5.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOSi), 3.84 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 2.71 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.60 (dd, J = 15.1, 4.0, Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.60-2.52 (m, 1 H, C(O)CH(CH3)), 2.53 (dd, J = 15.0, 6.9 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.30-2.15 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.95-1.88 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.92 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.65 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.35-1.00 (m, 11 H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.87 (s, 18 H, 2 x SiC(CH3)3), 0.89-0.85 (m, 2 H, (CH2)2CHOSi), 0.84 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.82 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.07 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 9 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), -0.01 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 213.0, 175.2, 165.1, 152.6, 143.4, 136.9, 121.4, 118.1, 114.5, 78.9, 67.3, 53.4, 43.5, 42.3, 38.2, 36.5, 35.3, 34.9, 32.2, 26.4, 26.2, 25.8, 25.7, 23.7, 18.7, 18.5, 18.2, 18.0, 17.7, 14.1,

13.9, 11.6, 11.3, -3.6, -3.7, -4.6, -4.7, -4.8, -5.0; FAB HRMS (NBA, CsI) m/e 982.4278, M + Cs+ calcd for C45H83NO6SSi3 982.4303.

Synthesis of Lactone 308 as illustrated in Figure 47. Selective Desilylation of tris(Silylether) 305 and Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 293. A solution of tris(silylether) 305 (75 mg, 0.088 mmol) in THF (1.8 mL, 0.05 M) at 25 °C was treated with TBAF (0.53 mL, 1.0 M solution in THF, 0.53 mmol, 6.0 equiv). After stirring for 8 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NH4Cl (5 mL). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) and the combined organic phase was washed with brine (10 mL), dried (MgSO4) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2) to provide hydroxy acid 293 (40 mg, 62%) as a yellow oil [Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2)]. A solution of hydroxy acid 293 (40 mg, 0.054 mmol) in THF (0.8 mL, 0.07 M) was treated at 0 °C with Et3N (17 mL, 0.12 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride (14.5 mL, 0.06 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, and then added to a solution of 4-DMAP (1.4 mg, 0.11 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in toluene (28 mL, 0.002 M) at 25 °C and stirred at that temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to a small volume and filtered through silica gel. The residue was washed with 40% ether in hexanes, and the resulting solution was concentrated. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 2% MeOH in CH2Cl2) furnished lactone 308 (27 mg,

70%) as a white solid. 308: Rf = 0.35 (silica gel, 30% ether in hexanes); mp 81 °C (from CH2Cl2/hexanes); [a]22D -134.3 (c 0.9, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 2931, 2856, 1740, 1683, 1462, 1380, 1252, 1164, 1102, 1060, 1011, 834, 774 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.90 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.36 (bs, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.16 (b, 1 H), 5.04 (b, 1 H), 3.95 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.55 (b, 1 H, C(CH2)2CHOSi), 2.80-2.78 (m, 1 H, C(O)CHCH3), 2.68 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.55-2.38 (m, 4 H, CH2COOCH, CH3C=CHCH2), 2.03 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.70 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.78-1.03 (m, 7 H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.01 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.94-0.83 (m, 3 H, C(CH2)2CHOSi), 0.40-0.33 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2CHOSi), 0.14 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.13 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.08 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 214.6, 170.0, 164.7, 152.8, 139.0, 137.9, 121.3, 118.8, 116.2, 74.5, 53.3, 48.7, 41.0, 39.4, 35.2, 31.9, 31.8, 31.1, 26.6, 25.9, 25.6, 23.5, 19.7, 19.0, 18.2, 18.1, 17.8, 15.5, 10.0, -3.1, -3.8, -4.2, -6.2; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 718.4357, M + H+ calcd for C39H67NO5SSi2 718.4357.

Synthesis of Hydroxy Acid 307 as illustrated in Figure 47. Selective Desilylation of tris(Silylether) 306. Carboxylic acid 306 (200 mg, 0.235 mmol) was converted to hydroxy acid 307 (85 mg, 50%) according to the procedure described above vida supra. 307: Yellow oil; Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2); [a]22D +10.0 (c 0.3, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3440, 2955, 2930, 2871, 1713, 1679, 1462, 1383, 1254, 1185, 1097, 986, 836, 775, 734 cm-1; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, SCH=C),

6.60 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.15 (dd, J = 6.9, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, C(CH3)=CH), 4.66 (dd, J = 6.4, 3.7 Hz, 1 H, (CH2)2CCHOSi), 4.13 (dd, J = 6.8, 6.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHOH), 3.84 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CH(CH3)CHOSi), 2.73 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.58-2.53 (m, 2 H, CH2COOH, C(O)CHCH3), 2.45 (dd, J = 15.0, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.34-2.29 (m, 2 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 2.30 (dd, J = 16.3, 6.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOH), 2.05-1.91 (m, 2 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.98 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.71 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)=CHCH2), 1.38-1.17 (m, 7 H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.89 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85-0.82 (m, 23 H, (CH2)2CHOSi, CH(CH3), SiC(CH3)3), 0.09 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.06 (s, 6 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl3) d 213.4, 174.0, 165.3, 152.2, 142.4, 139.5, 120.1, 118.2, 114.9, 77.1, 66.9, 43.5, 42.7, 38.0, 36.9, 35.1, 34.1, 32.2, 26.4, 26.2, 25.8, 23.9, 18.6, 18.5, 18.0, 17.7, 14.8, 13.9, 11.6, 11.0, -3.6, -3.7, -4.6, -4.7; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 856.3402, M + Cs+ calcd for C38H69NO6SSi2 856.3439.

Synthesis of Lactone 309 as illustrated in Figure 47

Macrolactonization of Hydroxy Acid 307. The cyclization of hydroxy acid 307 (80 mg, 0.11 mmol) was carried out exactly as described above and yielded lactone 309 (56 mg, 72%) as a crystalline solid: Rf = 0.65 (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes); mp 157 °C (from MeOH/EtOH); [a]22D -40.5 (c 0.2, CHCl3); 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.46 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.02 (m, 2 H, CH3C=CHCH2, CH2COOCH), 3.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 3.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H, CHOSi), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.62 (dd, J = 12.7, 4.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH),

2.58-2.50 (m, 2 H), 2.44-2.36 (m, 1 H), 2.31-2.24 (m, 1 H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.74-1.68 (m, 1 H), 1.64 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.48-1.23 (m, 7 H), 1.14-1.07 (m, 1 H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.88 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.85 (s, 9 H, SiC(CH3)3), 0.91-0.82 (m, 2 H), 0.06 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.05 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.04 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2), 0.03 (s, 3 H, Si(CH3)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 212.5, 169.2, 164.5, 152.6, 139.3, 136.8, 121.6, 118.8, 116.2, 80.4, 75.9, 42.9, 42.6, 36.5, 35.1, 33.4, 30.7, 30.5, 26.3, 25.8, 24.2, 23.2, 19.2, 18.6, 18.1, 17.8, 14.5, 14.2, 12.4, -3.2, -3.6, -4.8, -5.3; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 718.4330, M + H+ calcd for C39H67NO5SSi2 718.4357.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 268 as illustrated in Figure 47. Dihydroxy lactone 268 (11.0 mg, 92%) was prepared from bis(silylether) 308 (17.6 mg, 0.024 mmol) by treatment with HF•pyr. according to the same procedure described above for the preparation of epothilones. 268: Rf = 0.20 (silica gel, 4% MeOH in CH2Cl2); mp 67 °C (from CH2Cl2/hexanes); [a]22D −108.7 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3458, 2931, 1730, 1674, 1451, 1375, 1169, 1040, 980, 911, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.47 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.46 (dd, J = 6.8, 3.3 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 5.10 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 3.82 (dd, J = 6.3, 2.2 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.75 (b, 1 H), 3.55-3.48 (m, 2 H), 2.78 (dd, J = 17.2, 9.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.69 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.67 (dd, J = 17.3, 3.4 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.54-2.45 (m, 1 H), 2.44-2.35 (m, 1 H), 2.19-

2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.06 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 2.11-2.01 (m, 1 H), 1.95-1.86 (m, 1 H), 1.73-1.62 (m, 1 H), 1.71 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH), 1.62-1.52 (m, 2 H), 1.49-1.35 (m, 2 H), 1.29-1.23 (m, 2 H), 1.25 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.30-1.20 (m, 1 H), 1.19-1.10 (s, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 1.00 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.00-0.96 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.75-0.69 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 216.6, 173.0, 165.8, 153.4, 140.1, 137.9, 120.6, 117.0, 77.9, 75.7, 70.3, 45.3, 38.5, 37.3, 34.1, 31.7, 31.6, 30.7, 26.0, 23.9, 19.0, 17.1, 16.5, 15.6, 15.4, 10.9; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 490.2639, M + H+ calcd for C27H39NO5S 490.2627.

Synthesis of Dihydroxy Lactone 310 as illustrated in Figure 47
Dihydroxy lactone 310 (19.0 mg, 90%) was prepared from bis(silylether) lactone 309 (31 mg, 0.043 mmol) by treatment with HF•pyr. according to the same procedure described above for the preparation of epothilone intermediates (vida supra). 310: Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 5% MeOH in CH2Cl2); [a]22D -122.9 (c 0.1, CHCl3); IR (thin film) nmax 3457, 2934, 2360, 1731, 1667, 1449, 1377, 1242, 1165, 1070, 1039, 978, 911, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.95 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.53 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.51 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 5.15 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.6 Hz, 1 H, CH3C=CHCH2), 3.84 (dd, J = 13.4, 6.7 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.77 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1 H, CHOH), 3.47 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.46 (s, 1 H), 3.00 (s, 1 H), 2.78 (dd, J = 16.7, 11.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.65 (dd, J = 16.7, 3.0 Hz, 1 H, CH2COOCH), 2.60-2.55 (m, 1 H), 2.44-2.35 (m, 1 H), 2.35-2.26 (m, 1 H), 2.25-2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.07 (s, 3 H, CH=CCH3), 2.05-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.66 (s, 3 H, CH2C(CH3)=CH),1.67-1.55 (m, 3 H),

1.48-1.41 (m, 3 H), 1.10-0.99 (m, 8 H, 2 x CH(CH3), C(CH2)2), 0.96-0.88 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.70-0.64 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.7, 171.3, 165.1, 152.5, 137.7, 137.6, 121.4, 119.5, 116.1, 77.9, 74.6, 70.9, 43.5, 40.1, 35.4, 33.9, 32.0, 31.3, 30.8, 26.0, 23.4, 22.1, 18.9, 18.5, 15.8, 15.6, 13.6, 10.1; FAB HRMS (NBA/CsI) m/e 622.1580, M + Cs+ calcd for C27H39NO5S 622.1603.

Synthesis of Epothilones 267 and 311 as illustrated in Figure 47

Epoxidation of Lactone 268 with Methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane. To a solution of 268 (10 mg, 21.0 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was added 4.10-4 M aqueous solution of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (Na2EDTA, 120 mL) and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone (200 mL) was added, followed by a mixture of Oxone® (61 mg, 0.10 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and NaHCO3 (14.0 mg, 0.17 mmol, 8.0 equiv) with stirring until completion of the reaction was revealed by TLC. The reaction mixture was treated with excess Me2S (100 mL) and water (500 mL) and was then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 2 mL). The combined organic phase was dried (MgSO4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (silica gel, 80% EtOAc in hexanes) furnished pure (6S, 7R)-4,4-cyclopropyl epothilone B (267) (7.7 mg, 76%) and its a-epoxide epimer 311 (1.0 mg, 10%). 267: Rf = 0.45 (silica gel, 80% EtOAc in hexanes); mp 82 °C (from CH2Cl2/hexanes); [a]22D -45.0 (c 0.02, MeOH); IR (thin film) nmax 3443, 2929, 1739, 1674, 1379, 1158, 1093, 754 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.94 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.49 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.64 (dd, J

= 4.1, 3.1 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 3.88 (b, 1 H), 3.82 (d, J = 7.9
Hz, 1 H), 3.52-3.44 (m, 2 H), 2.97 (s, 2 H), 2.85 (dd, J =
17.1, 9.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.85 (dd, J = 7.7, 5.9 Hz, 1 H),
2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.71-2.67 (m, 1 H), 2.20-2.13 (m, 1
H), 2.11 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.85 (ddd, J = 11.7, 8.0, 3.7 Hz,
1 H, CH2CHO), 1.82-1.74 (m, 1 H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 1 H), 1.53-1.49
(m, 3 H), 1.52-1.37 (m, 6 H), 1.33-1.25 (m, 2 H), 1.29 (s, 3 H,
C(CH3)), 1.04 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.12 (ddd, J = 6.7,
4.4, 2.3 Hz, 3 H, C(CH2)2), 1.03 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)),
1.03-0.98 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2), 0.78-0.72 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C
NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 215.1, 171.9, 165.2, 152.4, 136.0,
119.4, 116.5, 76.0, 75.2, 70.0, 61.0, 60.7, 45.8, 42.5, 38.5,
36.3, 34.3, 31.7, 31.4, 29.8, 22.9, 22.5, 19.0, 17.4, 17.0,
15.9, 15.7, 10.6; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 506.2561, M + H+ calcd for
C27H39NO6S 506.2576. 61: Rf = 0.50 (silica gel, 80% EtOAc in
hexanes); [a]22D -31.1 (c 0.05, MeOH); IR (thin film) nmax 3463,
2926, 1735, 1378, 1158 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 7.00 (s,
1 H, SCH=C), 6.60 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.45 (dd, J = 6.3, 5.0 Hz,
1 H, O=COCH), 4.45 (b, 1 H), 3.74-3.68 (m, 2 H), 3.01-2.95 (m,
1 H), 2.83 (dd, J = 16.3, 5.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.79 (dd, J =
6.3, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.62 (dd, J =
16.3, 4.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.39 (b, 1 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H,
CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-1.94 (m, 2 H), 1.60-1.21 (m, 10 H), 1.10-1.05
(m, 2 H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0
Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.88-0.81 (m, 2 H, C(CH2)2); FAB HRMS (NBA)
m/e 506.2576, M + H+ calcd for C27H39NO6S 506.2593.

**Synthesis of Epothilones 312 and 313 as illustrated in Figure
47.** Epoxidation of Lactone 310. Compound 310 (10.0 mg, 21.0
mmol) was epoxidized according to the procedure described above

for 268 to yield a mixture of (6R, 7S)-4,4-cyclopropyl epothilone B (312) (6.2 mg, 60%) and its a-epoxy-diastereoisomer 313 (2.8 mg, 29%). 312: Rf = 0.40 (silica gel, 60% EtOAc in hexanes); mp 143-145 °C (from CH2Cl2/hexanes); [a]22D -60.0 (c 0.1, MeOH); IR (thin film) nmax 3450, 2929, 1736, 1671, 1451, 1379, 1240, 1155, 977, 732 cm-1; 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.97 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.58 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.60 (dd, J = 4.1, 3.1 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.53 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.45 (b, 1 H), 3.73 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.59 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.54, (s, 1 H, OH), 2.90 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.50 (dd, J = 14.9, 10.2 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.85 (dd, J = 14.8, 1.6 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.19 (dd, J = 5.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.16 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 1.94 (ddd, J = 15.2, 8.3, 3.5 Hz, 1 H, CH2CHO), 1.73-1.23 (m, 7 H), 1.27 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)), 1.10 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.08 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.97-0.84 (m, 3 H, C(CH2)2), 0.78-0.70 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl3) d 218.1, 171.0, 165.2, 152.6, 135.5, 119.7, 116.9, 76.4, 73.5, 68.5, 61.8, 60.9, 41.6, 39.4, 34.7, 34.5, 32.9, 32.6, 30.7, 21.6, 19.7, 19.0, 16.1, 15.8, 15.7, 13.9, 10.7, 9.2; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 506.2589, calcd for C27H39NO6S (M + H+) 506.2576. 313: Rf = 0.37 (silica gel, 80% EtOAc in hexanes); 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) d 6.99 (s, 1 H, SCH=C), 6.53 (s, 1 H, CH=CCH3), 5.75 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, O=COCH), 4.12 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.66 (m, 1 H), 3.58 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.43 (s, 1 H, OH), 3.35 (s, 1 H, OH), 2.88-2.79 (m, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, J = 16.1, 5.7 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.70 (s, 3 H, N=C(CH3)S), 2.57 (d, J = 16.1 Hz, 1 H, CH2COO), 2.10 (s, 3 H, CH=C(CH3)), 2.10-1.84 (m, 2 H), 1.62-1.01 (m, 11 H), 1.31 (s, 3 H, C(CH3)), 1.14 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 1.03 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH(CH3)), 0.75-0.70 (m, 1 H, C(CH2)2); 13C NMR (150.9

MHz, CDCl3) d 218.5, 171.4, 165.2, 152.4, 135.6, 120.1, 116.7, 76.8, 74.1, 69.8, 61.6, 60.4, 43.4, 39.3, 34.4, 34.2, 32.9, 33.2, 32.2, 31.6, 23.2, 20.8, 19.0, 17.1, 15.5, 15.3, 13.9, 11.4, 10.9; FAB HRMS (NBA) m/e 506.2583, M + H+ calcd for C27H39NO6S 506.2576.

Synthesis of aldehydes 320, 321 and 329 as illustrated in Figure 49.

The synthesis of aldehydes **320**, **321** and **329** are simple aldhehydses synthesized exactly as in conditions found for standard epothilone aldehydes **7** (figure 3), and aldehyde **221** (vida supra); all reactions are carried out using the transformations shown and standard conditions known well to one of ordinary skill in the art and therefore no further elaboration will be disclosed here.

Preparation of Aldehyde 320 as illustrated in Figure 49:

A) (R)-3-bromo-2-methyl-1-propylt-butyldimethylsilyl ether 314. A solution of (R)-3-bromo-2-methyl-1-propanol (Aldrich) (6.50 g, 42.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (30 mL) at 0 OC was treated with L-butylchlorodimethylsilane (8.23 g, 54.6 mmoll 1.3 equiv.) and imidazole (4.32 g, 63.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.). After stirring for 90 min at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et20 (250 mL) and poured in a 1 M HCl,,q. solution (150 mL) . The organic phase was separated, washed with a 1 M HCl eq. solution (2 x 150 mL) , brine (150 mL) , dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 4% Et20 in hexane) afforded 11.2 g (99% yield) of pure compound as a colorless oil.

B)   (R)-3-iodo-2-methyl-1-propyl   t-butyldimethylsilyl
ether 315.   A solution of 1001 (11.2 g, 42.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.)
in acetone (200 mL) was treated with sodium iodide (18.9 g, 126
mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and refluxed for 15 h. The reaction mixture
was then diluted with a 1:1 (v/v) solution of Et20/ hexane (400
mL) and poured in a H2 0 (250 mL).   The organic phase was
separated, washed with brine (2 x 250 mL), dried over MgSO4 and
concentrated in vacuo.   Flash chromatography (silica gel, 4%
Et2o in hexane) afforded 12.7 g (96% yield) of pure product as
a colorless oil.

C) Olefin 318.   A 0. 01 M Li 2CUC14 solution in THF was
prepared by mixing LiCl (85 mg, 2.0 nimol, 2.0 equiv.) and CUC12
(136 mg, 1. 0 rnmol, 1. 0 equiv.) in THF (100 ML) . Compound 315
(12.7 g, 40.44 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in THF (25 mL) ,
cooled to 0 OC and treated with a solution of 3-butenylmagnesium
bromide (0.5 M in THF, 100 mL, 50.0 mmol, 1.25 eqiv.), followed
by the Li 2 cucl 4 solution (40.0 mL, 0.40 mmol, 0.01 equiv.).
The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 OC for 1 h then diluted
with Et 20 (500 mL) and poured in a 1 M HC1,,q. (250 mL). The
organic phase was separated, washed with brine (2 x 250 mL) ,
dried   over   MgSO4   and   concentrated   in   vacuo.   Flash
chromatography (silica gel, 4% Et 20 in hexane) afforded 9.3 g
(93% yield) of olefin 318 as a colorless oil.

Synthesis of aldehyde 320 as illustrated in Figure 49.
Ozonolysis of olefin 318 solution of olefin 318 (4.0 g, 16.4
mmol) and was cooled to - 78 °C. A gentle stream of ozone was
passed through this solution until it turned   deep blue. The
reaction mixture was then allowed to warm up to room temperature

and excess ozone was discharged by sparging argon through the solution. The reaction mixture was then treated with Me2S (20 mL), Et3N (10 mL) and MEOH (20 mL) . This mixture was stirred at 23 OC for 1 h then diluted with Et2O (300 mL) and poured in a 1M HCl@q. (250 mL). The organic phase was separated, washed with 1 M HCl. (2 x 250 mL) , dried over MgSO4 and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (silica gel, 8% ether in hexane) afforded 3.9 g (96% yield) of a pure colorless oil.

Synthesis of Resins 333 Wittig reaction of ylide resin 148 with aldehydes 330 (320, 321, 329) as illustrated in Figure 50. A solution of the corresponding aldehyde 330 (10.22 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in THF (25 mL) was cooled at -78 °C and added to the resin (5.11 Mol, 1.0 equiv.) via canula. The resulting suspension was shaken at 23 'C for 3h and the supernatant was filtered off. The polymer was washed with THF (100 ml) , MEOH (100 mL) , CH2Cl2, (100 mL) , MEOH (100 mL) , CH2Cl2 (100 mL) , Et2O (2 x 100 mL) . The resin was dried under high vaccum to a constant weight.

Synthesis of Resins 334. Desilylation of resin 333 with HF.Pyridine complex as illustrated in Figure 50. Resins 333 (5.05 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were suspended in THF (135 mL) and treated at 0 °C with HF.Pyridine complex (15 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C and shaken for 12 h. The suspension was poured into a frit and the polymer was filtered, washed with THF (100 mL) , CH2Cl2 (100 mL) , MEOH (100 mL) , CH2C2l (100 mL), Et2O (2 x 100 mL) and dried under high vaccum to give resin 334.

Synthesis of Resins 335. **Swern oxidation of resin 334 as illustrated in Figure 50.** To an Oxalyl Chloride (20.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) solution in CHC12 (50 mL) at -78 °C, was added dropwise DMSO (40.0 mMol, 8. 0 equiv) . The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h and canulated into a suspension of the appropiate resin 334 (5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH2C12 , previously cooled to -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for an additional hour and treated with Et3N (62.5 mmol, 12.5 equiv.), allowed to warm to 23 'C and stirred for 1h. The mixture was filtered and the polymer washed succesively with methylene chloride (250 mL) , MEOH (250 mL) , methylene chloride (250 inL) Et2O (2 x 300 mL) , dried under high vaccum to afford the corresponding resins 330.

Synthesis of Resins 336. **Aldol reaction of resins 335 with ketoacids 331 as illustrated in Figure 50.**

Enolate formation. To a precooled solution of LDA (6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) obtained by treating Diisopropyl amine (6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) in THF (2 5 mL) at 0 c with n-butyllithium (1.6 M solution in THF, 6.60 mmol, 4.4 equiv.) was added a solution of the corresponding ketoacid 1501 (synthesis reported previously) (3.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in THF (25 mL) at -78 °C via canula. The solution was allowed to warm to -40 °C and stirred for 1h.

Aldol reaction. A suspension of the corresponding resin 335 (1.50 inmol, 1.0 equiv.), ZnC12 (1.0 M solution in Et2O, 3.0 mmol, 2. 0 equiv.) in THF (25 mL) , was treated at -78 °C with the enolate solution described above. The suspension was allowed to warm to -40 'C, stirred for 2 h, quenched with

saturated NH4Cl2 (8 ML) and neutralised at 23 °C with ACOH (13.2 mmol, 8.8 equiv). The mixture was poured into a frit, the polymer was washed with THF (100 mL), Et2O (100 mL), CHCI2 (100 mL), H2O (100 mL), MEOH (100 mL), CH2cl2 (100 mL) , 1% TFA v/v in methylene chloride (3x75 mL) , methylene chloride (2x100 mL) , Et2O (2x100 mL) and dried under vaccum to afford resins 336.

Synthesis of Resins 337. Esterifications of resin 336 with alcohols 332 as illustrated in Figure 50. A mixture of the appropiate resin 337 (0.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), the corresponding alcohol 332 (general procedure same than used for the synthesis of the natural alcohol) (2.31 mmol, 5.0 equiv.), 4-DmAp (2.31 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and DCC (2.31 mmol, S. 0 equiv.) in CH2cl2 (10 mL) was shaken al 23 'C for 15 h. The polymer was filtered, washed with CH2cl, (2x50 niL) , MEOH (2x50 mL) , CH2Cl2 (2x50 mL), Et,O (2x50 mL) and dried under vaccum to afford the corresponding resins 338.

Synthesis of 339-342 : Metathesis of resins 107 as illustrated in Figure 50. A suspension of the appropiate resin 338 (50.0 mg) in methylene chloride (40 ML) was treated with bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium di chloride(RuCl2(=CHPh)2(PCy3)2 (20 mg) and stirred at 23 °C for 48 h. The polymer was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated to give mixtures of compounds 338 which were separated by preparative thin layer chromatography to give compounds 339, 340, 341, and 342.

Synthesis of compounds 343-346 as illustrated in Figure 50.
Desilylation of protected compounds 108-111. Standard
desilation conditions exactly as described vida supra.

5   **Synthesis of alcohol 350 as illustrated in Figure 52.**
Allylmagnesium bromide (1.3 equiv) was added dropwise over 45
min to a solution of (Ipc)$_2$BOMe (1.3 equiv) in ether (0.2 M) at
0 °C, and the resulting pale gray slurry allowed to warm to 25
°C over 1 h. The ether was removed under reduced pressure and
10   pentane added to the residual solid. The slurry was stirred at
25 °C for 10 min and then the solids were allowed to settle over
30 min. The clear supernatant solution was then carefully
transferred to a separate flask *via* cannula. This process was
repeated four times, and the resulting solution was then added
15   dropwise over 1 h to a solution of aldehyde 2 (1.0 equiv) in
ether at -100 °C. After 1 h at -100 °C, methanol was added and
the mixture allowed to warm over 40 min. Saturated aqueous
NaHCO$_3$ and 50% aqueous H$_2$O$_2$ were then added and the mixture left
to warm to 25 °C overnight. The layers were separated, the
20   aqueous phase re-extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic
phases washed with saturated aqueous NH$_4$Cl. Drying (Na$_2$SO$_4$) and
concentration under reduced pressure gave a residue, which was

purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20% ether in hexanes) to give the desired alcohol **350** (91%).

Synthesis of Lactone 351 as illustrated in Figure 52. To a

5   solution of alcohol **350** (2.0 equiv), 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC, 1.2 equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (4-DMAP, 1.2 equiv) in toluene (0.1 M) was added a mixture of C-6,7-diastereomeric keto acids **348** (1.0 equiv) at 25 °C. After 12 h the reaction was complete, as

10 indicated by TLC. The reaction mixture was then passed through a short plug of silica gel, eluted with toluene and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was submitted to flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield pure ester **351** (49%, plus 33% of its (6*S*, 7*R*)-

15 diastereomer).

Synthesis of Macrolactones 352 and 353 as illustrated in Figure 52. To a solution of ester **351** (1.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.001 M) was added bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium

20 dichloride (RuCl₂(=CHPh)(PCy₃)₂, 0.2 equiv) and the reaction mixture allowed to stir at 25 °C for 12 h. After completion of the reaction (established by TLC), the solvent was removed under

reduced pressure and the crude products purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to give *cis*-macrolactone **352** (42%) and *trans*-macrolactone **353** (23%).

5   **Synthesis of *cis*-Diol 354 as illustrated in Figure 52.** To a solution of *cis*-silyl ether **352** (1.0 equiv) in THF (8.2 mL) at 25 °C was added HFpyr (10 equiv) and the resulting solution stirred at the same temperature for 27 h. The mixture was then added carefully to saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and

10   EtOAc, and the resulting two-phase mixture stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. The layers were then separated and the organic layer washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine. Drying over magnesium sulfate and purification by flash chromatography (silica gel, 20 Æ 50% EtOAc in hexanes) afforded

15   the desired diol **354** in 84% yield.

     Synthesis of *trans*-Diol 355 as illustrated in Figure 52. A solution of *trans*-silyl ether **353** (1.0 equiv) in THF (5.2 mL) was treated with HFpyr. (10 equiv), according to the procedure

20   described for the deprotection of *cis*-silyl ether **352**, to give after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 20 to 50% EtOAc in hexanes) *trans*-diol **355** in 85% yield.

Synthesis of 2-(Hydroxymethyl)-4-(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-thiazole 363 as illustrated in Figure 53. To a solution of 2,5-dibromothiazole (**358**; 1.0 equiv) in anhydrous ether (0.1 M) was added *n*-BuLi (1.1 equiv) at -78 °C, and the resulting solution

5   was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, before DMF (1.2 equiv) and hexamethylphosphoramide (HMPA, 1.1 equiv) were added at the same time. After being stirred at -78 °C for 30 min., the reaction mixture was slowly warmed up to room temperature over a period of 2 h. Hexane (2.0 mL) was added and the

10   resulting mixture passed through a short silica cake with 30% ethyl acetate in hexanes. The solvents were evaporated to give the crude aldehyde **359** (72 % yield), which was used in the next step without further purification.

To the solution of the crude aldehyde **359** in methanol (0.1 M)

15   was added sodium borohydride (2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. EtOAc and hexanes were added, and the mixture passed through a short silica cake with ethyl acetate. The solvents were then evaporated and the crude product was purified by flash

20   chromatography (20 to 50% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to give 2-hydroxymethyl-4-bromothiazole **360** in 88% yield.

To a solution alcohol **360** (1.0 equiv) in methylene chloride (0.1 M) at 25 °C was added imidazole (2.0 equiv), followed by tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane (1.5 equiv). After 30 min, the reaction was quenched with methanol, and the mixture was passed through silica with methylene chloride. Evaporation of solvents gave the silyl ether **361** in 96% yield.

To a solution of **361** (1.0 equiv) in ether (0.1 M) was added *n*-BuLi (1.2 equiv) at −78 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 10 min. Tri-*n*-butyltin chloride (1.2 equiv) was then added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at −78 °C for a further 10 min and then warmed up to 25 °C over a period of 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with hexanes and passed through silica with 20% EtOAc in hexanes. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel pre-treated with triethylamine, 5% Et$_2$O in hexanes) to afford stannane **362** in 85% yield.

To a solution of silyl ether **362** (1.0 equiv) in THF (0.1 M) was added TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at this temperature. Hexanes were added, and the mixture was passed through silica with EtOAc. Evaporation of solvents gave alcohol **363** in 95% yield.

Synthesis of compounds 364-367 as illustrated in Figure 53. Compounds 364-367 were exactly prepared according to Dondoni et al. *Synthesis*, **1986**, 757-760.

Synthesis of 2-(ῶ-Acetoxy-pentyl)-4-(trimethyl-stannyl)-thiazole 371 as illustrated in Figure 53. To a solution of 2,4-dibromothiazole (358; 1.0 equiv) in *i*-Pr₂NH (0.5 M) was added 4-pentyn-1-ol (2.0 equiv), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.05 equiv) and CuI (0.1 equiv). The reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 2 h and after cooling to 25 °C the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% Æ 75% EtOAc in hexanes) provided the desired alcohol **368** in 83% yield.

A solution of alcohol **368** (1.0 equiv) and PtO₂ (0.1 equiv) in EtOH (0.1 M) was stirred at 25 °C under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 4 h, until the disappearance of starting material was indicated by ¹H NMR. Subsequent filtration through a short plug of silica, washing with EtOAc, and removal of the solvents under reduced pressure afforded the desired alcohol **369** (100%).

A solution of alcohol **369** in pyridine-acetic anhydride (1:1; 0.1 M) was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h, after which TLC indicated completion of the reaction. The reagents were then removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 10% ⫐ 40% ether in hexanes) gave the desired acetate **370** in 90% yield.

A solution of acetate **370** (1.0 equiv) in degassed toluene (0.1 M), was treated with hexamethylditin (10 equiv) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv). The mixture was then heated to 100 °C for 3 h, after which TLC indictated disappearance of the aryl bromide. The reaction mixture was cooled to 25 °C and purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 50% ether in hexanes containing NEt₃) to afford the desired stannane **371** in 93% yield.

Synthesis of 2-Piperidinyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 373 as illustrated in Figure 53. 2,4-Dibromothiazole (**358**; 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in piperidine (0.5 M) and the reaction was warmed to 50 °C for 8 h, upon which completion of the reaction was indicated by TLC. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ether (2 x). Drying (MgSO₄) and evaporation of the solvents gave 2-piperidinyl-4-bromothiazole

372, which was isolated after flash column chromatography

(silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) in 100% yield.

2-Piperidinyl-4-bromothiazole (**372,** 1.0 equiv) was taken

up in degassed toluene (0.1 M), and hexamethylditin (10 equiv)

5 and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) were

added. The mixture was then heated to 80 °C for 3 h, after

which TLC indicated disappearance of the aryl bromide. The

reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃

solution and extracted with ether, washed with water and with

10 saturated aqueous NaCl solution (120 mL). The organic extract

was dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvents and the excess

hexamethylditin were removed under reduced pressure. Flash

column chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt₃ in hexanes) provided

2-piperidinyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole **373** in 100 % yield.

15

Synthesis of 2-Thiomethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 375 as

illustrated in Figure 53. 2,4-Dibromothiazole (**358;** 1.0

equiv) was dissolved in ethanol (0.1 M) and treated with

sodium thiomethoxide (3.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was

20 stirred at 25 °C for 3 h, upon which completion of the

reaction was indicated by ¹H NMR. The mixture was poured into

water and extracted with ether (2 x). Drying (MgSO₄) and

evaporation of the solvents gave 2-thiomethyl-4-bromothiazole
374, which was isolated, after flash column chromatography
(silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes), in 92% yield.

2-Thiomethyl-4-bromothiazole **(374)** was taken up in
degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated hexamethylditin
(10 equiv) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1
equiv) at 80 °C for 3 h according to the procedure described
for the synthesis of 2-piperidinyl-4-
(trimethylstannyl)thiazole **(373),** to yield, after flash column
chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt₃ in hexanes), 2-thiophenyl-
4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole **(375;** 100%).

**Synthesis of Compounds 376-377 and 378-379 as illustrated in
Figure 53.** Compounds 376-377 are commercially available from
Aldrich. Compounds 378-379 are exactly prepared according to
Dondoni et al. *Synthesis,* **1986,** 757; Reynaud et al. *Bull. Soc.
Chim. Fr.* **1962,** 1735.

**Synthesis of 2-Thiophenyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 381 as
illustrated in Figure 53.** 2,4-Dibromothiazole **(358;** 1.0
equiv) was dissolved in ethanol (0.1 M) and treated with
thiophenol (3.0 equiv) and solid sodium hydroxide (3.0 equiv).

The reaction mixture was heated at 45 °C for 4 h, upon which

completion of the reaction was indicated by TLC. The mixture

was poured into water and extracted with ether (2 x). Drying

(MgSO₄) and evaporation of the solvents gave 2-thiophenyl-4-

5   bromothiazole 380, which was isolated after flash column

chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) in 84% yield.

2-Thiophenyl-4-bromothiazole (380; 1.0 equiv) was taken

up in degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated

hexamethylditin (10 equiv) and

10   tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) at 80 °C

for 3 h according to the procedure described for the synthesis

of 2-piperidinyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (373), to yield,

after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt₃ in

hexanes), 2-thiophenyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (381;

15   100%).

Synthesis of 2-Ethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 384 as

illustrated in Figure 53. A solution of 2,4-dibromothiazole

(358; 1.0 equiv), tributyl(vinyl)tin (1.1 equiv) and

20   tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) in

degassed toluene (0.1 M) were heated at 110 °C for 20 min,

after which completion of the reaction was shown by TLC. The

reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃-NaCl

solution and extracted with ether (2 x). The organic extract

was dried (Na₂SO₄), and the solvents were removed under reduced

pressure to yield, after purification by preparative thin

layer chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes), 2-

vinyl-4-bromothiazole **382** in 96% yield.

Vinylthizaole **382** (1.0 equiv) was taken up in ethanol

(0.1 M) and treated with Adam's catalyst (PTO₂, 0.05 equiv) and

hydrogen (1 atm) for 4 h at 25 °C, in accordance with the

procedure describing the hydrogenation of compound **368**, to

yield, after purification by preparative thin layer

chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes), 2-ethyl-4-

bromothiazole **383** in 100% yield.

2-Ethyl-4-bromothiazole (**383**; 1.0 equiv) was taken up in

degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated hexamethylditin

(10 equiv) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1

equiv) at 80 °C for 3 h according to the procedure described

for the synthesis of 2-piperidinyl-4-

(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**373**), to yield, after flash column

chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt₃ in hexanes), 2-ethyl-4-

(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**384**) in 100% yield.

Synthesis of 2-Dimethylamino-4-tremthylstannylthiazole 386 as illustrated in Figure 53. 2,4-Dibromothiazole (358; 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in DMF (0.1 M) and heated at 150-160 °C for 8 h, upon which completion of the reaction was indicated

5   by TLC. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ether (2 x). Drying (MgSO$_4$) and evaporation of the solvents gave 2-dimethylamino-4-bromothiazole 385, which was isolated after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% EtOAc in hexanes) in 89% yield.

10   2-Dimethylamino-4-bromothiazole (385; 1.0 euqiv) was taken up in degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated hexamethylditin (10 equiv) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) at 80 °C for 3 h according to the procedure described for the synthesis

15   of 2-piperidinyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (373), to yield, after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt$_3$ in hexanes), 2-dimethylamino-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (386; 100%).

20   Synthesis of 2-Acetoxymethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 388 as illustrated in Figure 53. Alcohol 360 (1.0 equiv) was taken up in pyridine—acetic anhydride (1:1; 0.2 M) at 25 °C

and stirred at this temperature for 3 h, in accordance with
the procedure for the formation of acetate **370**, to give, after
purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5%
EtOAc in hexanes), 2-acetoxymethyl-4-bromothiazole (**387**) in

5   95% yield.

      2-Acetoxymethyl-4-bromothiazole (**387**) was taken up in
degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated hexamethylditin
(10 equiv) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1
equiv) at 80 °C for 3 h according to the procedure described

10   for the synthesis of 2-piperidinyl-4-
(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**373**), to yield, after flash column
chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt$_3$ in hexanes), 2-
acetoxymethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**388**; 100%).

15   **Synthesis of 2-Fluoromethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole 390**
as illustrated in Figure 53. A solution of alcohol **360** in
CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.1 M) was added *via* syringe to a cold (−78 °C)
solution of diethylaminosulfur trifluoride (DAST, 1.1 equiv)
in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.1 M). The reaction was allowed to warm slowly to

20   25 °C, and was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous
NaHCO$_3$ solution. The organic layer was separated and washed
with saturated aqueous NaCl solution. After drying (MgSO$_4$) and

evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure,

purification by flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5%

EtOAc in hexanes) resulted in 2-fluoromethyl-4-bromothiazole

(**389**) in 88% yield.

5   2-Fluoromethyl-4-bromothiazole (**389**; 1.0 equiv) was taken

up in degassed toluene (0.1 M), and was then treated

hexamethylditin (10 equiv) and

tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) at 80 °C

for 3 h according to the procedure described for the synthesis

10   of 2-piperidinyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**373**), to yield,

after flash column chromatography (silica gel, 5% NEt₃ in

hexanes), 2-fluoromethyl-4-(trimethylstannyl)thiazole (**390**) in

100% yield.

15   **Synthesis of 1-Methyl-2-(trimethylstannyl)imidazole 391 as**

illustrated in Figure 53. To a solution of 1-methylimidazole

(1.0 equiv) in ether (0.1 M) was added *n*-BuLi (1.2 equiv) at -

78 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at this

temperature for 10 min. Trimethyltin chloride (1.2 equiv) was

20   then added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for

10 more min and then warmed up to 25 °C over a period of 1 h.

The reaction mixture was diluted with hexanes and passed

through silica with 20% EtOAc in hexanes. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel pre-treated with triethylamine, 5% Et$_2$O in hexanes) to afford stannane **391** in 85% yield.

5

General Procedure for Stille Coupling with Epothilone analogs as illustrated in Figure 52 and compounds found in Figures 54-55 - General Procedure A. A solution of vinyl iodide (1.0 equiv, *cis-* or *trans*-compound), aryl stannane (2.0 equiv) and
10 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.1 equiv) in degassed toluene (0.1 M) was heated at 100 °C for 30-40 min. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO$_3$-NaCl solution and extracted with EtOAc. The organic extract was dried (Na$_2$SO$_4$), and the solvents were removed under reduced
15 pressure to yield, after purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (250 μm silica gel plate, 75% ether in hexanes), the corresponding epothilone analogs (see Table for yields).

General Procedure B. A solution of vinyl iodide (1.0 equiv,
20 *cis-* or *trans*-compound), aryl stannane (2.0 equiv) and palladium(II) bis(benzonitrile) dichloride (0.1 equiv) in degassed DMF (0.1 M) was stirred at 25 °C for 10 h. The

reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$-$NaCl$ solution and extracted with EtOAc (2 x). The organic extract was dried (Na_2SO_4), and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure to yield after purification by preparative thin layer

5   chromatography (250 μm silica gel plate, 75% ether in hexanes) the corresponding epothilone analogs (see Table for yields).

Synthesis of epoxide 356B from 356A as illustrated in Figure 56. Conditions exactly as that of the conversion from 110 to

10   111 as shown in Figure 14 (vida supra).

Synthesis of alcohol 392 as illustrated in Figure 58. Trityl deprotection Method A. To a stirred solution of trityl ether **264** (1 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH (1:1, 0.1 M) at 0°C was added

15   camphor sulfonic acid (1 equiv.) and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring for 2 hours, Et_3N (1.5 equiv.) was added and solvent removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography afforded the product **392** as a colorless oil (70%).

20   **Method B.** To a stirred solution of trityl ether **264** (1 equiv.) in $MeOH/CH_2Cl_2$ (10:1, 0.1M) was added PPTS (1 equiv.). The reaction was stirred for 72 hours before solvent was

removed in vacuo. Filtration through a plug of silica gel

gave the product **392** as a colorless oil (60%).

Method C. To the trityl ether **264** (1 equiv.) at 0 °C was

added a mixture of ether:formic acid (1:1, 0.2M). After

5   stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with saturated

aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The layers were separated and the

aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined organic

extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in*

vacuo. Flash chromatography gave the product **392** as a

10   colorless oil (65%).

Synthesis of compound 393 as illustrated in Figure 58.

Fluorination of allylic alcohol 392. To a stirred solution of

allylic alcohol **393** (1 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 at −78 °C was added

15   diethylamino sulfurtrifluoride (DAST, 1 equiv.). The reaction

was then allowed to warm slowly to room temperature before

being quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate

solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase

extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic extracts were

20   dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo.* Flash

chromatography gave the fluoride **393** as a colorless oil (30%).

Synthesis of compound 394 as illustrated in Figure 58.

Compound **394** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **121** to **71** (vida supra) in Figure 18.

5

Synthesis of compound 395 as illustrated in Figure 58.

Compound **395** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **71** to **2** (vida supra) in Figure 16.

10

Synthesis of compound 396 as illustrated in Figure 58.

Chlorination of allylic alcohol 392. To a solution of allylic alcohol **392** in CCl_4 (0.1M) was added PPh_3 (2.5 equiv.). The reaction was then heated to reflux for 18 hours. After

15 cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue filtered through a plug of silica gel to provide the chloride **396** as a colorless oil (90%).

Synthesis of compound 397 as illustrated in Figure 58.

20 Compound **397** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **121** to **71** (vida supra) in Figure 18.

Synthesis of compound 398 as illustrated in Figure 58.

Compound **398** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **71** to **2** (vida supra) in Figure 16.

5

Synthesis of compound 399 as illustrated in Figure 59. *O*-**alkylation of allylic alcohol 392.** To a suspension of sodium hydride (1.2 equiv.) in THF (0.1M) was added a solution of the allylic alcohol **392** in THF. After stirring for 30 minutes, a
10 solution of the alkyl halide in THF (1.0M; alkyl halide can be selected from the group consisting of iodmethane, iodoethane, 2-iodopropane, 1-iodobutane, 1-iodopropane, benzyl iodide and allyl iodide; commercially available from Aldrich/ Sigma) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred until TLC
15 indicated completion of the reaction. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave the ether
20 product **399**.

Synthesis of Triol 400 as illustrated in Figure 59. Compound **399** (1 equiv.) was treated with a 30 % solution of Hfpyridine in THF. After stirring for 24 hours, the reaction was quenched by pouring into saturated sodium bicarbonate

5   solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **400** (78%).

10   **Synthesis of compound 401 as illustrated in Figure 59.** Compound **398** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **71** to **2** (vida supra) in Figure 16.

15   **Synthesis of epoxide 403 as illustrated in Figure 59.** To a solution of 9.55g (53.6 mmol) of alcohol **402** and .25 equiv of D-(+)diisopropyl tartrate in 0.1 Molar of dichloromethane was added. The solution was cooled to -30 °C and .2 equiv of freshly distilled titanium tetraisopropoxide was added. The

20   clear solution was stirred at - 20 °C for 30 min, and an aliquot was quenched for capillary GLC analysis. After an additional 5 min of stirring at -20 °C, 2.0 equiv of a 1.5

Molar solution of ter-butyl hydroperoxide in 2,2,4-timethylpentane was added over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 3h after which the reaction was quenched by pouring into saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **403**.

Sythesis of esters 404. Method 1. To a stirred solution of **403** (1 equiv.) in THF (0.1M) was added triethylamine (1.1 equiv.) and the required anhydride (1.1 equiv. ($(RCO)_2O$) selected from the group consisting of acetic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, trifluoroacetic anhydride, isobutyric anhydride; commercially available from Aldrich/ Sigma). After stirring for 2 hours, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined orgainc extracts were dried (MgSO$_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **403**.

Synthesis of esters 404. Method 2 as illustrated in Figure 60.

To a stirred solution of 403 (1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1M) was added triethylamine (1.1 equiv.) and the required acid chloride (1.1 equiv. selected from the group consisting of

5   pivaloyl chloride, cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride, acryloyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, 2-furoyl chloride, N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine, cinnamoyl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, 2-thiophenesulfonyl chloride; commercially available from

10   Aldrich/ Sigma). After stirring for 2 hours, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined orgainc extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave

15   404.

Synthesis of thioether 405 as illustrated in Figure 60. To a stirred solution of allylic alcohol 392 (1 equiv.) in THF (0.1M) was added the required disulfide (2 equiv.) followed by

20   tribytul phosphite (2 equiv.). After stirring for 4 hours the reaction was quenched with brine and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether and the

combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO$_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave the thioether **405** .

5   **Synthesis of compound 406 as illustrated in Figure 60.**
Compound **406** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **121** to **71** (vida supra) in Figure 18.

10   **Synthesis of compound 407 as illustrated in Figure 60.**
Compound **407** was prepared using conditions exactly as described for the conversion of **71** to **2** (vida supra) in Figure 16.

15   **Synthesis of compound 408. Tosylation of allylic alcohol 392 as illustrated in Figure 61.** To a stirred solution of allylic alcohol **392** (1 equiv) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.1M) at 0 °C was added Et$_3$N (4.0 equiv) followed by tosyl chloride (2.0 eqiuv). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred

20   until complete as determined by TLC. Saturated ammonium chloride solution was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether and the combined

organic extracts were dried, (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave the tosylate **408**.

Synthesis of azide 409 as illustrated in Figure 61. To a

5   stirred solution of tosylate (1 equiv) **408** in DMF was added

sodium azide. The reaction was stirred for xx hours. Saturated ammonium chloride solution was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with eteher and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered

10   and evaporated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography then provided

the azide **409**.

Synthesis of diol 410 as illustrated in Figure 61. Azide (1

equiv.) **409** was treated with a 30% solution of Hfpyridine in

15   THF. after stirring for 24 hours, the reaction was quenched

by pouring into saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave

20   **410**.

Synthesis of amine 411 as illustrated in Figure 61. To a stirred solution of azide **411** (1 equiv.) in a mixed solvent system of THF:H$_2$O (1:1, 0.1M) was PPh$_3$. The reaction was stirred for 4 hours before being poured into saturated brine. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined orgainc extracts were dried (MgSO$_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **411**.

Syntehsis of amides 412 as illustrated in Figure 61. Method 1. To a stirred solution of amine **411** (1 equiv.) in THF (0.1M) was added triethylamine (1.2 equiv.) and the required anhydride (1.1 equiv. ((RCO)$_2$O) selected from the group consisting of acetic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, trifluoroacetic anhydride, isobutyric anhydride; commercially available from Aldrich/ Sigma). After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined orgainc extracts were dried (MgSO$_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **412**.

Amides 412. Method 2. To a stirred solution of amine **411** (1

equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1M) was added triethylamine (1.2 equiv.)

and the required acid chloride (1.1 equiv.) and the required

acid chloride (1.1 equiv. selected from the group consisting

5   of pivaloyl chloride, cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride,

cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride, acryloyl chloride, benzoyl

chloride, 2-furoyl chloride, N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-

phenylisoserine, cinnamoyl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, 2-

thiophenesulfonyl chloride; commercially available from

10   Aldrich/ Sigma). After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction was

quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution.

The layers were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with

ether. The combined orgainc extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$),

filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave

15   **412.**

Synthesis of compound 413 as illustrated in Figure 61.

Compound **413** was prepared using conditions exactly as

described for the conversion of **71** to **2** (vida supra) in Figure

20   16.

Synthesis of Aldehyde 414. Oxidation of Alcohol 403 as illustrated in Figure 62. To a solution of alcohol **403** (1.0 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1M) was added at -78 °C TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy, free radical.) (0.008 M solution in CH_2Cl_2, 1.5 equiv), KBr (0.2 M aqueous solution, 0.1 equiv), and NaOCl (0.035 M solution in 5% aqueous $NaHCO_3$, 1.0 equiv). After stirring for 0.5 h, the organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative chromatography provided aldehyde **414** (75%).

Synthesis of carboxylic Acid 415. Oxidation of Aldehyde 414 as illustrated in Figure 62. Aldehyde **414** (1 equiv.), ᵗBuOH (0.1M), isobutylene (3.0 equiv.), H_2O (0.02M), $NaClO_2$ (3.0 equiv.) and NaH_2PO_4 (3 equiv.) were combined and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to flash column chromatography to afford carboxylic acid **415**.

Synthesis of ester 416. Coupling of acid 415 with different alcohols and amines as illustrated in Figure 62. A solution

of acid **415** (1.0 equiv), 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4-DMAP,

0.1 equiv) and alcohol or amine selected from the group

consisting of methanol, t-butanol, i-propanol, phenol, benzyl

alcohol, furfurylamine N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine,

dimethyl amine, diethyl amine, benzyl amine (1.0 equiv) in

CH_2Cl_2 (0.3 M) was cooled to 0 °C and then treated with 1-ethyl-

(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 1.2

equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h and

then at 25 °C for 5 h. The solution was concentrated to

dryness *in vacuo*, and the residue was taken up in EtOAc (10

mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer was separated,

washed with saturated NH_4Cl solution (10 mL) and water (10 mL)

and dried ($MgSO_4$). Evaporation of the solvents followed by

flash column chromatography resulted in pure ester **416**.

What is claimed:

1.   An epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein:

$1 \leq n \leq 5$;

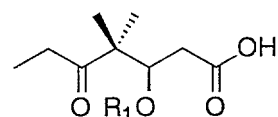R$_1$ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;

R$_2$ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;

R$_3$ is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, -CHO, -COOH, -CO$_2$Me, -CO$_2$(*tert*-butyl), -CO$_2$(*iso*-propyl), -CO$_2$(phenyl), -CO$_2$(benzyl), -CONH(furfuryl), -CO$_2$(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -CONH(methyl)$_2$, -CONH(ethyl)$_2$, -CONH(benzyl), and -CH$_2$R$_5$, wherein

R$_5$ is a radical selected from the group consisting of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C$_1$-C$_6$ alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl, -O-COCH$_3$, -O-COCH$_2$Cl, -O-COCH$_2$CH$_3$, -O-COCF$_3$, -O-COCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -O-COC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -O-CO(cyclopropane), -OCO(cyclohexane), -O-COCH=CH$_2$, -O-CO-Phenyl, -O-(2-furoyl), -O-(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-phenyl), -O-(2-

thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C_1-C_6 alkyl), -SH,
-S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH_2, -
N_3, -$NHCOCH_3$, -$NHCOCH_2Cl$, -$NHCOCH_2CH_3$, -
$NHCOCF_3$, -NHCOCH(CH_3)$_2$, -NHCOC(CH_3)$_3$, -
NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -
NHCOCH=CH_2, -NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -
NH-(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -
NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-phenyl), -NH-
(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -
CH_2CO_2H; and

R_4 is a radical selected from the group
represented by the formulas:

,

with the proviso that if R_3 is selected from the
group   consisting of methyl and hydrogen and R_4
is represented by the formula:

,
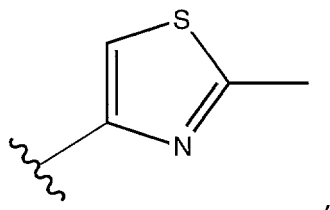
then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously
hydrogen.

2.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
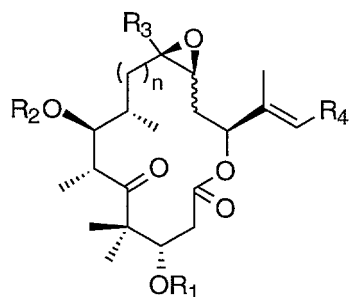
3. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
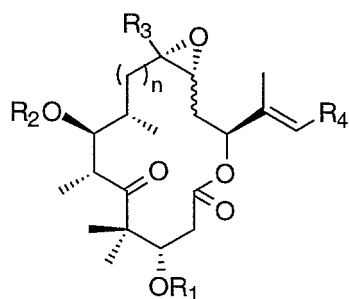
4. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
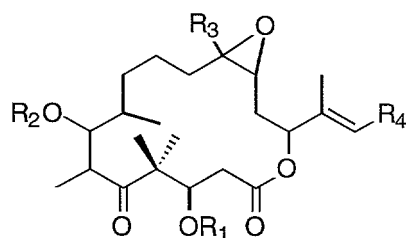
5. An epothilone analog as described in claim 4 represented by the following structure:
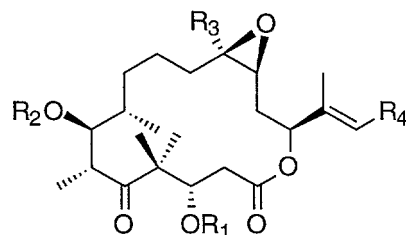
6.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
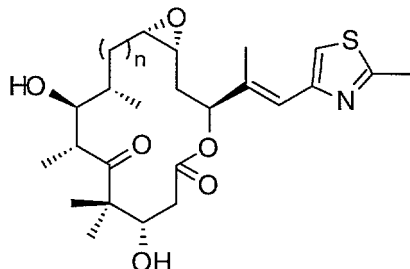
wherein $1 \leq n \leq 5$.

7.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
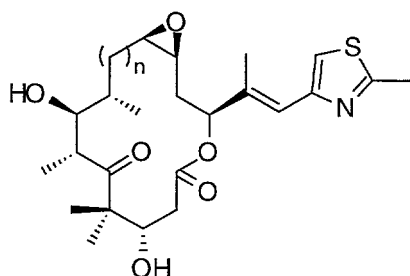
wherein $1 \leq n \leq 5$.

8.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:

.
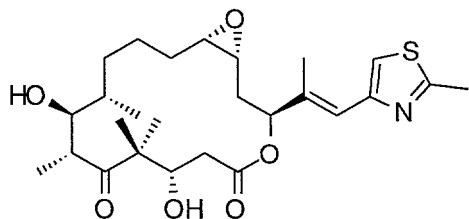
9.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
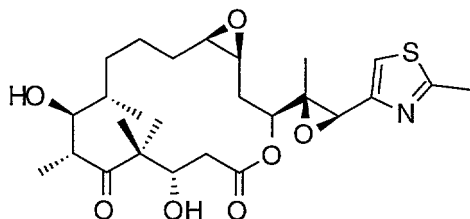
10.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
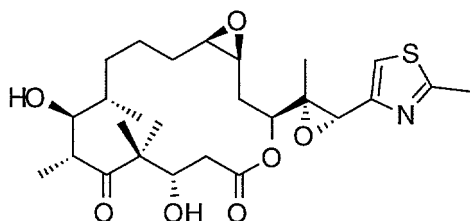
11.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
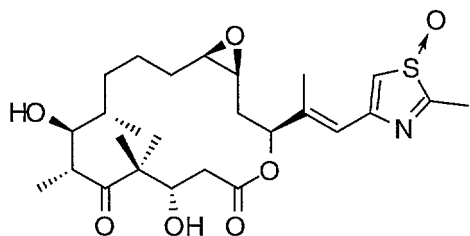
12.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
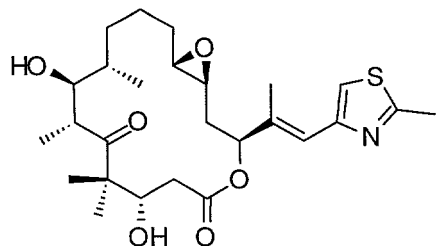
13.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1

represented by the following structure:
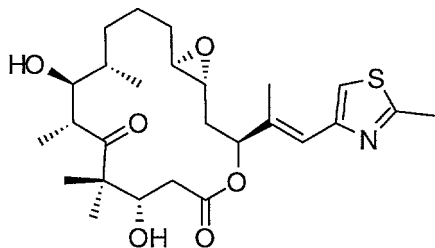
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14. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
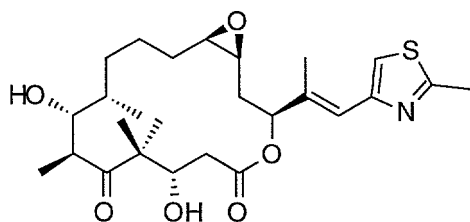
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15. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:

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16. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
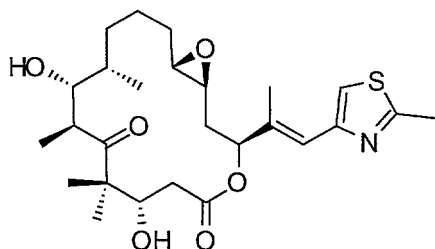
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17.. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

18. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

19. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

20. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

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21. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

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22. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

15
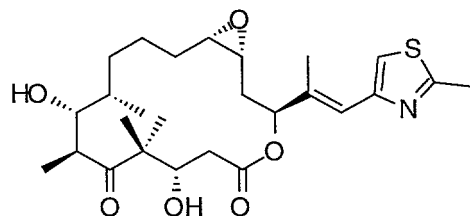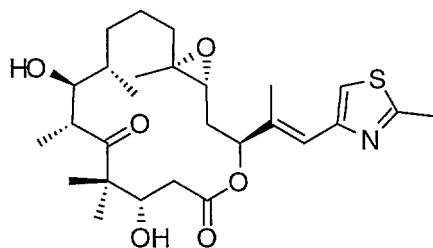
20 23. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

24. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
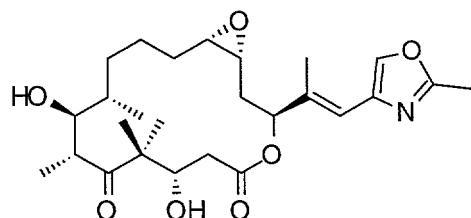
25. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
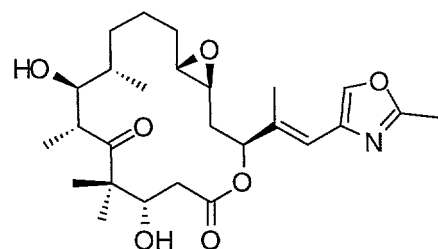
26. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
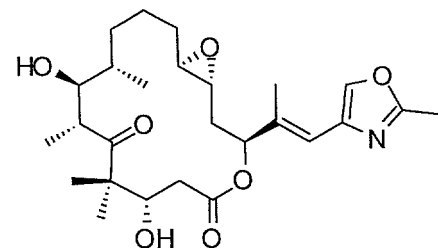
27. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
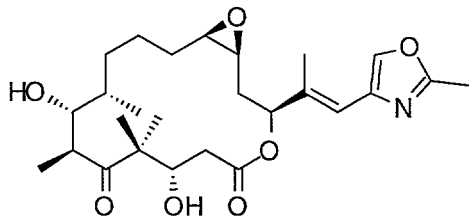
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28. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
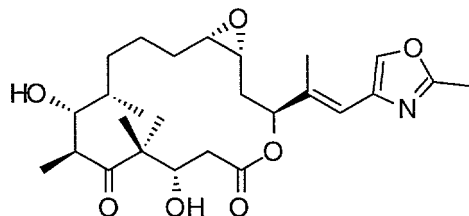
10

29. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
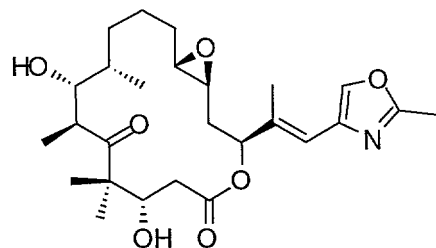
15

30. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
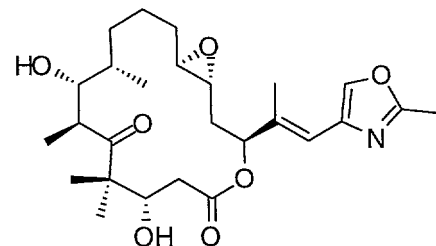
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31. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
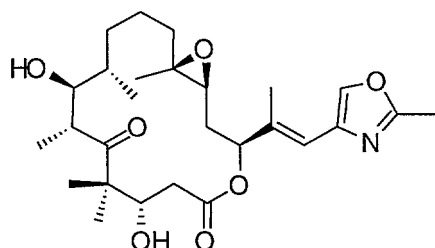
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32. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:

10

.

15

33. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:

.

20
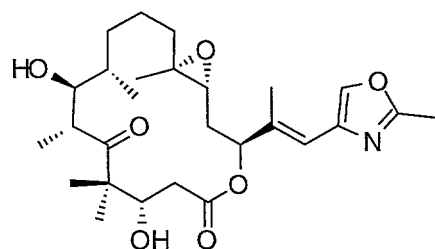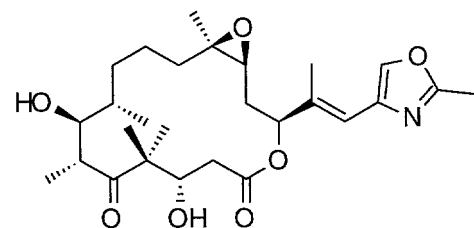
34. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:

35. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:

wherein R is a radical selected from the group consisting
of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C_1-C_6 alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl,
-O-$COCH_3$, -O-$COCH_2$Cl, -O-$COCH_2CH_3$, -O-$COCF_3$, -O-COCH(CH_3)$_2$,
-O-COC(CH_3)$_3$, -O-CO(cyclopropane),-OCO(cyclohexane), -O-
COCH=CH_2, -O-CO-Phenyl, -O-(2-furoyl), -O-(*N*-benzo-
(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-
phenyl), -O-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C_1-C_6 alkyl), -SH,
-S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH_2, -N_3, -$NHCOCH_3$, -
$NHCOCH_2$Cl, -$NHCOCH_2CH_3$, -$NHCOCF_3$, -NHCOCH(CH_3)$_2$, -
NHCOC(CH_3)$_3$, -NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -
NHCOCH=CH_2, -NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -NH-(*N*-benzo-
(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-
phenyl), -NH-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -CH_2CO_2H.

36. An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
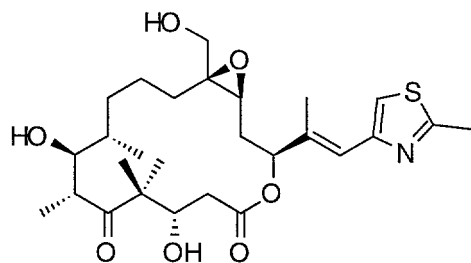
37.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
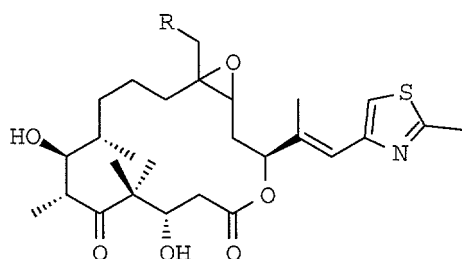
wherein R is a radical selected from the group of chloro,
bromo, fluoro and iodo.

38.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
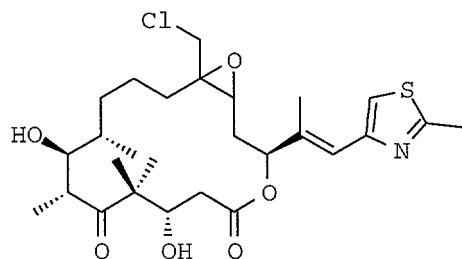
39.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1
represented by the following structure:
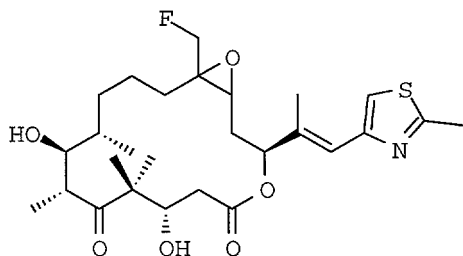
40.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
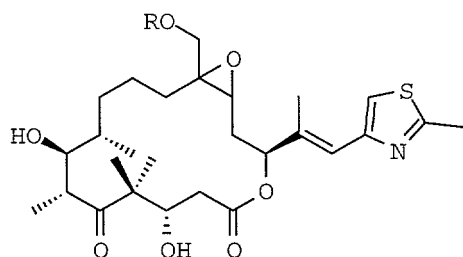
wherein R is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, benzyl and allyl.

41.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 1 represented by the following structure:
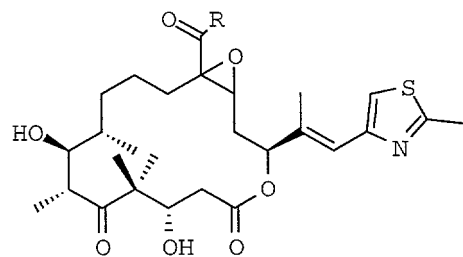
wherein R is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -OH, -OMe, -O-(*tert*-butyl), -O(*iso*-propyl), -O(phenyl), -O(benzyl), -NH(furfuryl), -O-(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -ONH(methyl)$_2$, -ONH(ethyl)$_2$, and -ONH(benzyl).

42.   An epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein:

$1 \leq n \leq 5$;

R$_1$ is a radical selected from the group consisting
of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and
tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R$_2$ is a radical selected from the group consisting
of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl,
trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and
tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R$_3$ is a radical selected from the group consisting
of hydrogen, methyl, -CHO, -COOH, -CO$_2$Me, -
CO$_2$(*tert*-butyl), -CO$_2$(*iso*-propyl), -CO$_2$(phenyl),
-CO$_2$(benzyl), -CONH(furfuryl), -CO$_2$(*N*-benzo-
(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -CONH(methyl)$_2$, -
CONH(ethyl)$_2$, -CONH(benzyl), and -CH$_2$R$_5$, wherein

R$_5$ is a radical selected from the group
consisting of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C$_1$-C$_6$
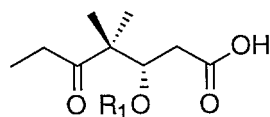alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl, -O-COCH$_3$, -O-
COCH$_2$Cl, -O-COCH$_2$CH$_3$, -O-COCF$_3$, -O-
COCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -O-COC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -O-
CO(cyclopropane),-OCO(cyclohexane), -O-
COCH=CH$_2$, -O-CO-Phenyl, -O-(2-furoyl), -O-
(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-
cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-phenyl), -O-(2-
thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C$_1$-C$_6$ alkyl), -SH,
-S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH$_2$, -
N$_3$, -NHCOCH$_3$, -NHCOCH$_2$Cl, -NHCOCH$_2$CH$_3$, -
NHCOCF$_3$, -NHCOCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -NHCOC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -

NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -
NHCOCH=CH$_2$, -NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -
NH-(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -
NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-phenyl), -NH-
(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -
CH$_2$CO$_2$H; and

R$_4$ is a radical selected from the group
         represented by the formulas:

,

43.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 42
represented by the following structure:
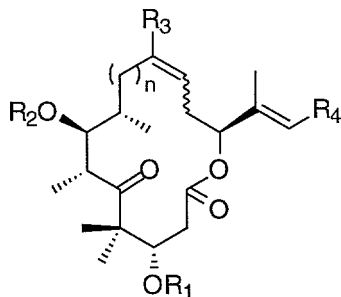
.

44.   An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
claim 42 represented by the following structure:

.
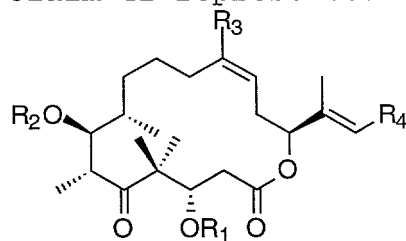
45.   An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
claim 42 represented by the following structure:
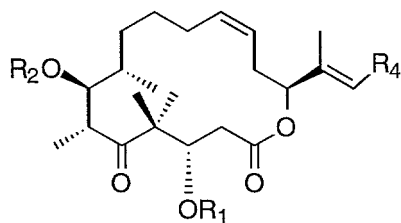
5   46. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:

10 wherein R is a radical selected from the group consisting of -OH, -O-Trityl, -O-(C_1-C_6 alkyl), -O-benzyl, -O-allyl, -O-COCH$_3$, -O-COCH$_2$Cl, -O-COCH$_2$CH$_3$, -O-COCF$_3$, -O-COCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -O-COC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -O-CO(cyclopropane),-OCO(cyclohexane), -O-COCH=CH$_2$, -O-CO-Phenyl, -O-(2-furoyl), -O-(N-benzo-

15 (2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -O-cinnamoyl, -O-(acetyl-phenyl), -O-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -S-(C_1-C_6 alkyl), -SH, -S-Phenyl, -S-Benzyl, -S-furfuryl, -NH$_2$, -N$_3$, -NHCOCH$_3$, -NHCOCH$_2$Cl, -NHCOCH$_2$CH$_3$, -NHCOCF$_3$, -NHCOCH(CH$_3$)$_2$, -NHCOC(CH$_3$)$_3$, -NHCO(cyclopropane),-NHCO(cyclohexane), -

20 NHCOCH=CH$_2$, -NHCO-Phenyl, -NH(2-furoyl), -NH-(N-benzo-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine), -NH-(cinnamoyl), -NH-(acetyl-phenyl), -NH-(2-thiophenesulfonyl), -F, -Cl, and -CH$_2$CO$_2$H.

47. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
25 claim 42 represented by the following structure:

wherein R is a radical selected from the group consisting
of hydrogen, -OH, -OMe, -O-(*tert*-butyl), -O(*iso*-propyl), -
O(phenyl), -O(benzyl), -NH(furfuryl), -O-(*N*-benzo-(2R,3S)-
3-phenylisoserine), -ONH(methyl)$_2$, -ONH(ethyl)$_2$, and -
ONH(benzyl).

48. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
claim 42 represented by the following structure:
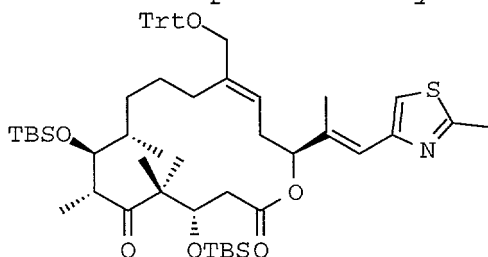
49. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
claim 42 represented by the following structure:
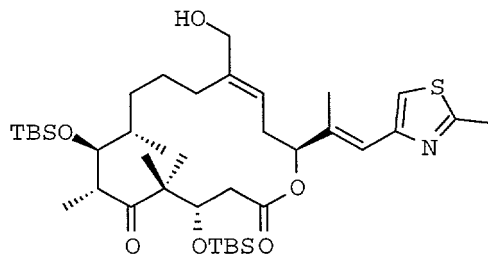
50. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in
claim 42 represented by the following structure:
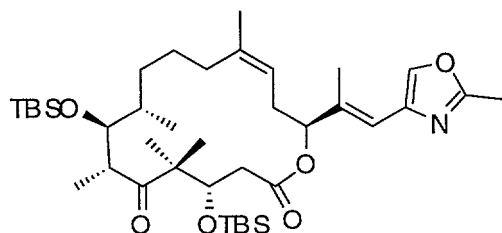
51. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:
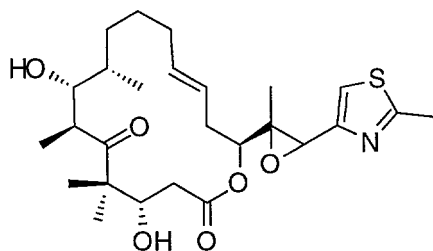
52. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:
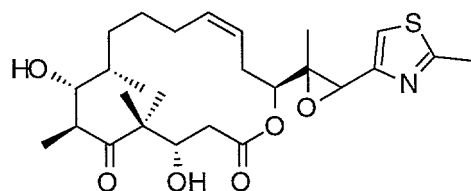
53. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:

54. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:

- 377 -
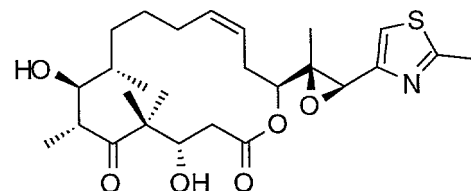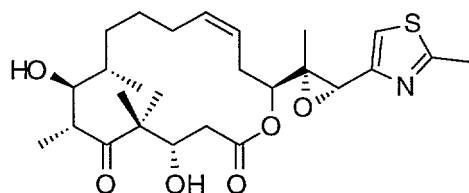
55. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:
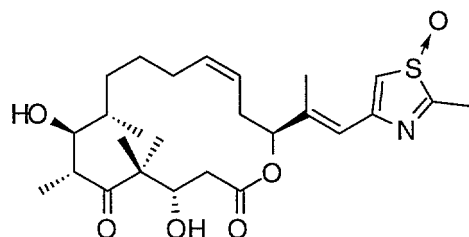
56. An epothilone analog intermediate as described in claim 42 represented by the following structure:

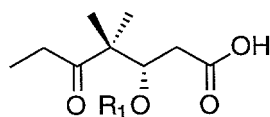57. An epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein:

R1 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl,

methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R2 is a radical selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl,
methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl;

5

R3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen and methyl; and

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R4 is a radical selected from the group represented by
the formulas:

R5 is a radical selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, methylene and methyl;

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R6 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl;

R7 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl;

with the following provisos:

if R5 is methylene, then R6 is methylene;

if R5 and R6 are methylene, then R5 and R6 are chemically bonded to each other through a single bond " a ";

if R5 and R6 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl, then the single bond " a " is absent; and

if R3 is selected from the group consisting of methyl and hydrogen and R4 is represented by the formula:

,

then R$_1$ and R$_2$ cannot be simultaneously hydrogen.

58. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
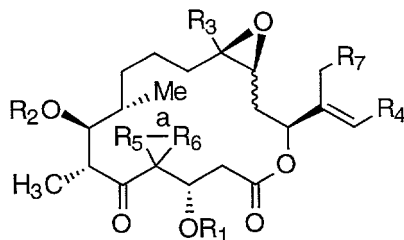
59. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
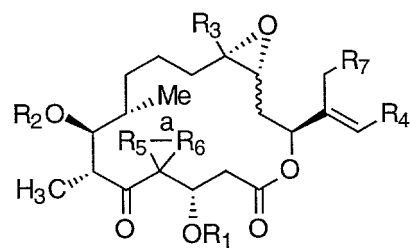
60. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
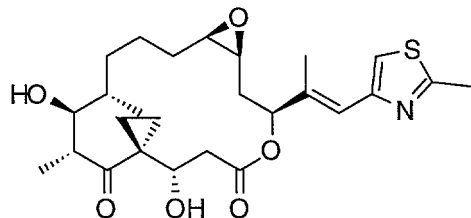
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61. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
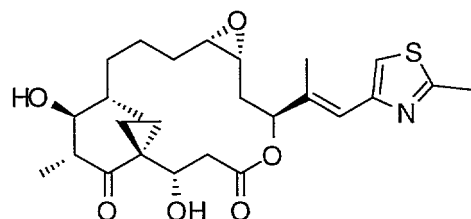
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62. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
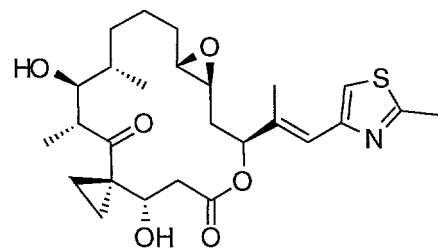
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63. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

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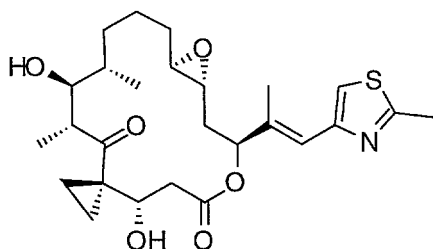
64. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
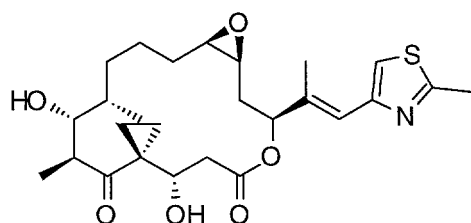
65. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
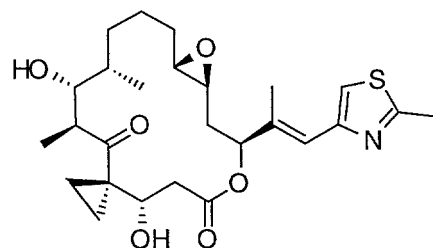
66. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
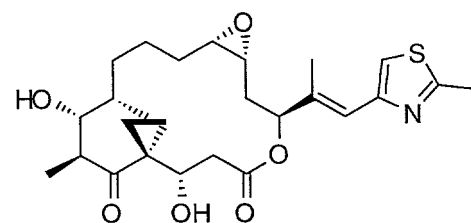
67. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
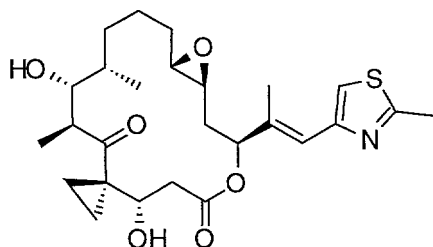
68. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
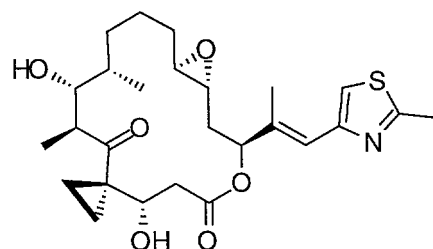
69. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
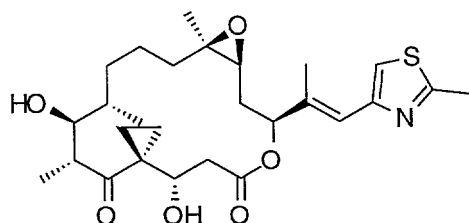
70. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
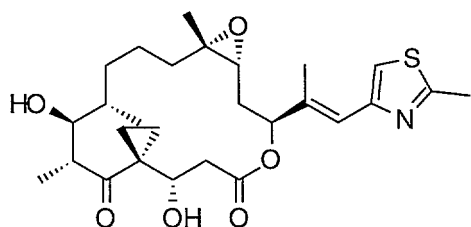
71. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
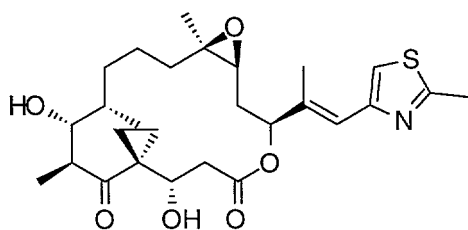
72. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
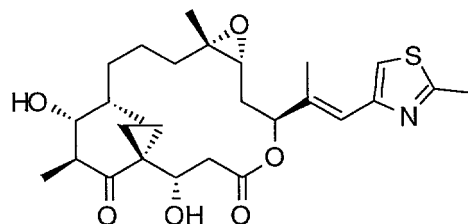
73. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
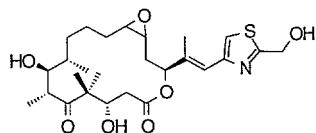
74. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
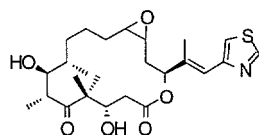
75.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
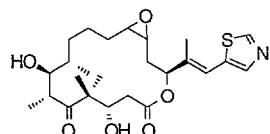
76.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
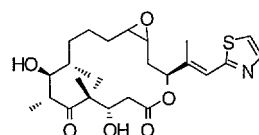
77.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
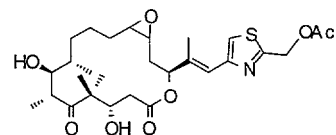
78.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
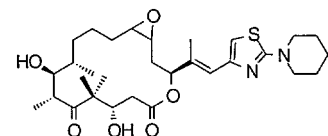
79.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
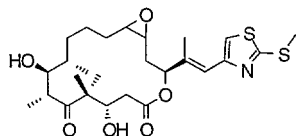
5   80.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
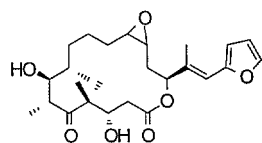
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81.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
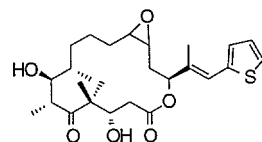
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82.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
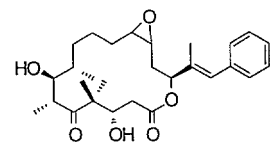
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83.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57
represented by the following structure:
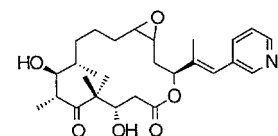
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84.   An epothilone analog as described in claim 57

represented by the following structure:
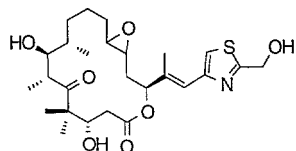
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85.　An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
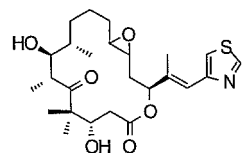
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86.　An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
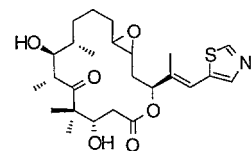
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87.　An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
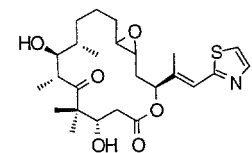
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88.　An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
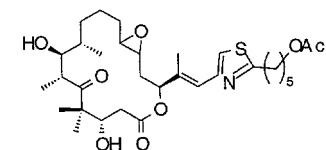
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89. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
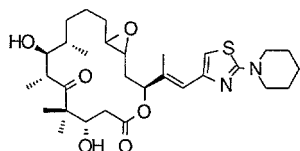
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90. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

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91. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

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92. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

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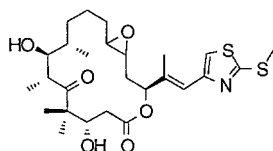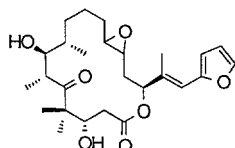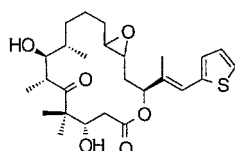
93. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
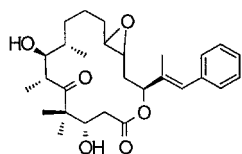
94. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
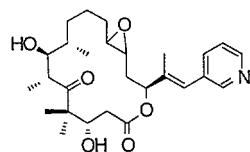
95. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
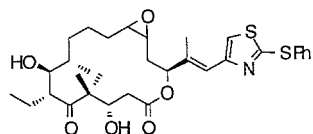
96. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
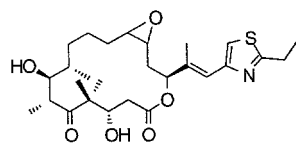
97. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
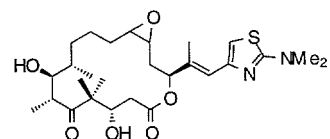
98. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
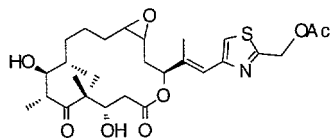
99. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
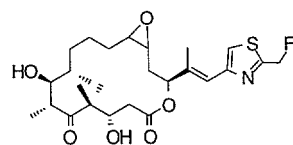
100. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
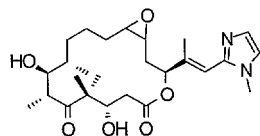
101. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
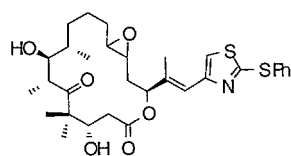
102. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:
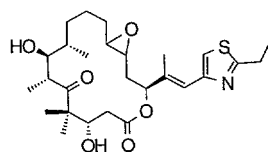
103. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
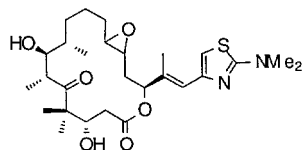
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104. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
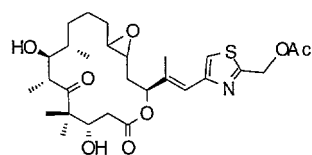
10

105. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
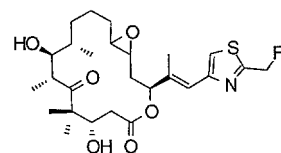
15

106. An epothilone analog as described in claim 57 represented by the following structure:

.
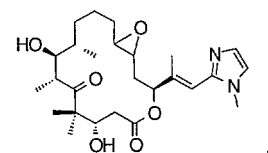
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107. An epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
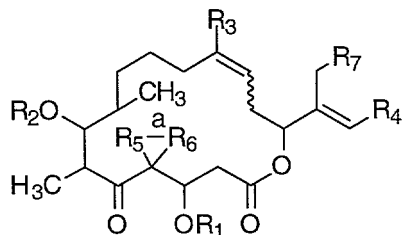
wherein:

R1 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R2 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl;

R3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl; and

R4 is a radical selected from the group represented by the formulas:

R5 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl;
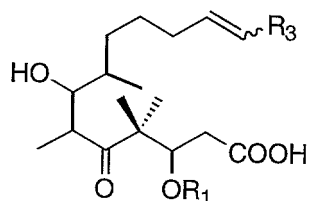
R6 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methylene and methyl;

R7 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl;

with the following provisos:

if R5 is methylene, then R6 is methylene;

if R5 and R6 are methylene, then R5 and R6 are chemically bonded to each other through a

single bond " a ";

    if R5 and R6 are selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen and methyl, then the
single bond " a " is absent; and

    if R3 is selected from the group consisting of
methyl and hydrogen and R4 is represented by
the formula:

    then R_1 and R_2 cannot be simultaneously
hydrogen.

108. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:
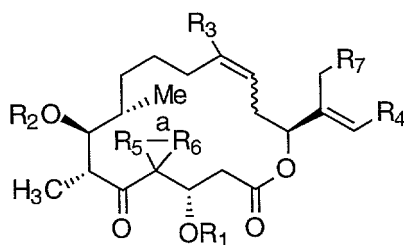
109. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:
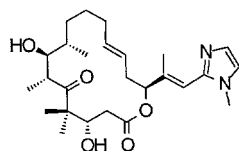
110. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:
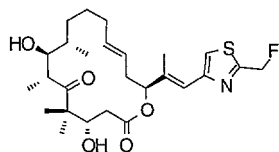
111. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
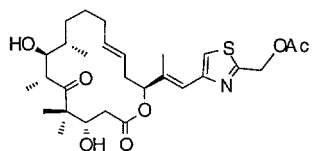
112. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
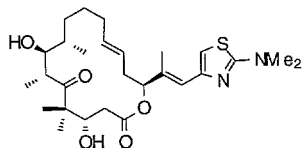
113. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
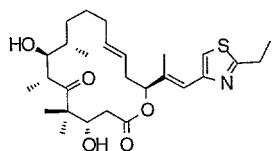
114. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
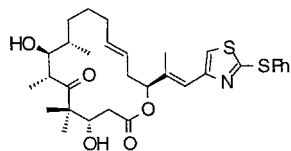
115. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
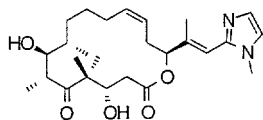
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116. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
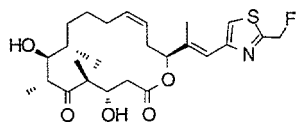
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117. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
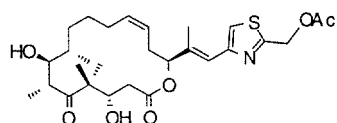
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118. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
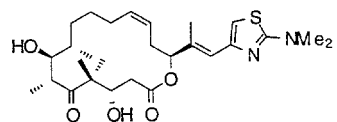
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119. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

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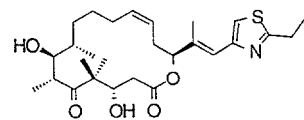
120. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
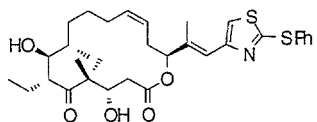
5   121. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
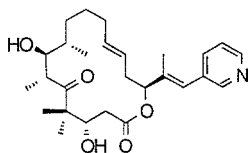
10   122. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
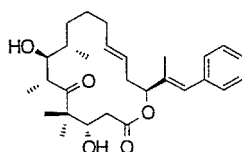
15   123. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
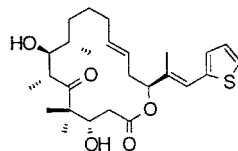
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124. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
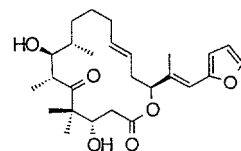
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125. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107

represented by the following structure:

.
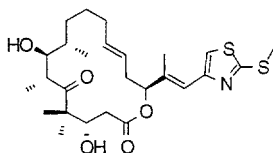
126. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
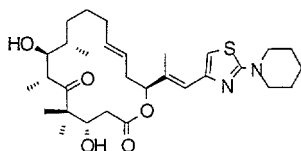
127. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
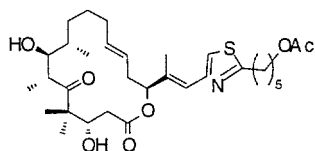
128. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
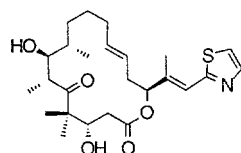
129. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
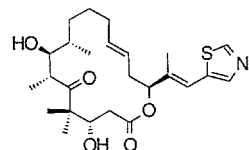
130. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
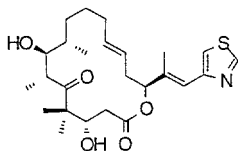
131. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
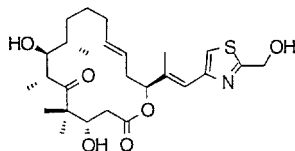
132. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
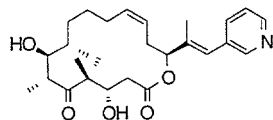
133. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
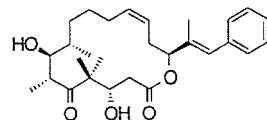
134. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
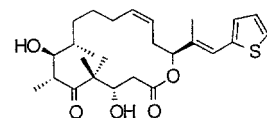
135. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
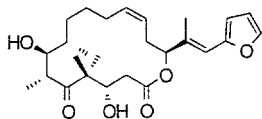
136. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
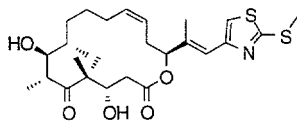
137. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
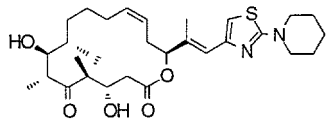
138. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
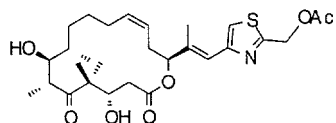
139. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
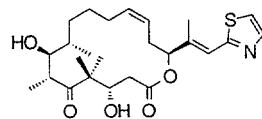
140. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
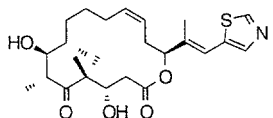
5

141. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

.
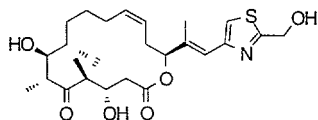
10

142. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
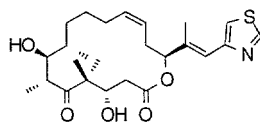
15

.

143. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:

20

.

25
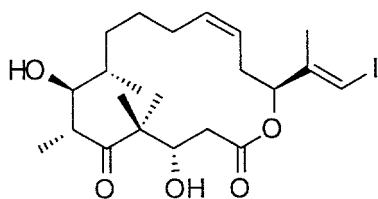
144. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
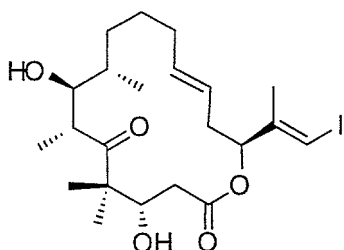
145. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:

146. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:

147. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:
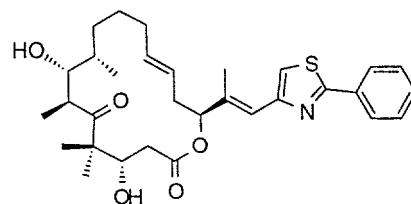
148. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107
represented by the following structure:
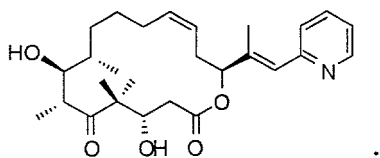
149. An epothilone analog as described in claim 107 represented by the following structure:
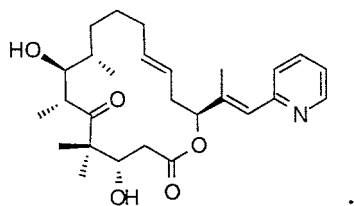
150. An epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
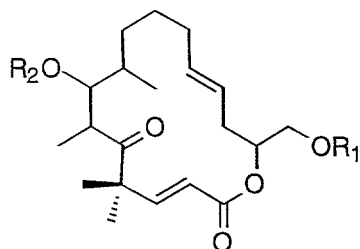
5

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by
10   the formulas:

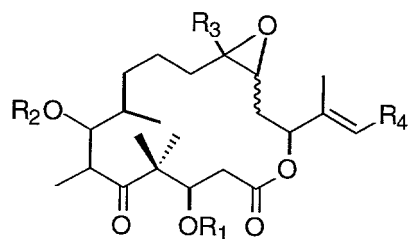wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of
15   hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

151. An epothilone analog as described in claim 150

represented by the following structure:
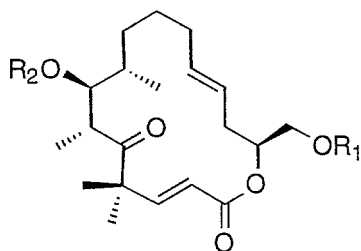
5   152. An epothilone analog as described in claim 150
represented by the following structure:
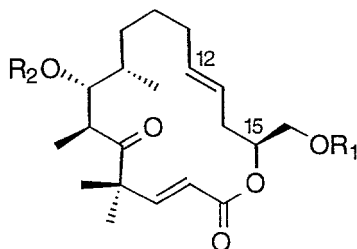
10   153. An epothilone analog represented by the
following structure:
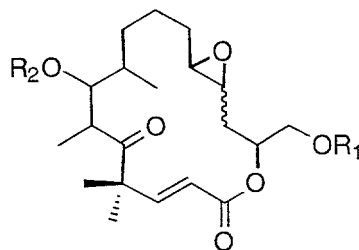
15   wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
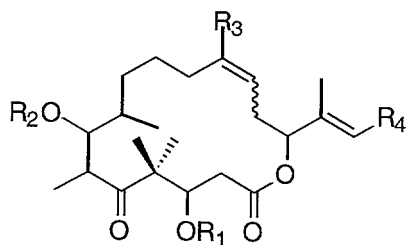benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by
the formulas:

20
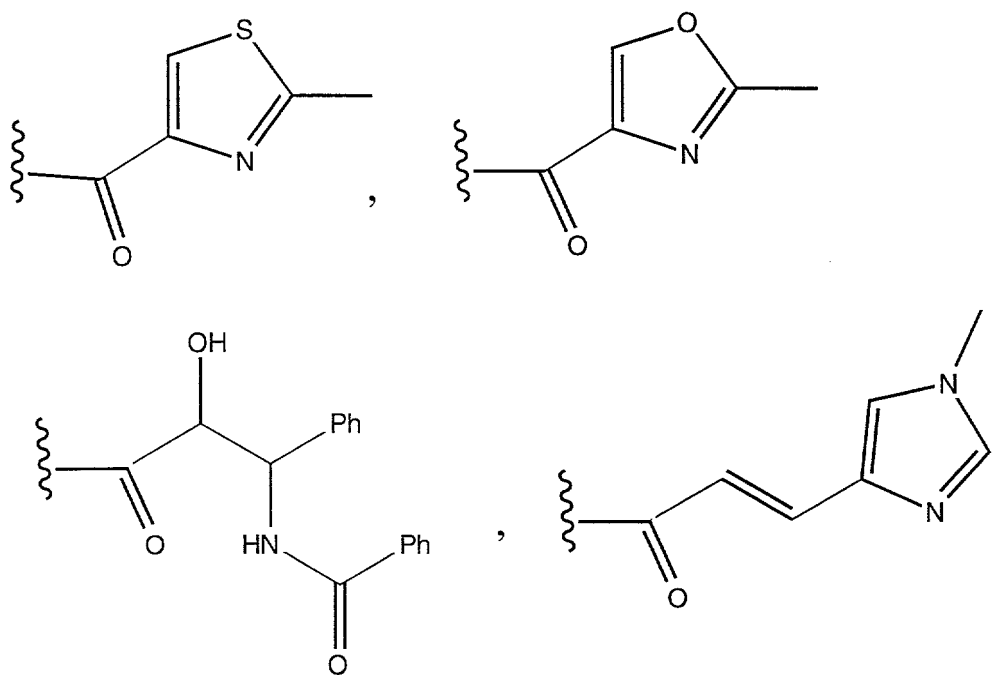
wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

154. An epothilone analog represented by the
following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
selected from the group represented by the following
strucutures:

,

155. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog
represented by the following structure:

5

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$,
$-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group
represented by the formulas:

which comprises the following steps:
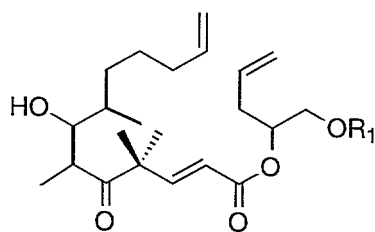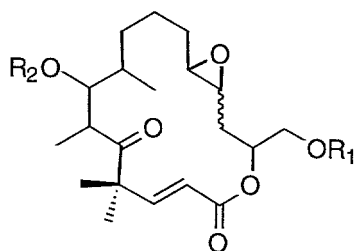   Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the
following structure:

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

25

- 409 -

wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl, for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

; then

Step B: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of said carboxylic acid of Step A with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:

; then

Step C: regioselectively deprotecting the R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized carboxylic acid of said step B for producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:

; then

Step D: macrolactonizing the hydroxy acid of said Step C for producing a macrolide with the following structure:

; and then

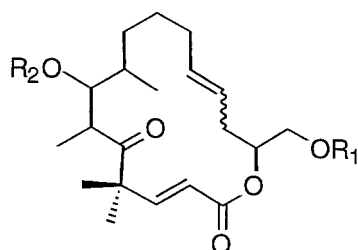Step E: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step D for producing the epothilone analog.

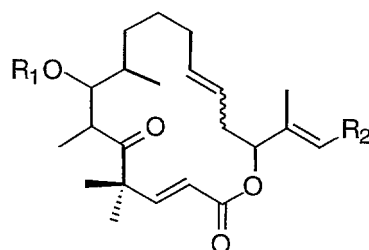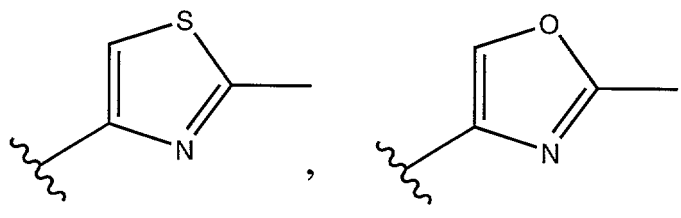156. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl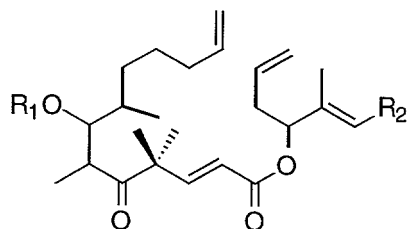; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

,

;

which comprises:
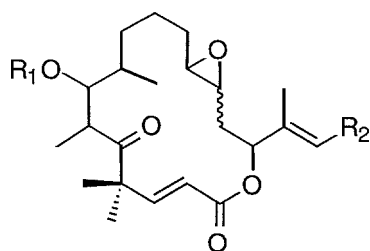
Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the
following structure:

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support), for producing a
carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by
the following structure:

; then

Step B: esterifying the carboxylic acid of said Step
A with a secondary alcohol represented by the following
structure:

for producing an ester with a free hydroxyl moiety
represented by the following structure:

; then

Step C: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of
said ester of Step B with a derivatizing agent represented
by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X is selected from the
group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride,
tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride,
trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate,
acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic
acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-
butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing
a derivatized ester represented by the following
structure:

; then

Step D: metathesizing the derivatized ester of said
Step C with an organo-metallic catalyst for producing a
macrolide with the following structure:

; and then

Step E: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step D for

producing the epothilone analog.

157. The method as described in Claim 156 wherein the organo-metallic catalyst is selected from the group consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide).

158. The method as described in Claim 157 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of Merrifield resin, PEG-polystyrene, hydroxymethyl polystyrene, formyl polystyrene, aminomethyl polystyrene and phenolic polystyrene.

159. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
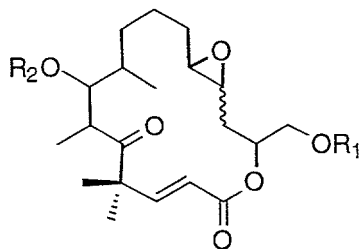
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formulas:
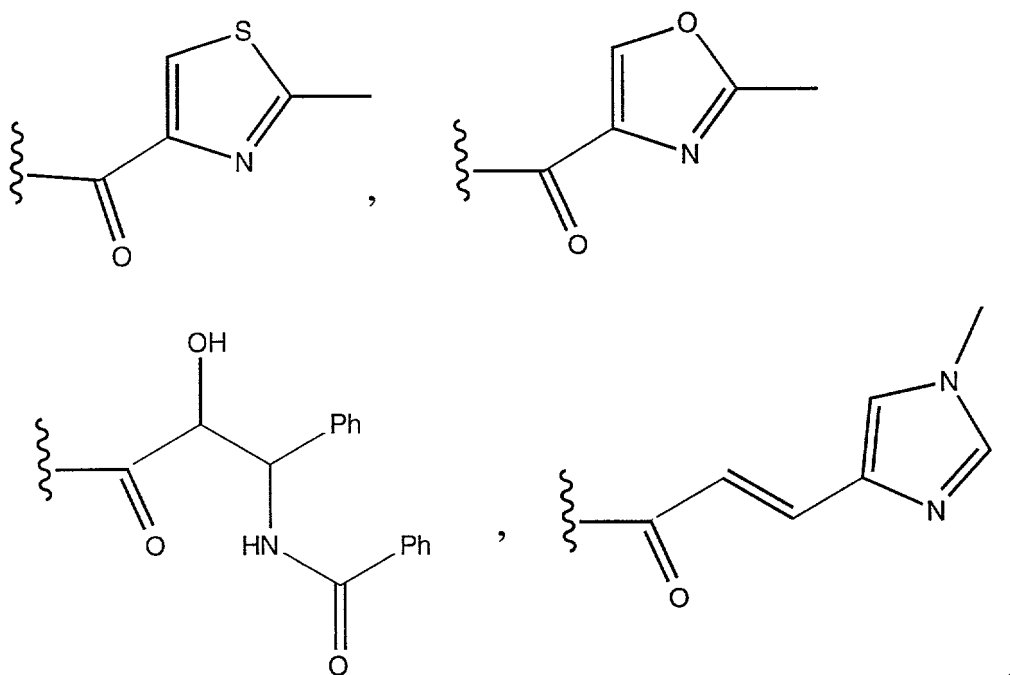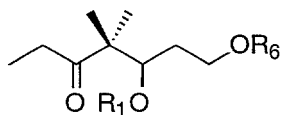
wherein R$_2$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
which comprises the following steps:

    Step A: esterifying a keto acid represented by the following structure:
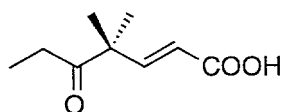
with an alcohol represented by the following structure:

for producing an ester represented by the following structure:

; then
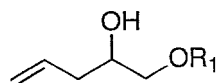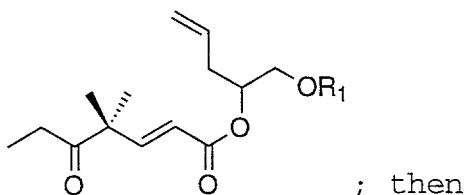
Step B: condensing the ester of said Step A with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

for producing a bis-terminal olefin with the following structure:

; then
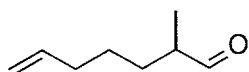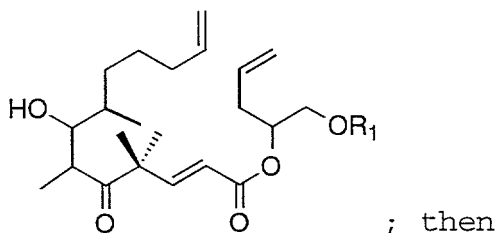
Step C: metathesizing the bis-terminal olefin of said Step B with an organo-metallic catalyst for producing a macrocyclic lactone with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:
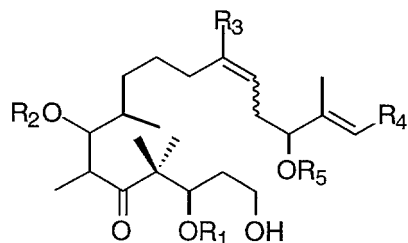

; then
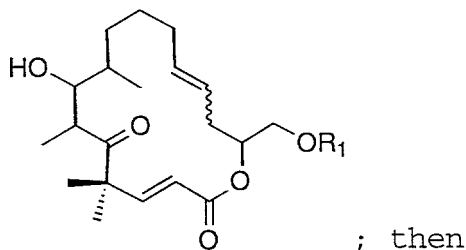
Step D: derivatizing the free hydroxyl of the macrocyclic lactone of Step C with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride,

acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl
chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-
phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized macrolide
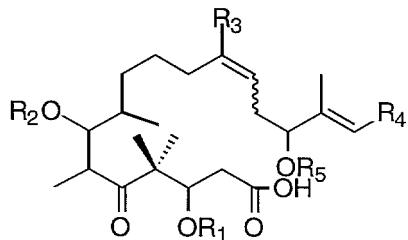with the following structure:

5
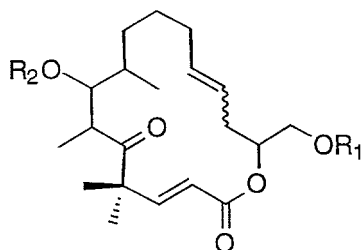
; and then

Step E: epoxidizing the derivatized macrolide of
said Step D for producing the epothilone analog.

10

160. The method as described in Claim 159 wherein
the organo-metallic catalyst is selected from the group
consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine
ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido

15 neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide).

161. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog
represented by the following structure:

20

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is

25 selected from the group represented by the following
strucutures:

,

;

which comprises the following steps:

Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

; then

Step B: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of said carboxylic acid of Step A with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_1-X wherein R_1-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:

; then
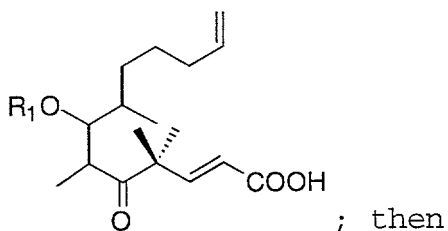
Step C: esterifying the derivatized carboxylic acid of said Step B with an alcohol represented by the following structure:

for producing a bis-terminal olefin with the following structure:

; and then
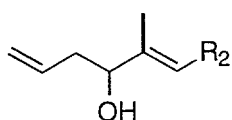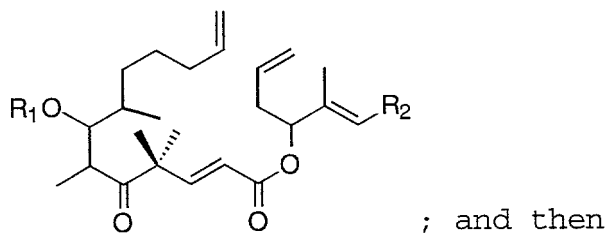
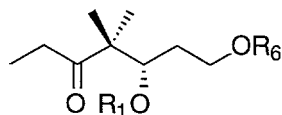Step D: metathesizing the bis-terminal olefin of said Step C with an organo-metallic catalyst for producing a macrocyclic lactone with the following structure:

; then
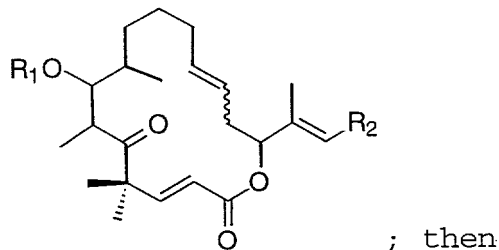
Step E: epoxidizing the macrocyclic lactone of Step D producing the epothilone analog.

162. The method as described in Claim 161 wherein the organo-metallic catalyst is selected from the group

consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide).

163. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

which comprises the following steps:
    Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

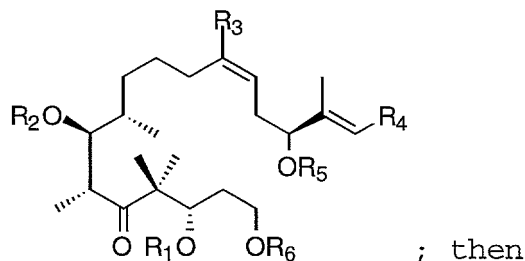with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl, for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

; then

Step B: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of said carboxylic acid of Step A with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:
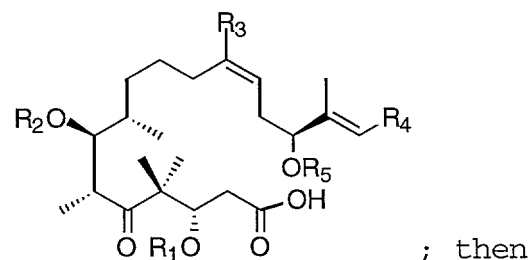

; then

Step C: regioselectively deprotecting the R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized carboxylic acid of said step B for producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:
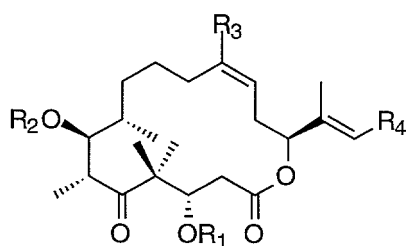
; then

Step D: macrolactonizing the hydroxy acid of said Step C for producing a macrolide having a Z-olefin with the following structure:
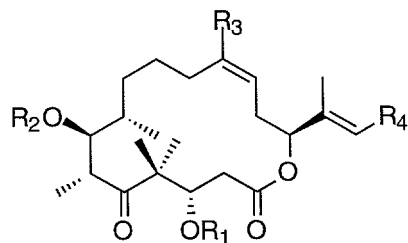
; and then

Step E: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step D for producing the epothilone analog.

164. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
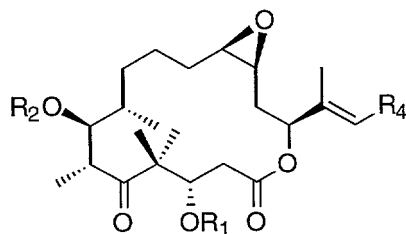
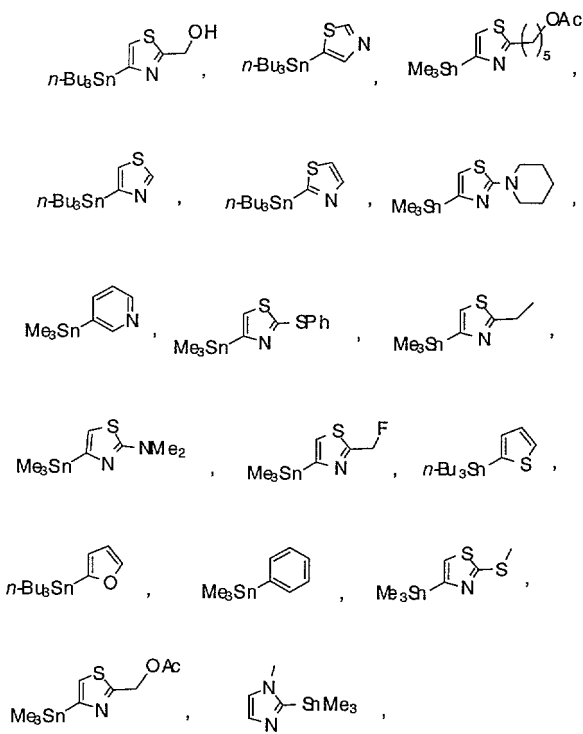wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

,

;

which comprises:

Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support) wherein $1 \leq n \leq 20$, for producing a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

; then

Step B: esterifying the carboxylic acid of said Step A with a secondary alcohol represented by the following structure:

for producing an ester with a free hydroxyl moiety

represented by the following structure:

; then

5

Step C: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of said ester of Step B with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R₂-X wherein R₂-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized ester represented by the following structure:

10

15

; then

20

Step D: Metathesizing the derivatized ester of said Step C with an organo-metallic catalyst for producing a macrolide with the following structure:

; and then

Step E: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step D for producing the epothilone analog.

165. The method as described in Claim 164 wherein the organo-metallic catalyst is selected from the group consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide).

166. The method as described in Claim 164 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of Merrifield resin, PEG-polystyrene, hydroxymethyl polystyrene, formyl polystyrene, aminomethyl polystyrene and phenolic polystyrene.

167. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
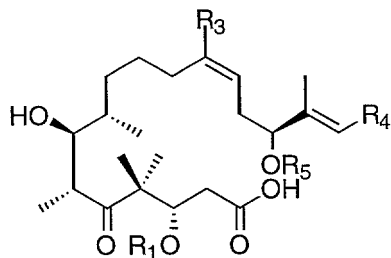
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, -CH_2OH, -CH_2Cl, and -CH_2CO_2H; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formula:

wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl;

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which comprises the step of condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:
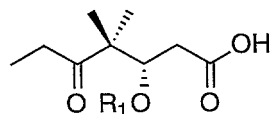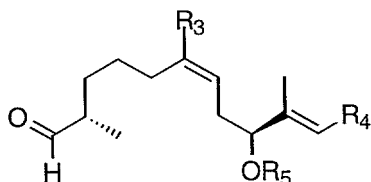
for producing the advanced intermediate.

168. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

wherein R$_5$ is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl;
which comprises the step of derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of a carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:
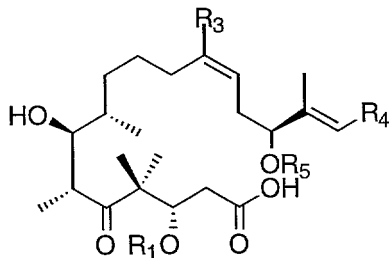
with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R$_2$-X wherein R$_2$-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxy-carbonyl-oxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing the advanced intermediate.

169. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
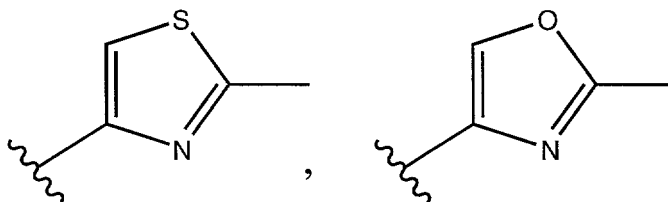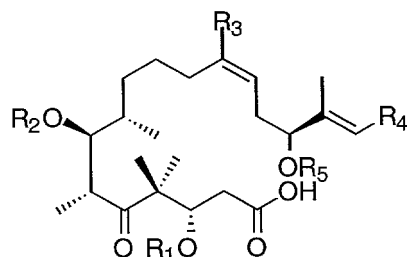
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:
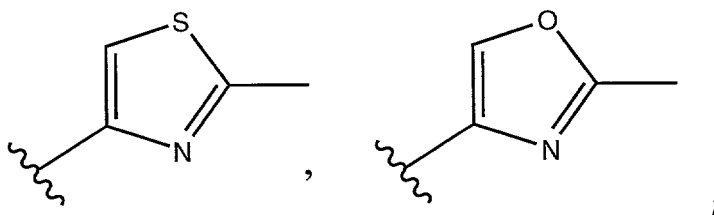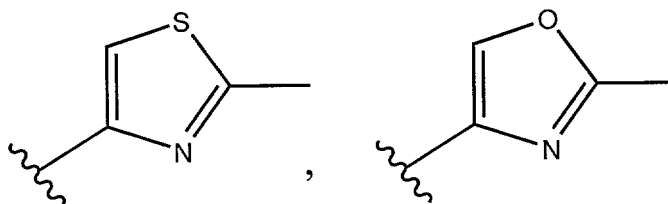

which comprises the step of regioselectively deprotecting a R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of a derivatized carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:
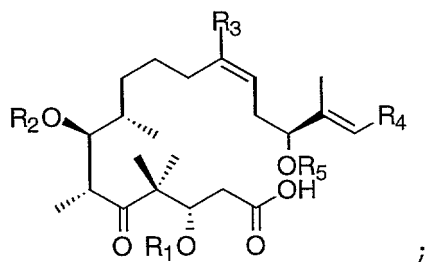
wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl, for producing the advanced intermediate.

170. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
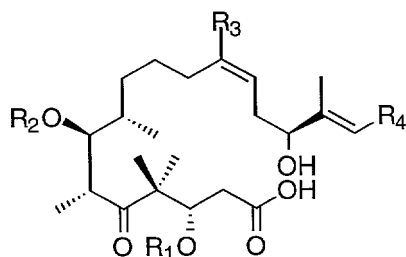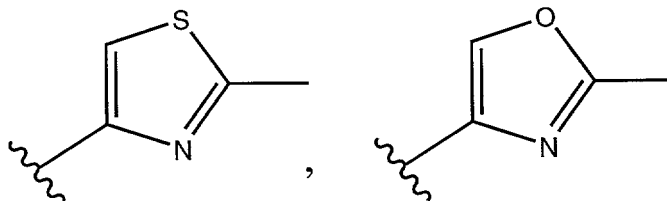
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

which comprises the step of macrolactonizing a hydroxy acid represented by the following structure:

- 429 -
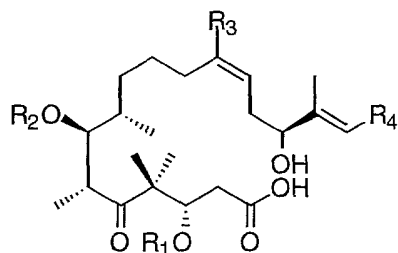
171. A method for synthesizing an advanced
intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the
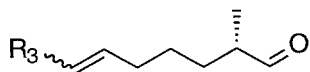following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-
(solid phase support);

which comprises:
    Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the
following structure:
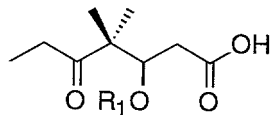
with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:
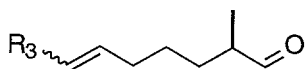
for producing the advanced intermediate.

172. A method for synthesizing an advanced
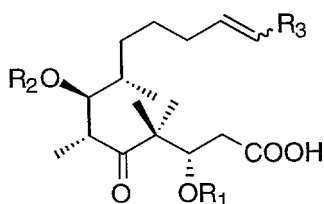intermediate of an epothilone analog represented by the
following structure:
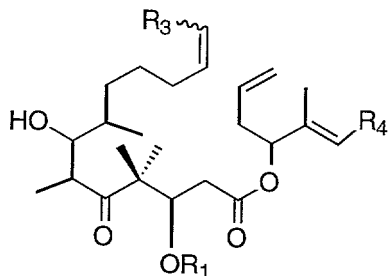
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support); wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formula:
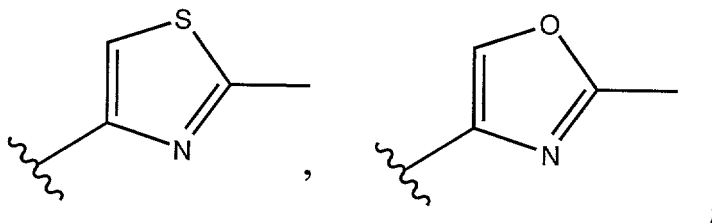
which comprises the step of esterifying a carboxylic acid with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:
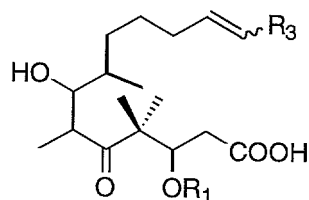
with a secondary alcohol represented by the following structure:
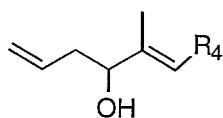
for producing the advanced intermediate.
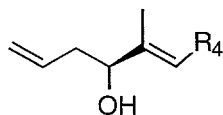
173. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate for an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
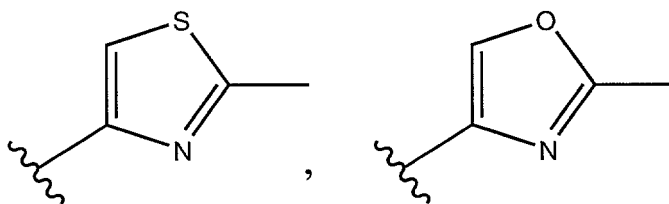

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group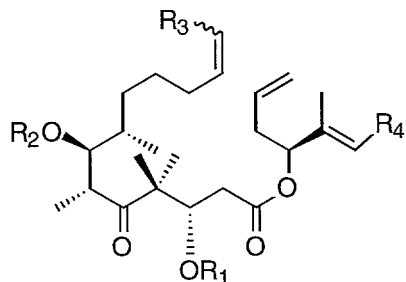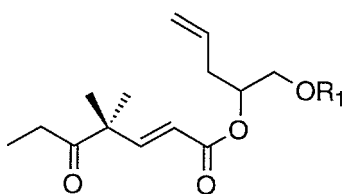 consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support); wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formula:
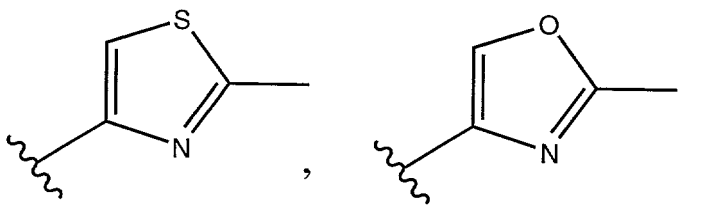
which comprises the step of derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of an ester represented by the following structure:
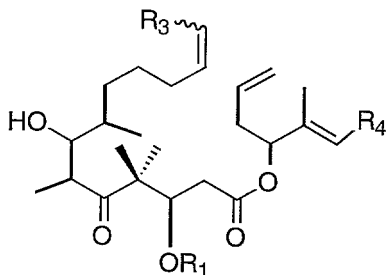
with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R$_2$-X wherein R$_2$-X is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing the advanced intermediate.

174. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate of an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
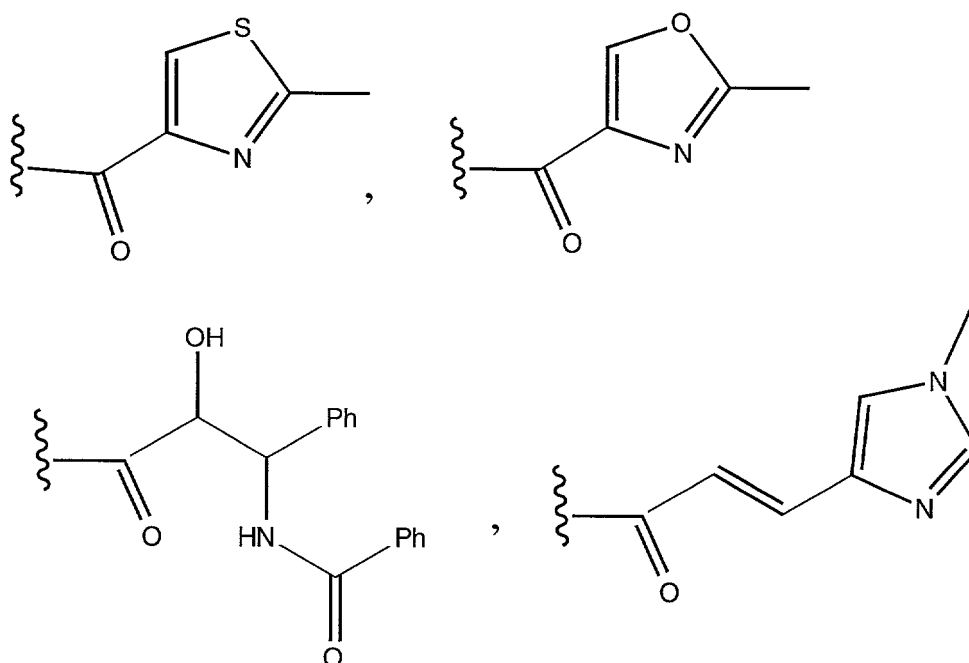

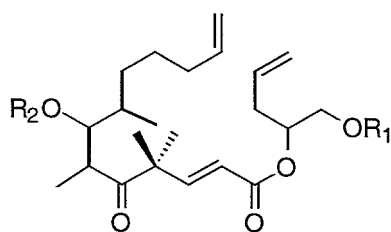wherein R$_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R$_2$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R$_4$ is selected from the group represented by the formula:
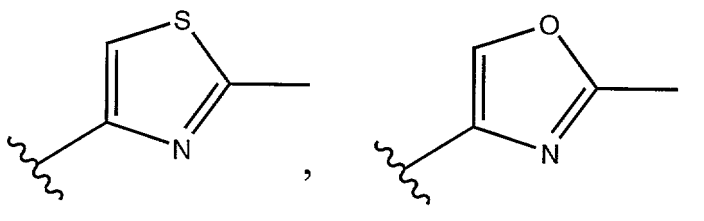
which comprises the step of metathesizing a derivatized ester represented by the following structure:
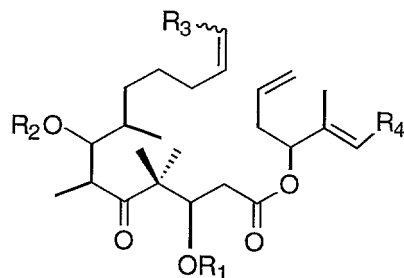
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with an organo-metallic catalyst selected from the group
consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine
ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido
neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide) for
producing the advanced intermediate.

175. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog
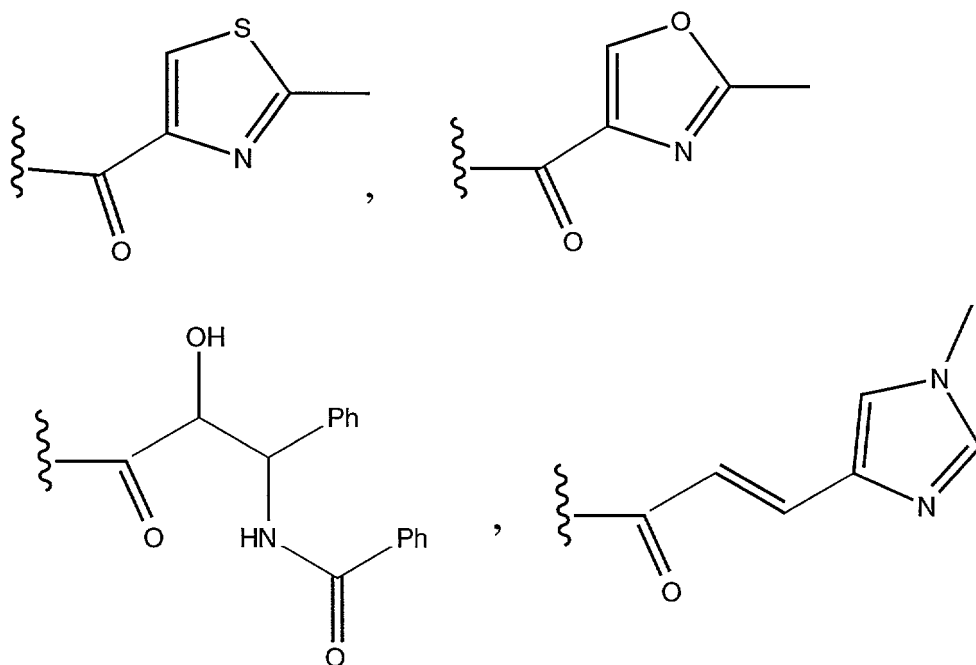represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$,
$-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group
represented by the formula:

,   ;
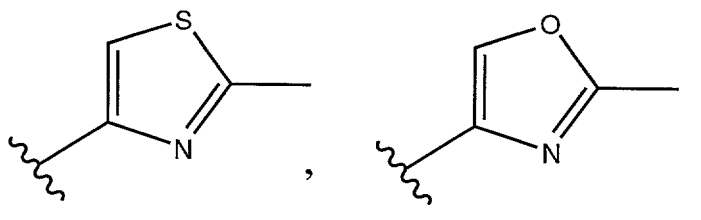
which comprises the step of regioselectively epoxidizing a

macrolide with the following structure:

5   for producing the epothilone analog.

176. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate of an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
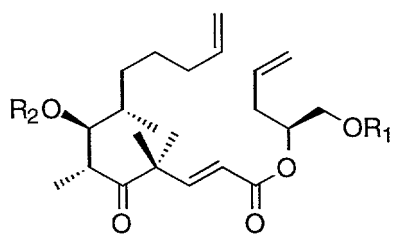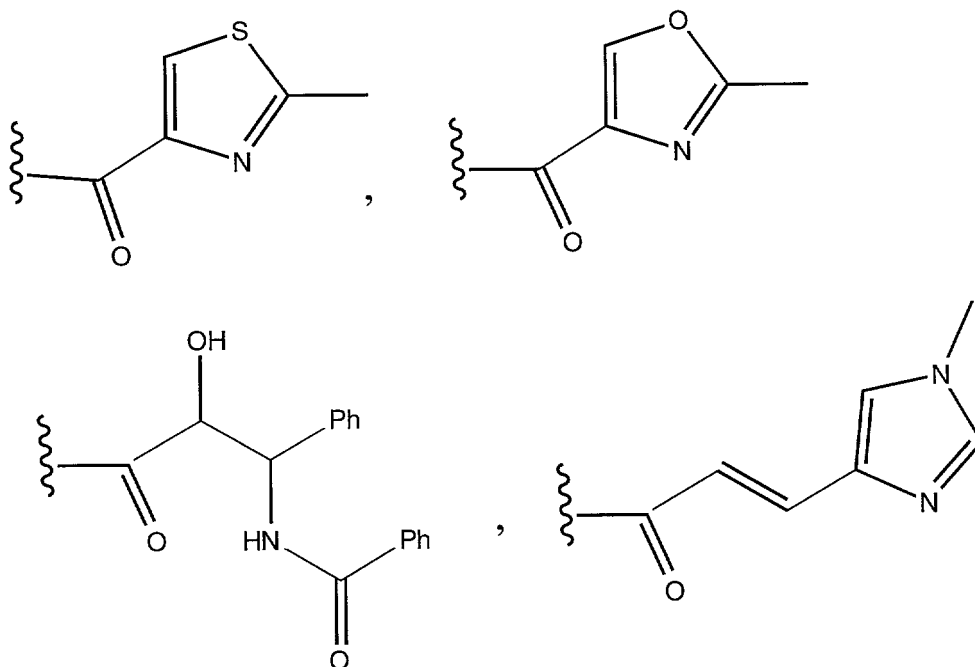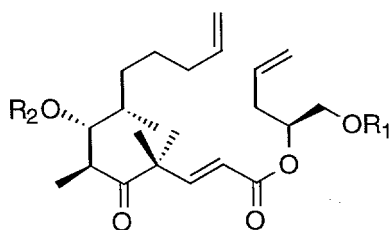
10

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formula:
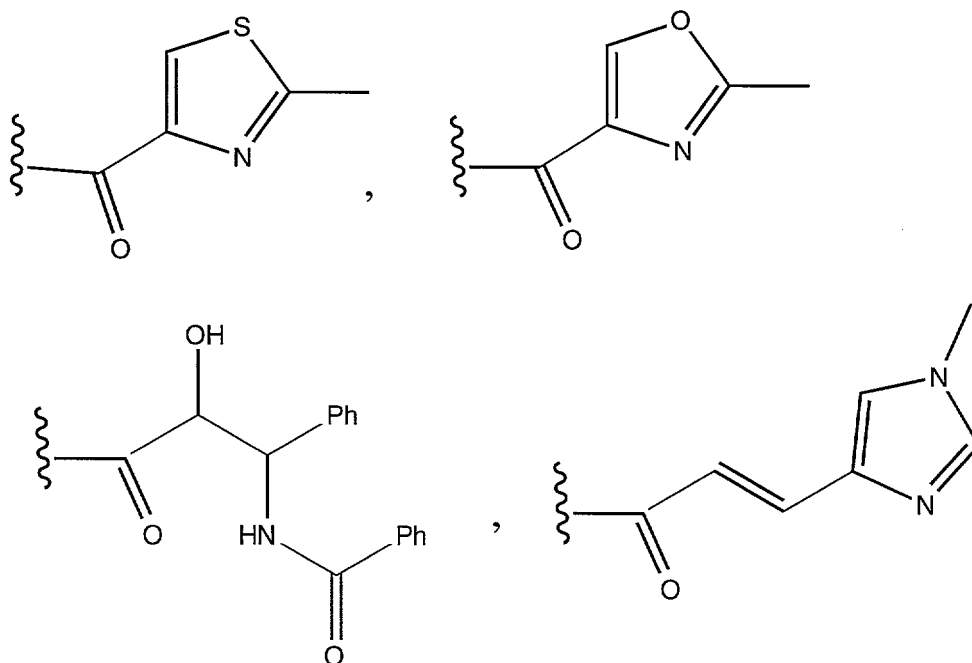
15
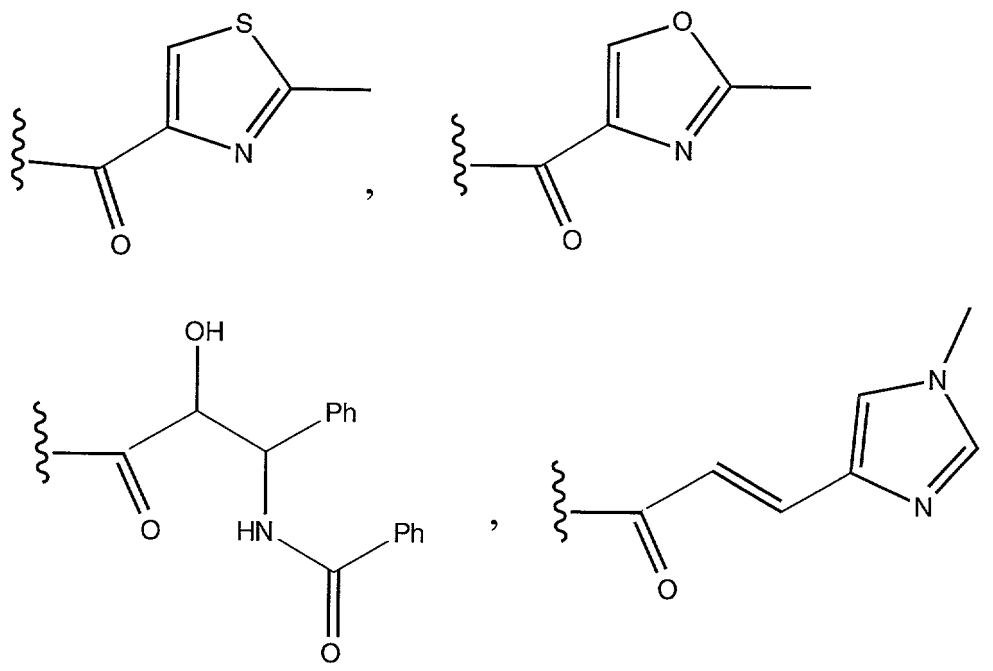
wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;

which comprises the step of metathesizing a bis-terminal olefin of represented by the following structure:

with an organo-metallic catalyst selected from the group consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide) for producing the advanced intermediate.

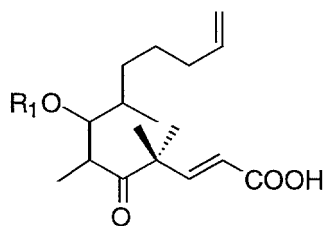177. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
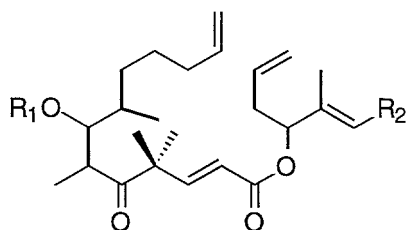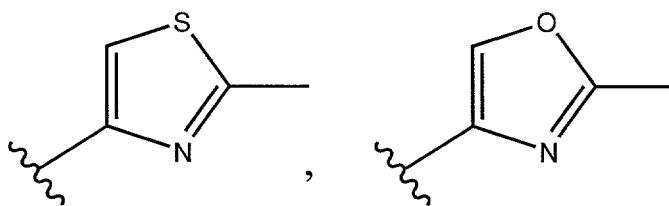benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by
the formula:
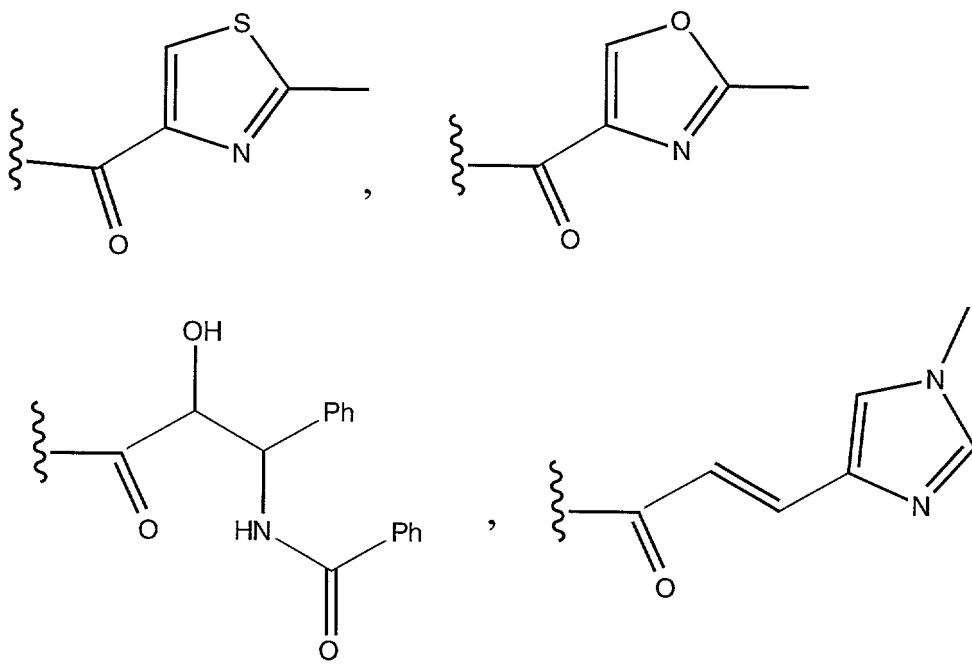
wherein R₂ is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl;
which comprises the step of epoxidizing a derivatized
macrolide represented by the following structure:

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for producing the epothilone analog.

178. A method for synthesizing an advanced intermediate of an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein ; wherein R_2 is selected from the group represented by the following strucuture:


which comprises the step of metathesizing a bis-terminal olefin represented by the following structure:

with an organo-metallic catalyst selected from the group
consisting of bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidine
ruthenium dichloride, and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido
neophylidenemolybdenum bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide) for
producing the advanced intermediate.

179. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog
represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein ;
wherein R_2 is selected from the group represented by the
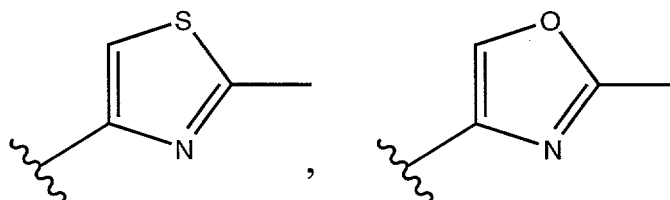following strucutures:
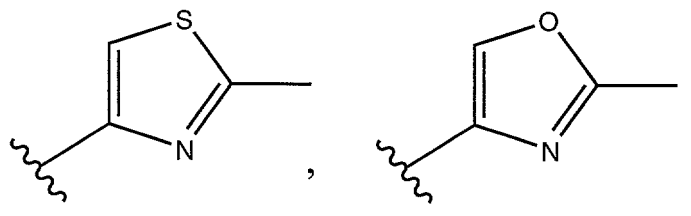
which comprises the step of epoxidizing a macrocyclic
lactone represented by the following structure:

- 439 -
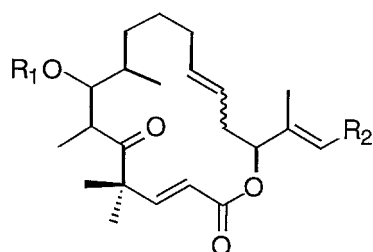
for producing the epothilone analog.

180. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:

5

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-
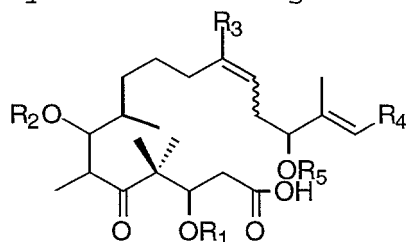10   butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:
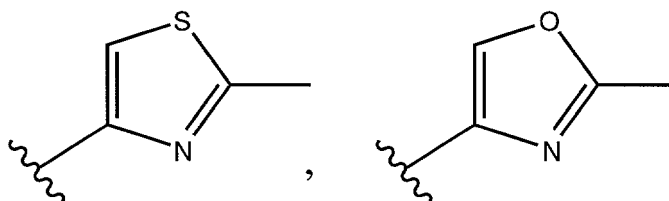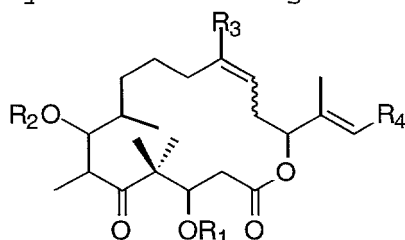
15

which comprises the following steps:
        Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the
20   following structure:

wherein R_6 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-
25   butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, *tert*-
        butyldiphenylsilyl, methyl, hydrogen, triethylsilyl, and
        benzyl;

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with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

5   wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl, for producing a β-hydroxy ketone with a free hydroxyl moiety represented by the following structure:

10   ; then

Step B: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of said β-hydroxy ketone of Step A with a derivatizing agent represented by the formula R_2-X wherein R_2-X is selected

15   from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-

20   butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing a derivatized β-hydroxy ketone represented by the following structure:

                                                        ; then

25

Step C: regioselectively deprotecting the R_6

protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized β-hydroxy ketone of said step B for producing a terminal alcohol with the following structure:

; then

Step D: oxidizing the terminal alcohol of said Step C for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid with a R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety with the following structure:

; then

Step E: regioselectively deprotecting the R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized carboxylic acid of said step D for producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:

Step F: macrolactonizing the hydroxy acid of said Step E for producing a macrolide with the following structure:

; then

Step G: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step F for producing the epothilone analog.
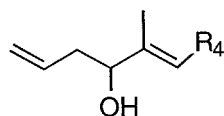
181. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog represented by the following structure:
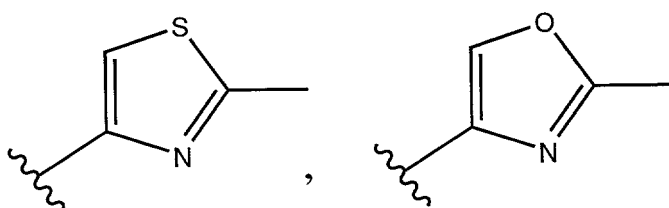

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is sele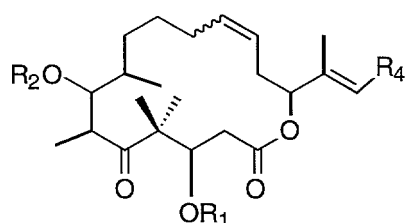cted from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formula:

,

;

which comprises the following steps:
Step A: condensing a keto acid represented by the

following structure:

5   with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:

        for producing a β-hydroxy ketone with a free hydroxyl
10   moiety represented by the following structure:

        wherein R₅ is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-
15   butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl; wherein R₆ is
        selected from the group consisting of *tert*-
        butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, *tert*-
        butyldiphenylsilyl, methyl, hydrogen, triethylsilyl, and
        benzyl; then

20
            Step B: derivatizing the free hydroxyl moiety of
        said β-hydroxy ketone of Step A with a derivatizing agent
        represented by the formula R₂-X wherein R₂-X is selected
        from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl
25   chloride, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl
        chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide, methyl
        sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetyl chloride,
        benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and 2-(*tert*-
        butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile for producing

a derivatized β-hydroxy ketone represented by the following structure:

; then

Step C: regioselectively deprotecting the R_6 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized β-hydroxy ketone of said step B for producing a terminal alcohol with the following structure:

; then

Step D: oxidizing the terminal alcohol of said Step C for producing a derivatized carboxylic acid with a R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety with the following structure:

; then

Step E: regioselectively deprotecting the R_5 protected hydroxyl moiety of the derivatized carboxylic acid of said step D for producing a hydroxy acid with the following structure:

Step F: macrolactonizing the hydroxy acid of said
Step E for producing a macrolide with the following
structure:

; then

Step G: epoxidizing the macrolide of said Step F for
producing the epothilone analog.

182. A process for synthesizing an epothilone analog having an epoxide and an aromatic substituant, the process comprising the following steps:

5　　Step A: Coupling a first epothilone intermediate and an aromatic stannane for producing a second epothilone intermediate by means of a Stille coupling reaction, the first epothilone intermediate having a vinyl iodide moiety to which the aromatic stannane is

10　　coupled for producing the second epothilone intermediate; the second epothilone intermediate having the aromatic substituant and a cis olefin; and then

15　　Step B: Epoxidizing the cis olefin of the second epothilone intermediate of said Step A for producing the epothilone analog having both the epoxide and the aromatic substituant.

20　　183. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog as described in claim 182 wherein:

in said Step A:

25　　the first epothilone intermediate is represented by the following structure:

30
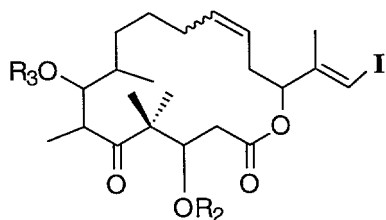
wherein:

35　　R2 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl; and

R3 is a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and tert-butoxycarbonyl;

the aromatic stannane is a compound selected from the group consisting of the following structures:

and

the second epothilone intermediate is represented by the following structure:

- 449 -
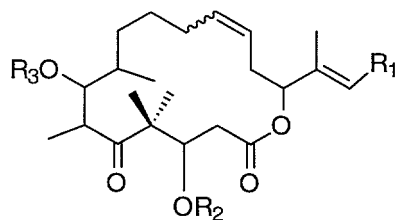
wherein:

R$_1$ is a radical selected from the group represented by the formulas:
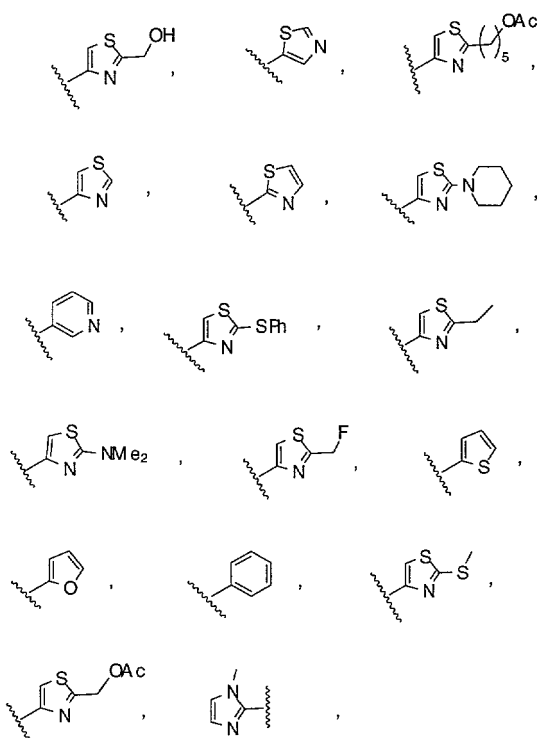
and

in said Step B:

the epothilone analog is represented by the following structure:
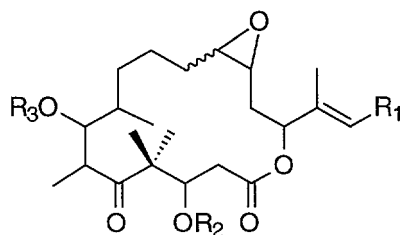
184. A method for synthesizing an epothilone analog as described in Claim 183 comprising the following additional steps prior to said Step A:

5

    Step A'(1): condensing a keto acid represented by the following structure:

10
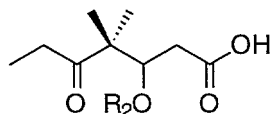
        with an aldehyde represented by the following structure:
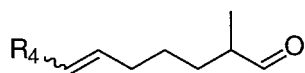
15 wherein:

        R4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support)

20   for producing a carboxylic acid represented by the following structure:
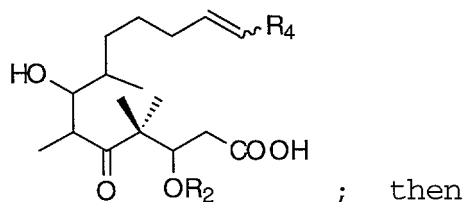
; then

25   Step A'(2): esterifying the carboxylic acid of said Step A'(1) with a secondary alcohol represented by the following structure:
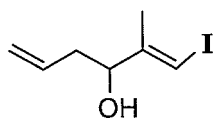
30

for producing an ester with a free hydroxyl moiety

- 451 -

represented by the following structure:
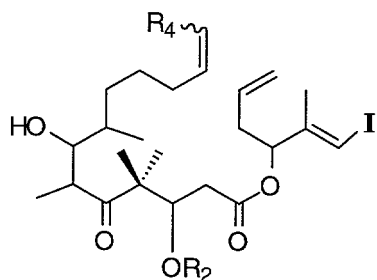
; then

Step A'(3): optionally derivatizing the free hydroxyl
moiety of said ester of said Step A'(2) with a
derivatizing agent selected from the group
consisting of tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride,
tert-butyldimethylsilyl triflate, trimethylsilyl
chloride, trimethylsilyl triflate, methyl iodide,
methyl sulfate, acetic anhydride, acetic acid,
acetyl chloride, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, and
2-(tert-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-
phenylacetonitrile;

for producing an optionally derivatized ester
represented by the following structure:
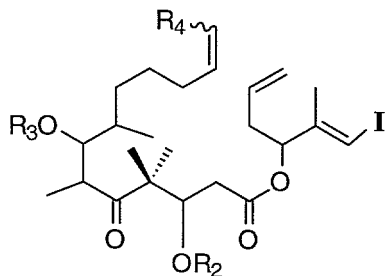
; and then

Step A'(4): metathesizing the optionally derivatized
ester of said Step A'(3) with an organo-metallic
catalyst for producing the first epothilone
intermediate for employment in said Step A.

185. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
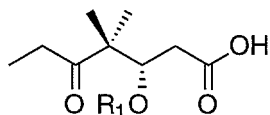
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

186. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
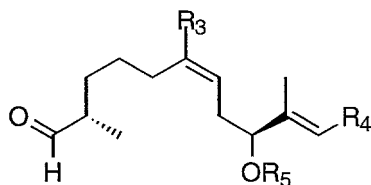
wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formula:

and wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl.

187. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

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wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$,
$-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group
represented by the formula:

and wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl.

188. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the
following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,

- 454 -

acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

189. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support).

190. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and wherein R_3 is

selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support).

191. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

192. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

193. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formulas:

wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

194. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formulas:

wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

195. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formula:

wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

196. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and the group represented by the formulas:

wherein R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

197. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

198. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R$_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R$_2$ is selected from the group represented by the following strucutures:

199. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
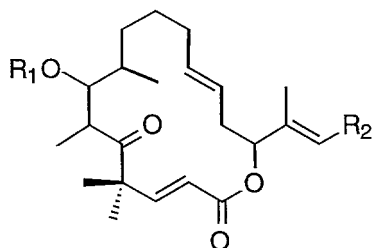
wherein R$_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R$_2$ is selected from the group represented by the following strucutures:

200. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
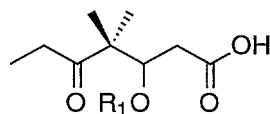
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

201. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
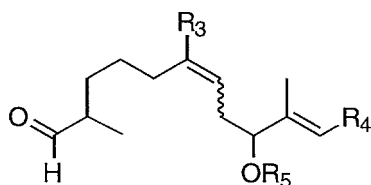
wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

and wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl.

202. An epothilone analog intermediate represented
by the following structure:

5   wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,
acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-
butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl,
10   benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$,
$-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group
represented by the formulas:

,

15   and wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and trimethylsilyl.

20   203. An epothilone analog intermediate represented
by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of
25   hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl,

acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

,

204. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
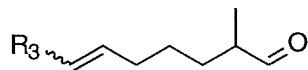
wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-(solid phase support).

205. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
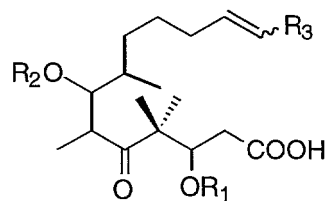
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and $(CH_2)_n$-

(solid phase support).

206. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

5

wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

10

207. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:
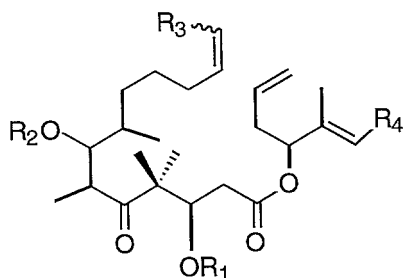
15

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is
20 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2Cl$, and $-CH_2CO_2H$; wherein R_4 is selected from the group
25 represented by the formulas:

208. An epothilone analog intermediate represented by the following structure:

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, methyl, acetyl, benzoyl, and *tert*-butoxycarbonyl; wherein R_4 is selected from the group represented by the formulas:

Abstract of the Disclosure

Epothilone A, epothilone B, analogs of epothilone and libraries of epothilone analogs are synthesized. Epothilone A and B are known anticancer agents that derive their anticancer activity by the prevention of mitosis through the induction and stabilization of microtubulin assembly. The analogs of epothilone are novel. Several of the anlogs are demonstrated to have a superior cytotoxic activities as compared to epothilone A or epothilone B as demonstrated by their enhanced ability to induce the polymerization and stabilization of microtubules.

5

10
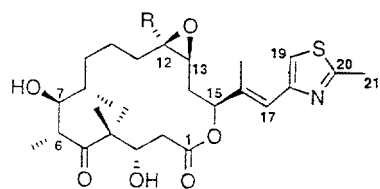
1 R = H, epothilone A
2 R = Me, epothilone B

FIGURE 1
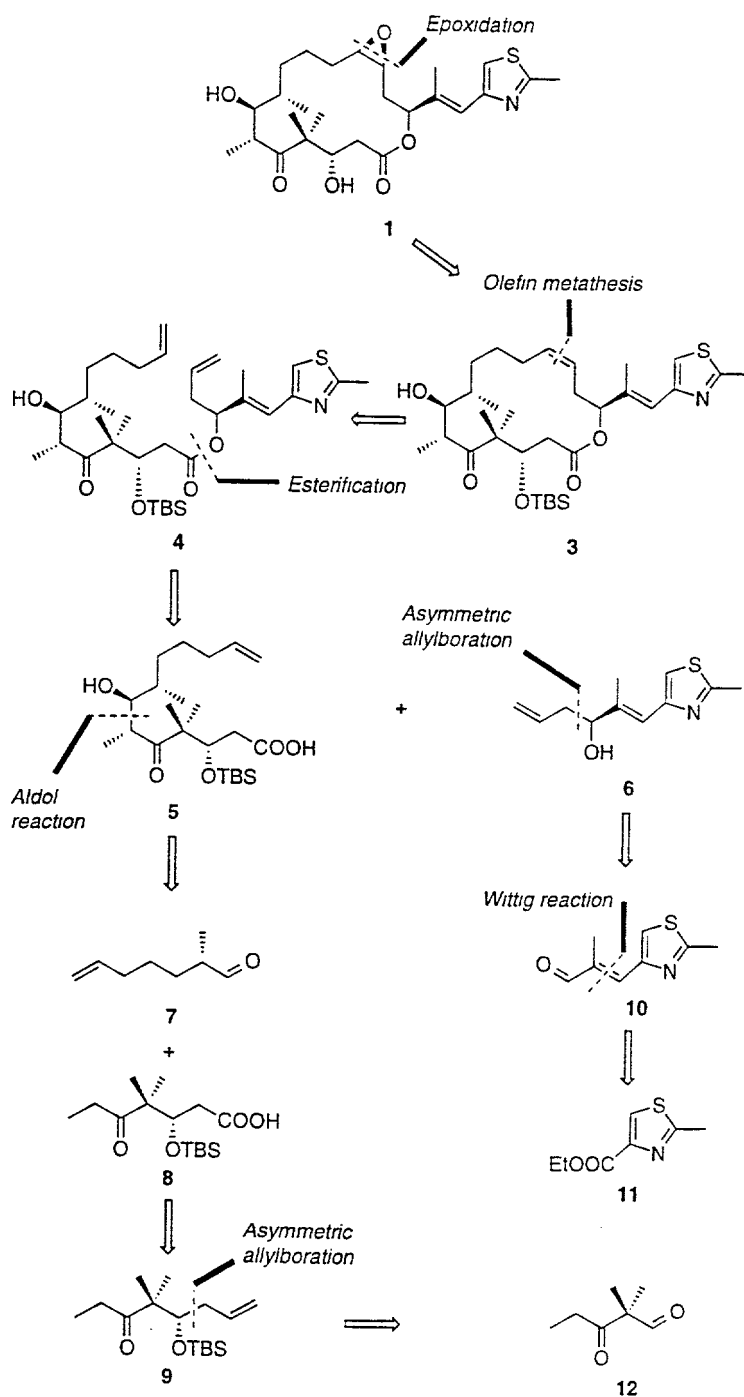
FIGURE 2
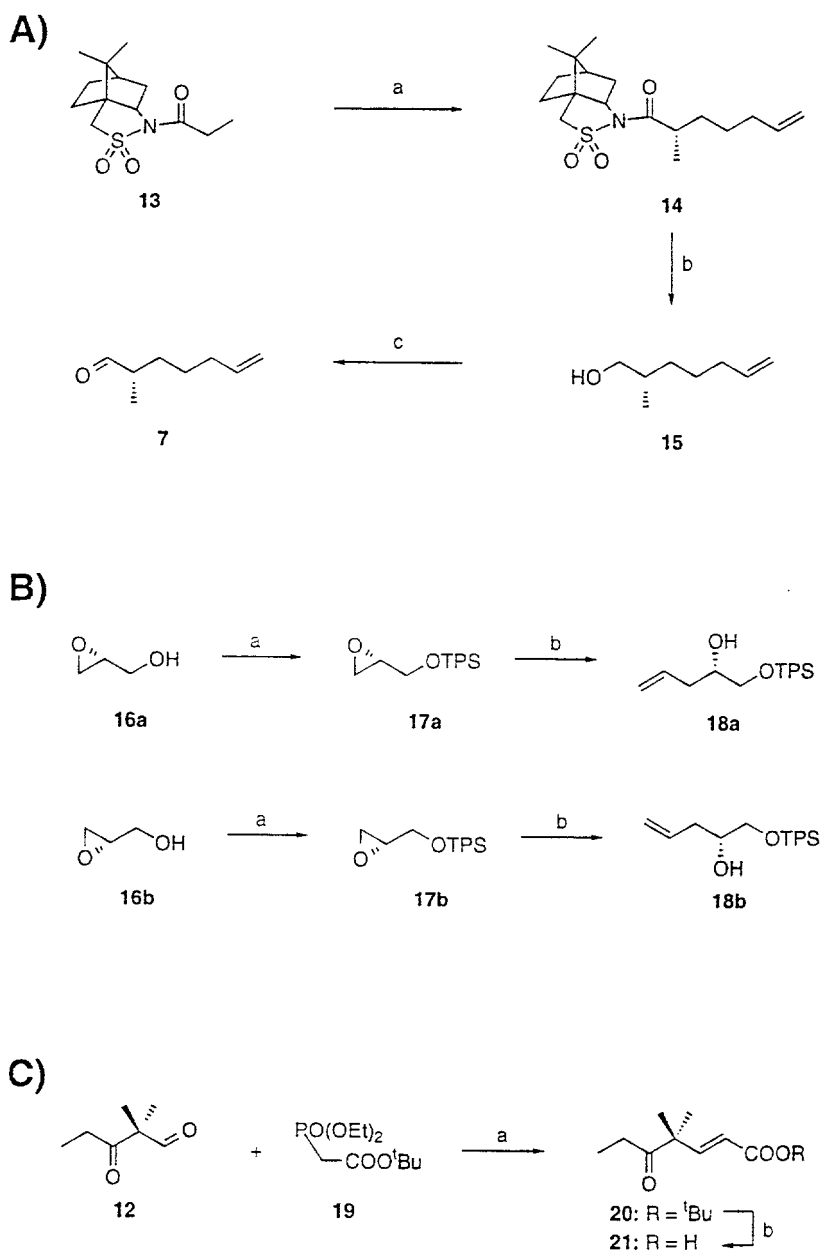
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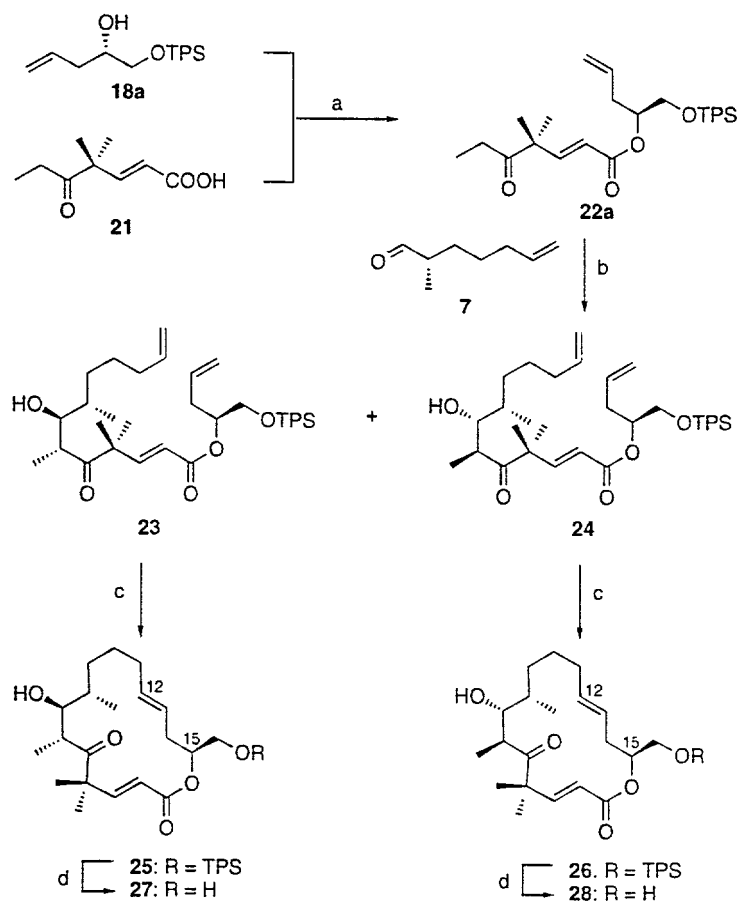
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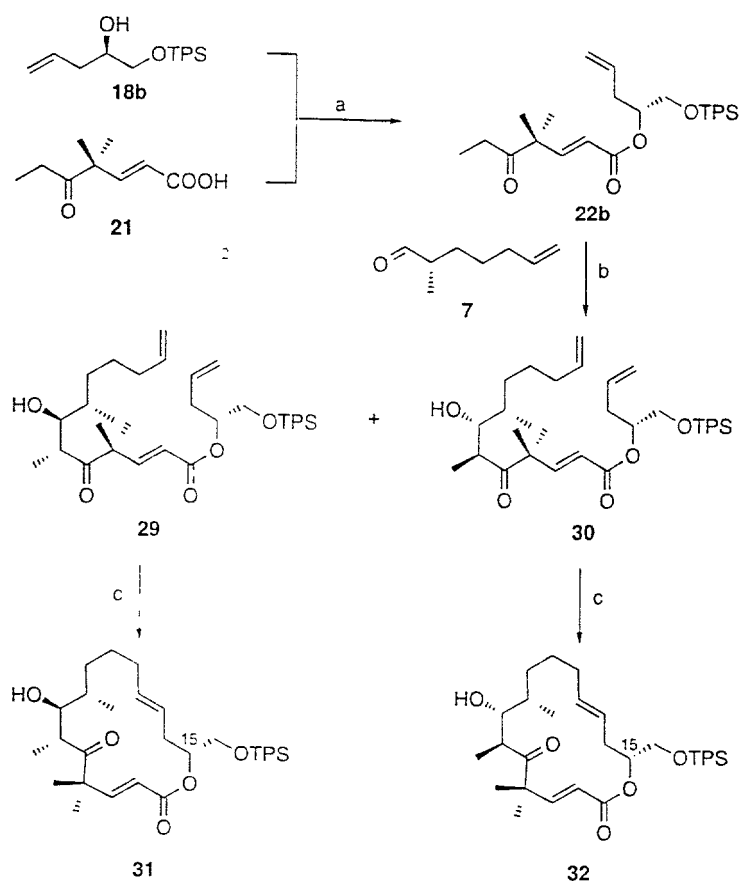
FIGURE 5
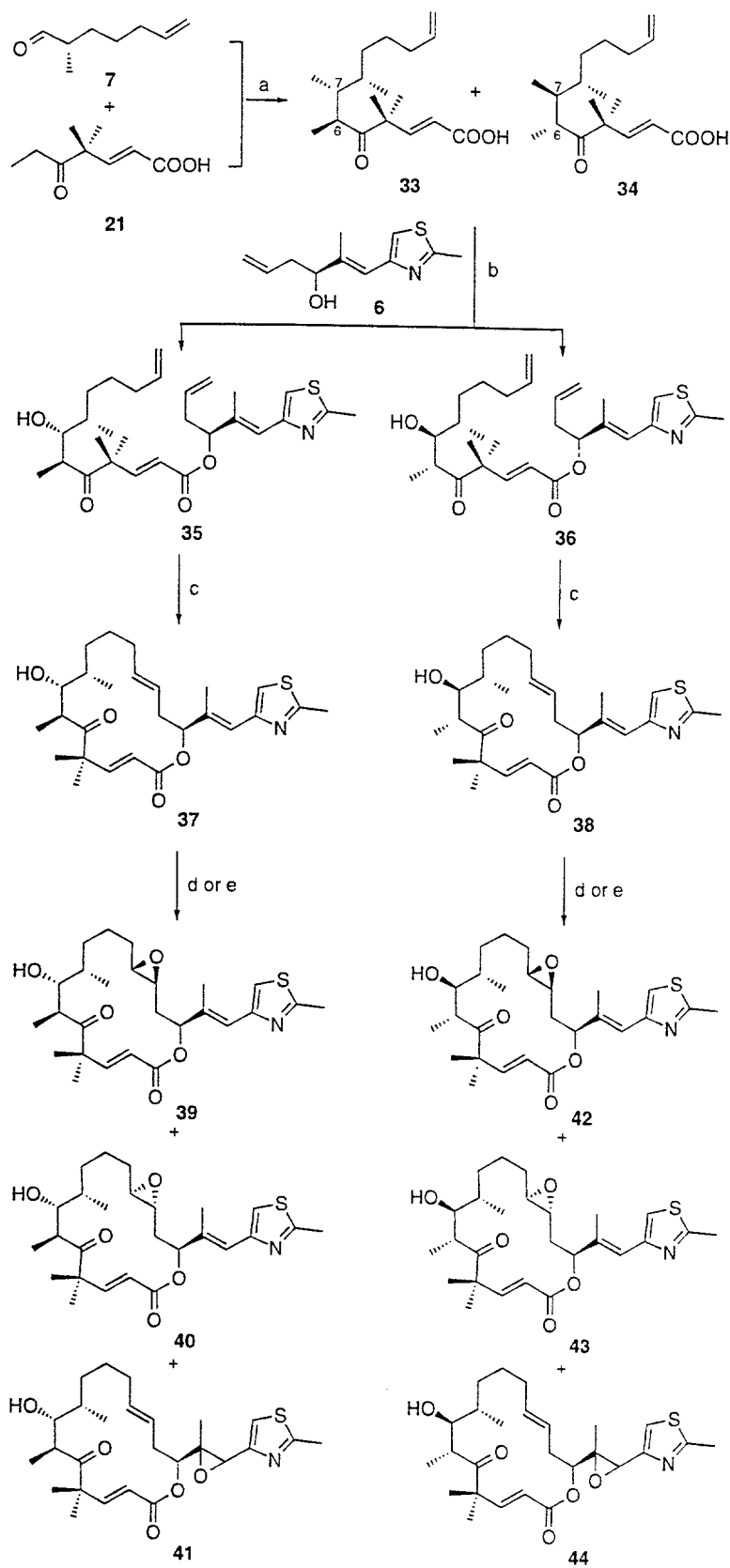
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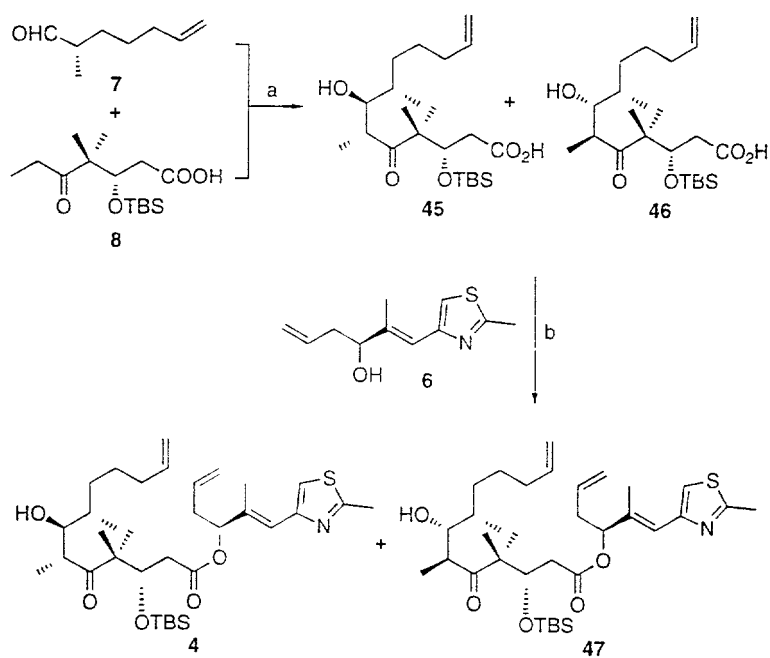
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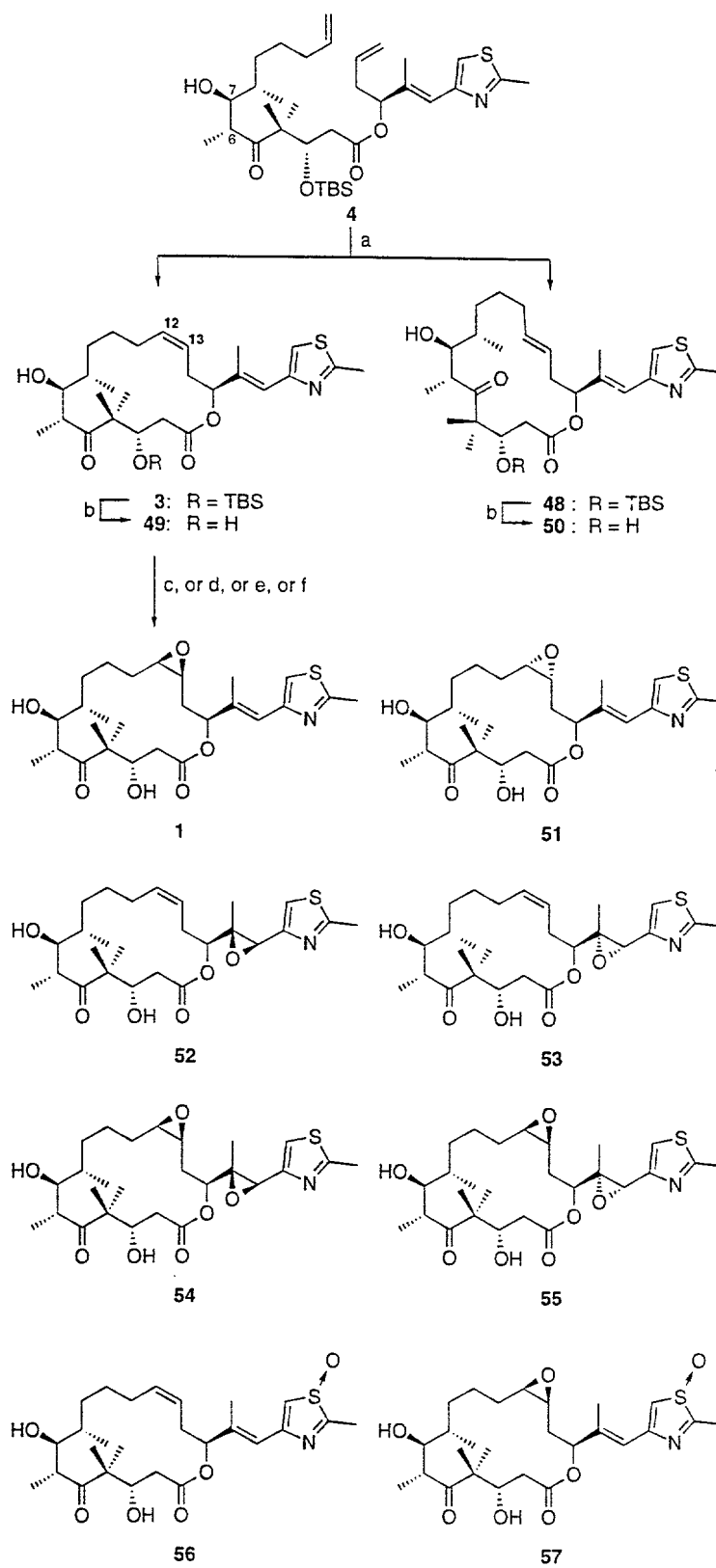
FIGURE 8
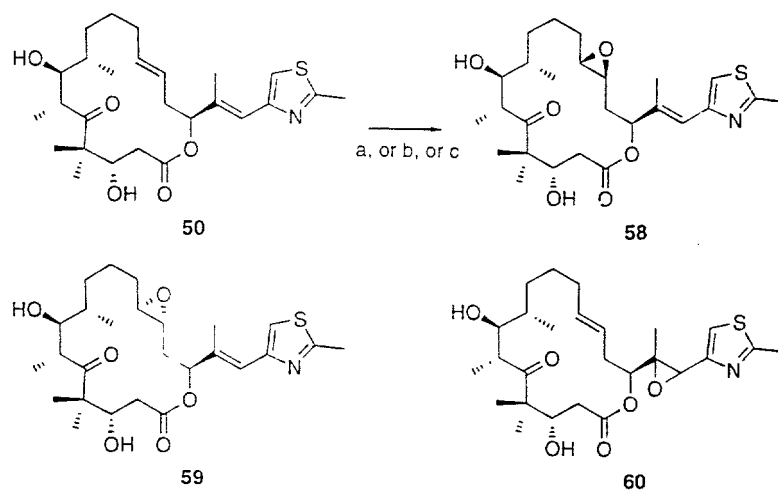
FIGURE 9
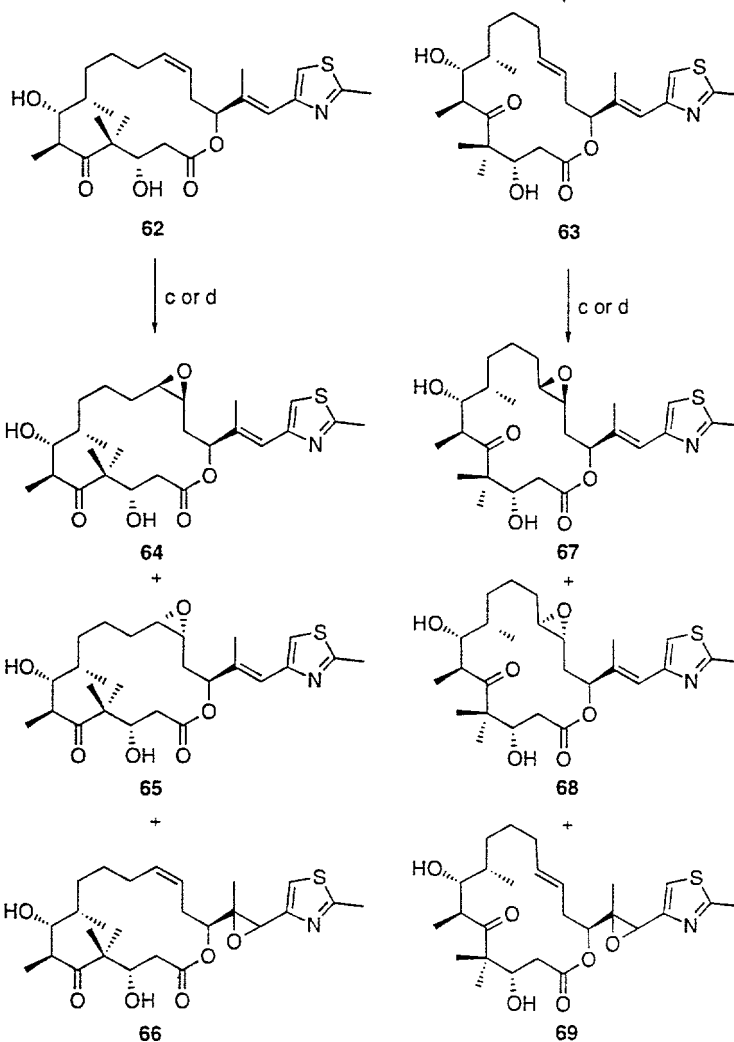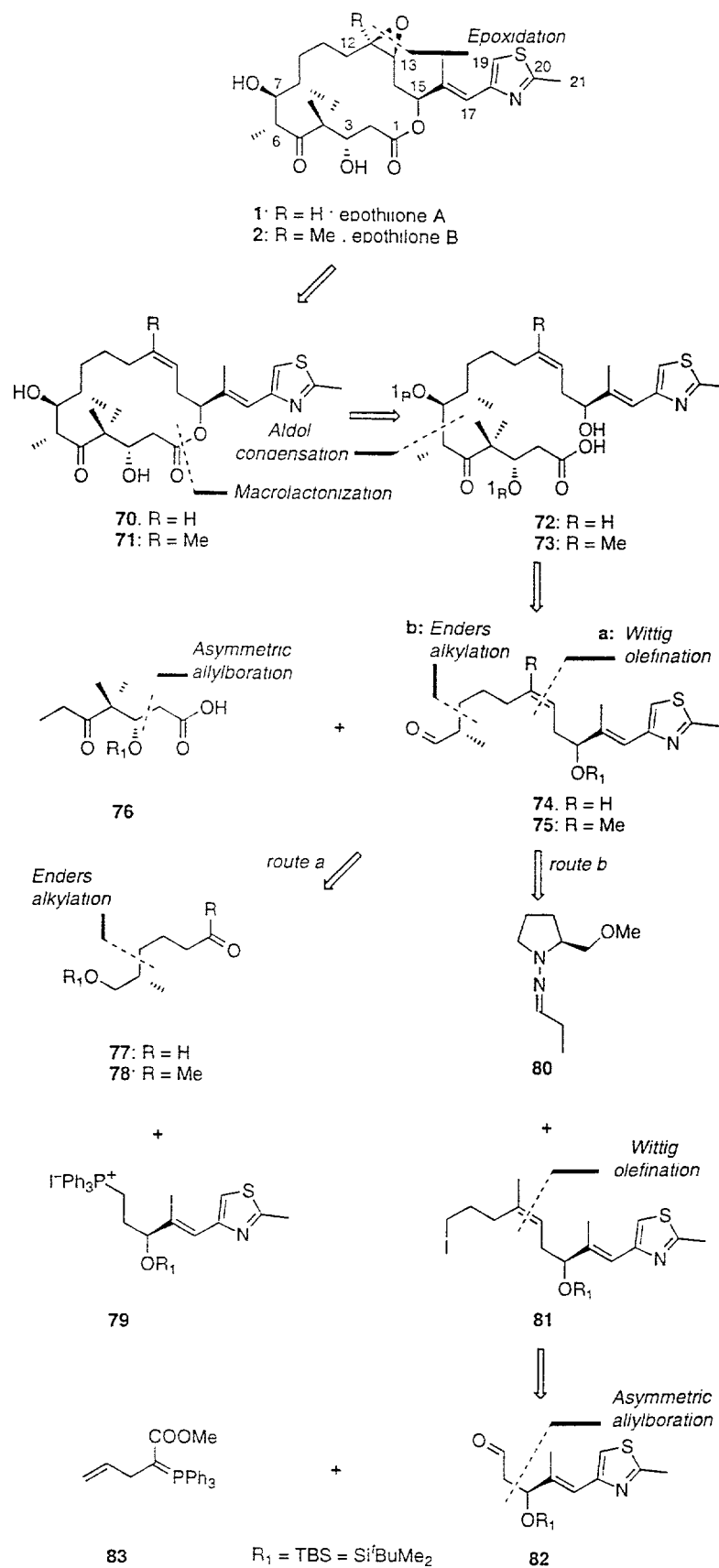
FIGURE 10

FIGURE 11
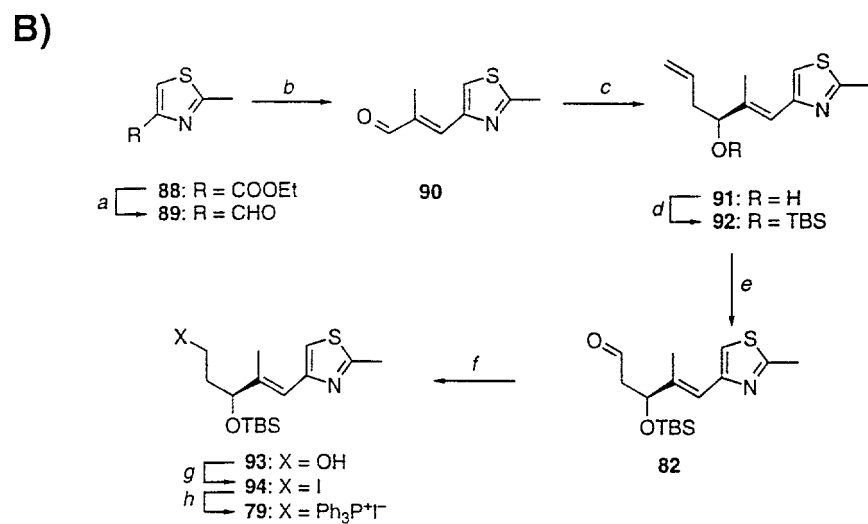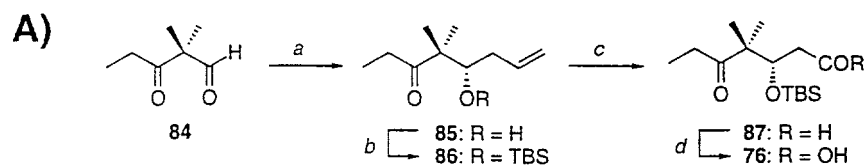
FIGURE 12
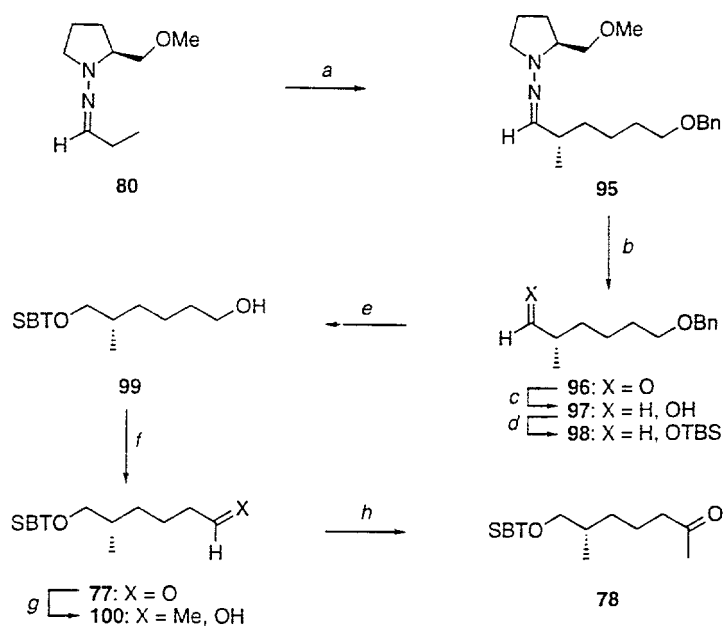
FIGURE 13
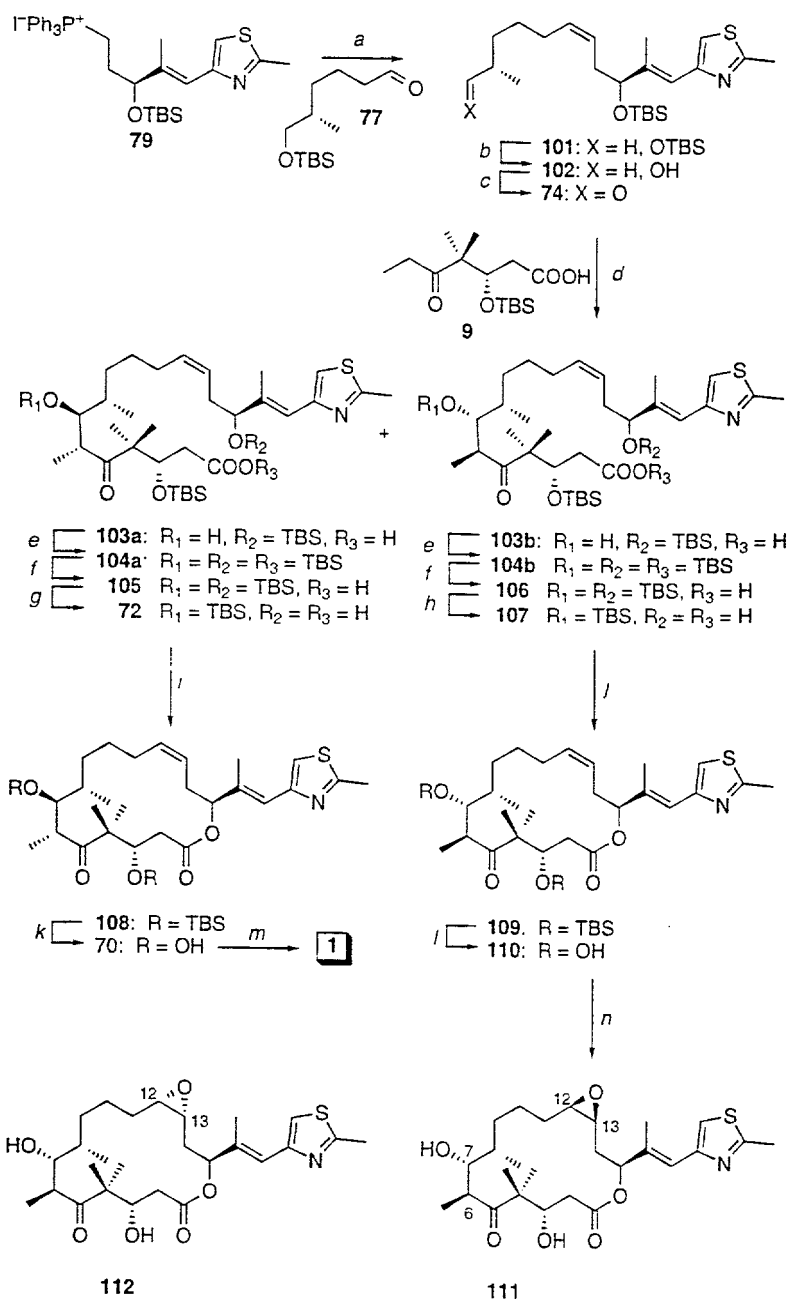
FIGURE 14
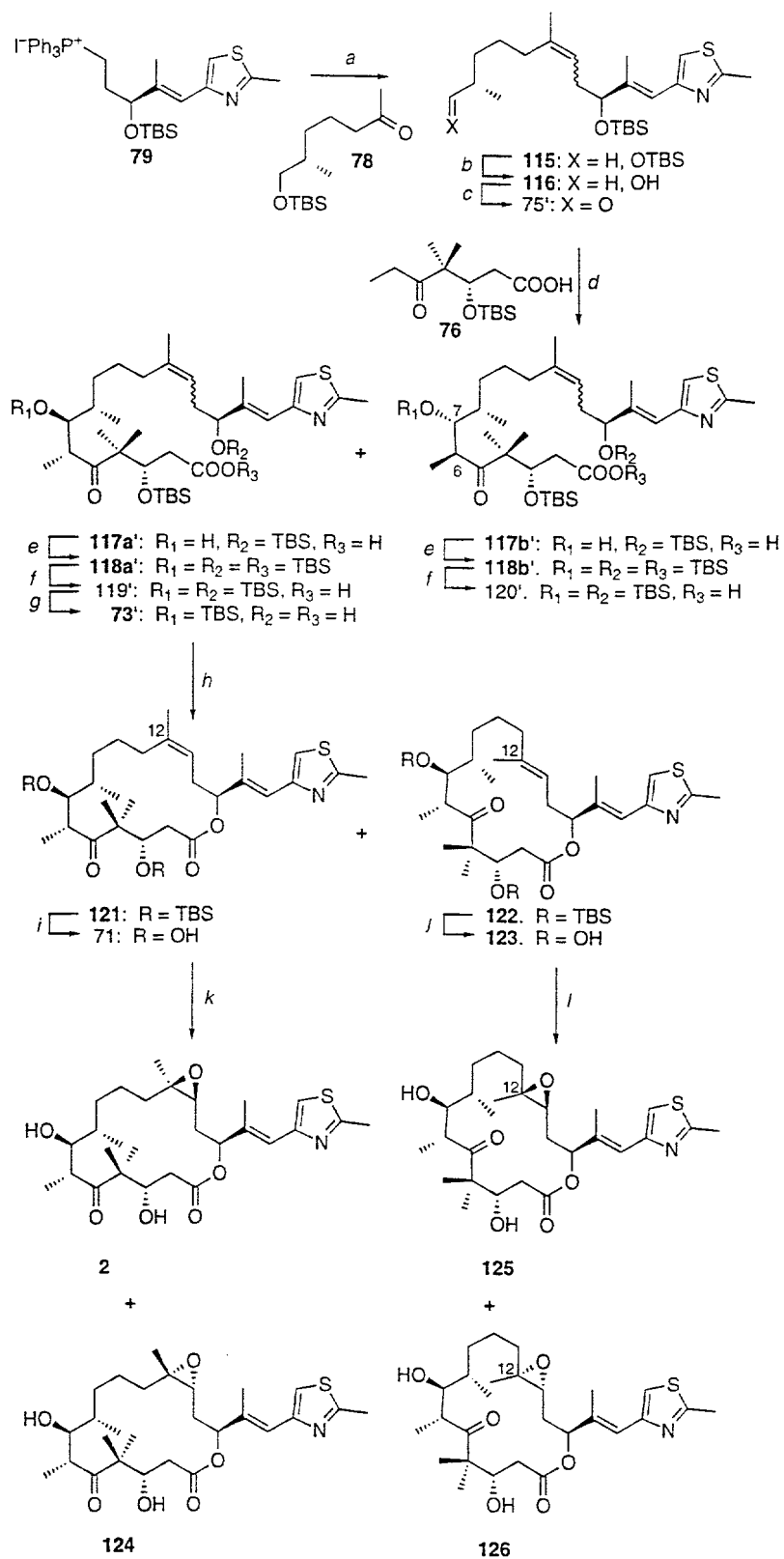
FIGURE 15
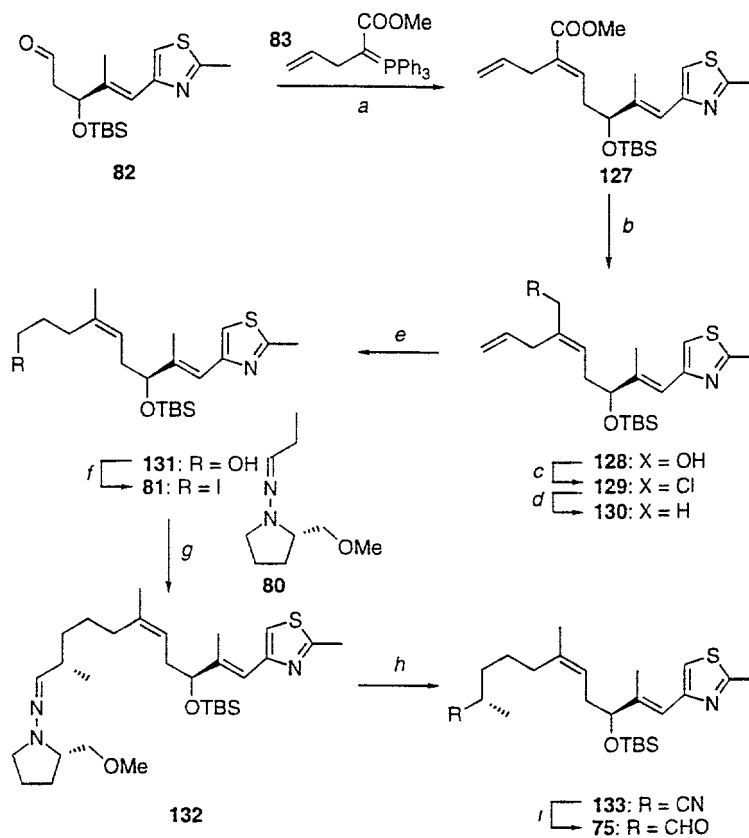
FIGURE 16

FIGURE 17
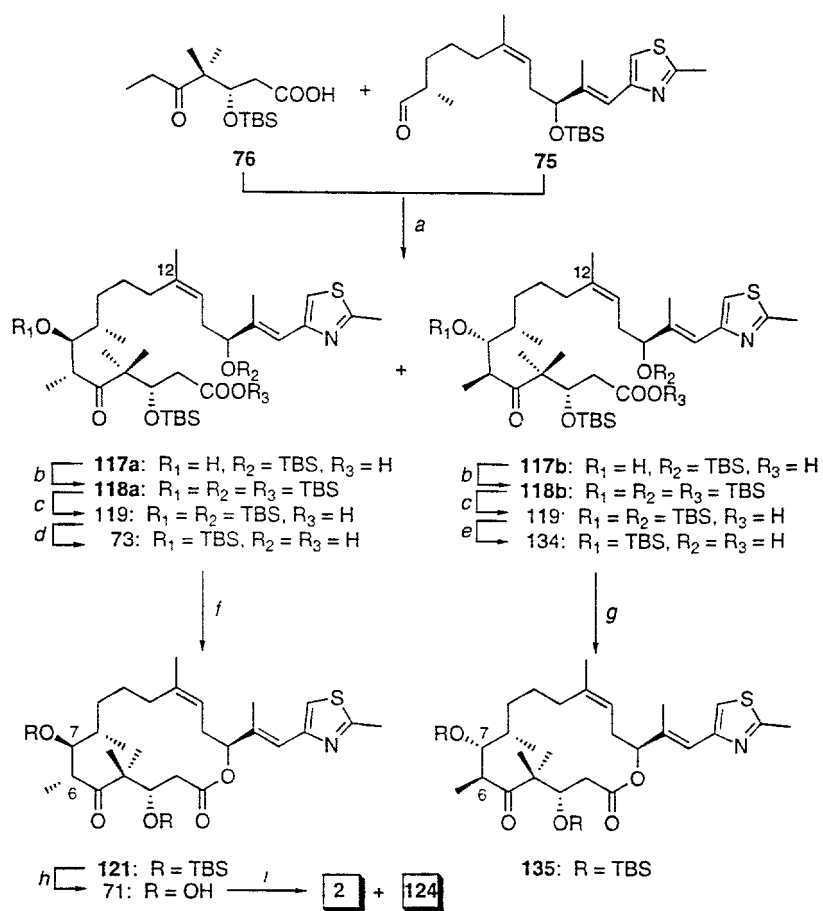
FIGURE 18
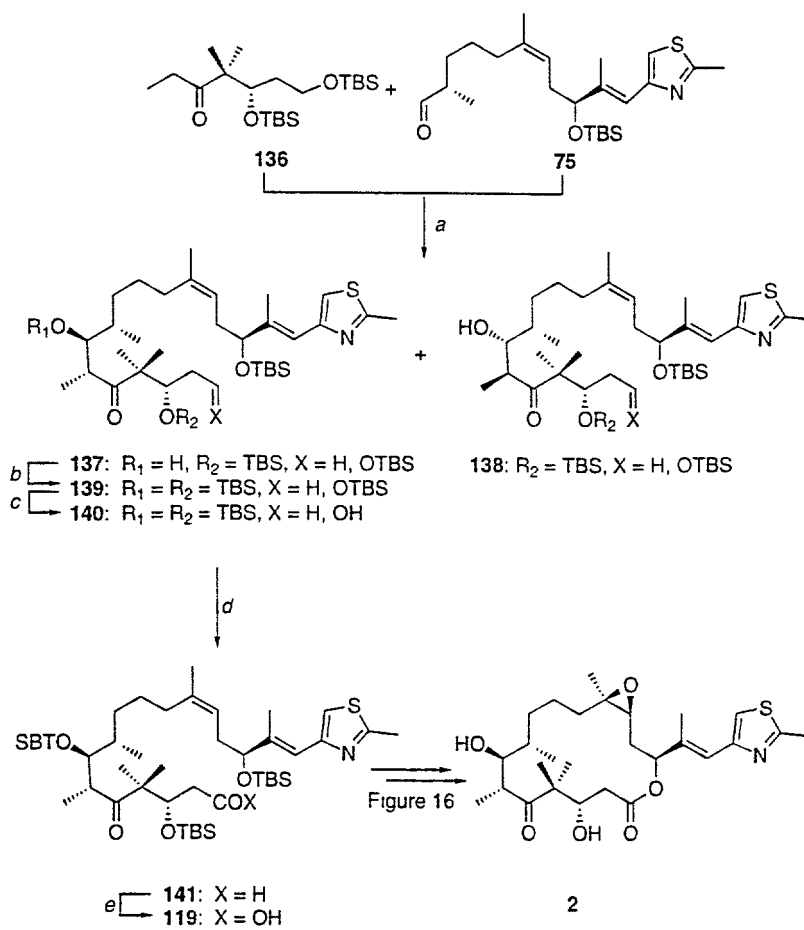
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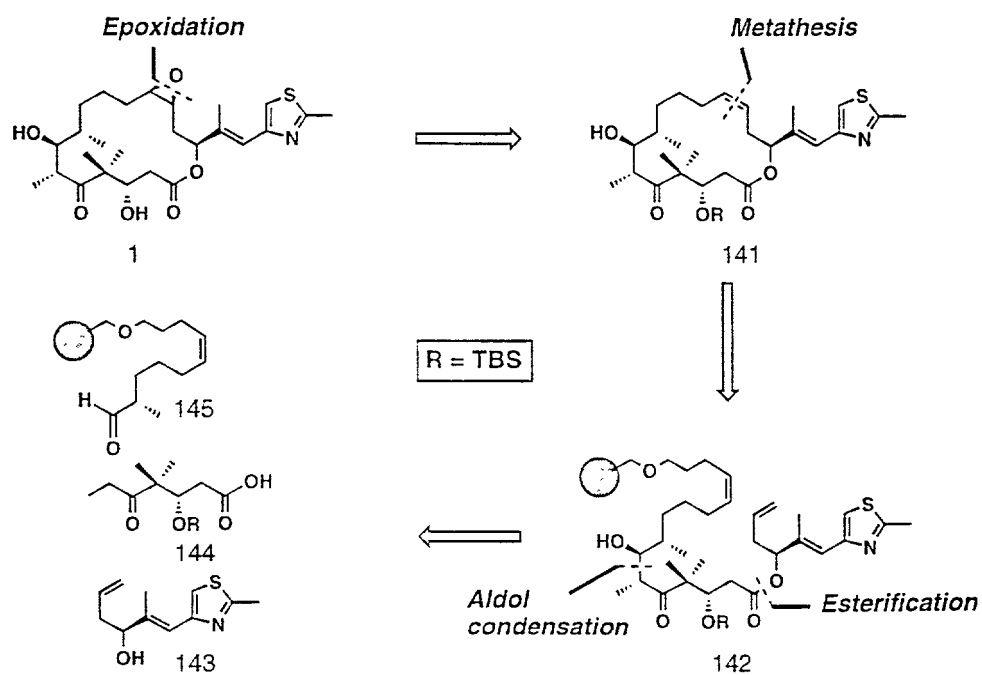
FIGURE 20
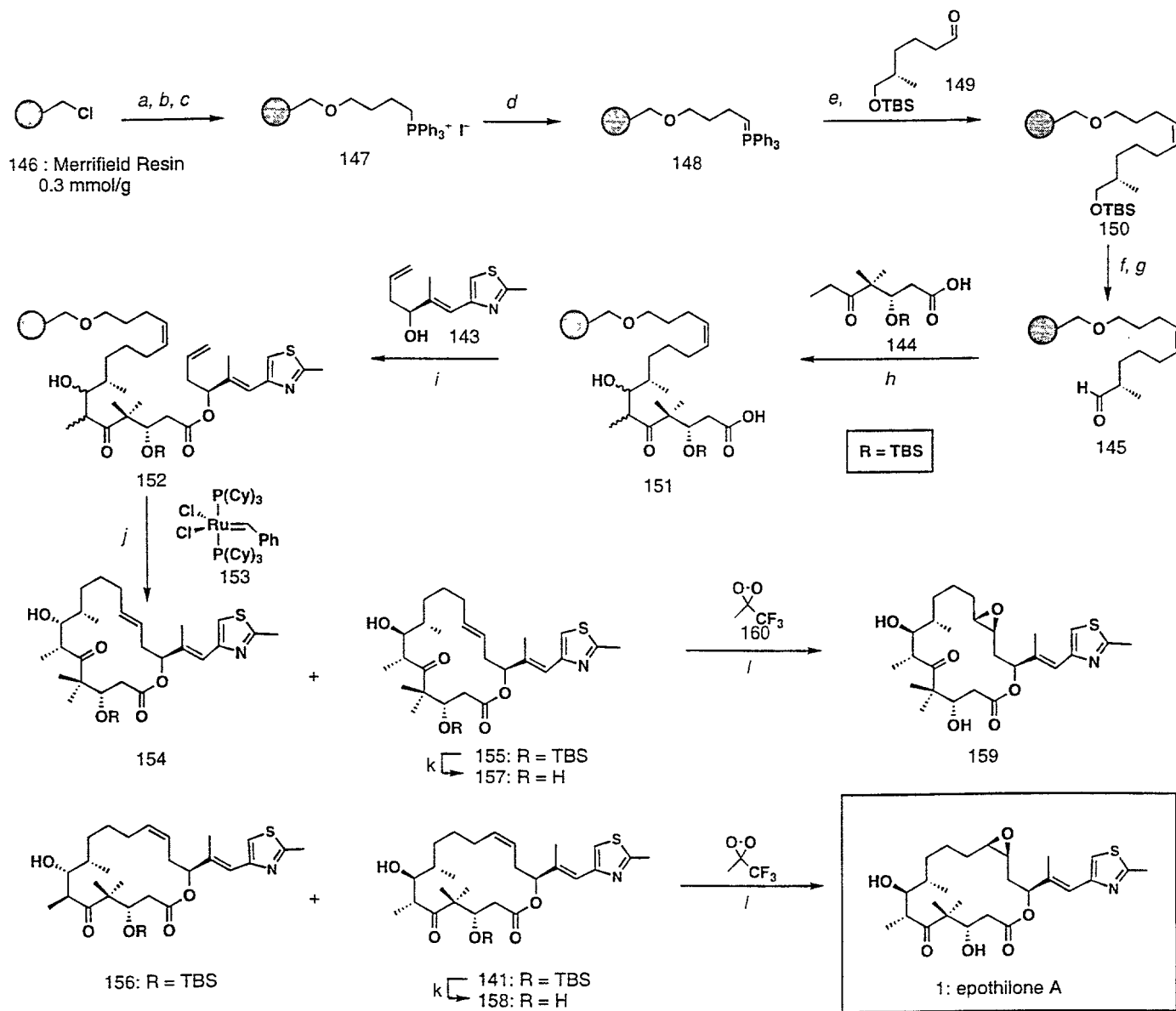
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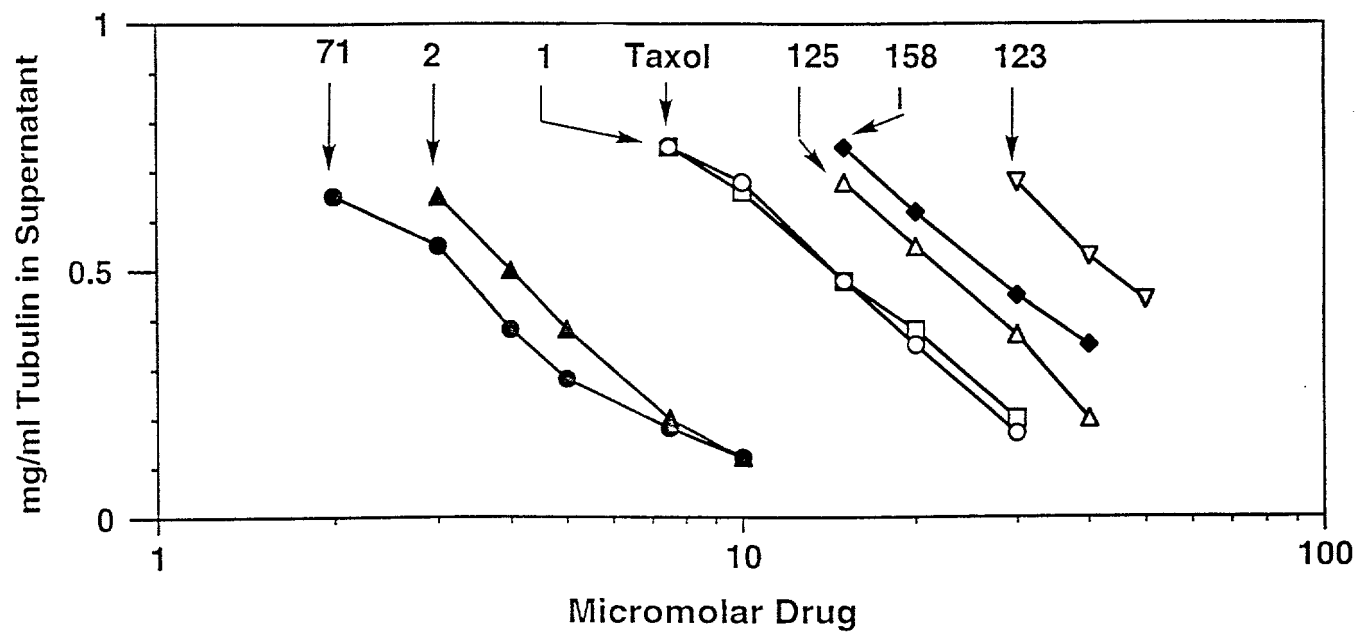
FIGURE 22

| Compound | Induction of tubulin assembly[a] | | Parental | Taxol[c]-resistant β-tubulin mutants | | | | MDR-line | |
| | | | 1A9 | 1A9PTX10 | | 1A9PTX22 | | A2780AD | |
	EC$_{50}$ (mM) ± s.d.				IC$_{50}$ nM (relative resistance)				
1	14	±0.4	2.0	19	(9.5)	4.2	(2.1)	2.4	(1.2)
2	4.0	±0.1	0.040	0.035	(0.88)	0.045	(1.1)	0.040	(1.0)
71	3.3	±0.2	2.0	33	(17)	3.5	(1.8)	1.5	(0.80)
158	25	±1	25	>100	(>4)	75	(3.0)	22	(0.88)
123	39	±2	48	>100	(>2)	75	(1.6)	24	(0.50)
125	22	±0.9	3.5	30	(8.6)	5.5	(1.6)	3.0	(0.86)
Taxol	15	±2	2.0	50	(25)	43	(22)	>100	(>50)

Inhibition of human ovarian carcinoma cell growth[b]
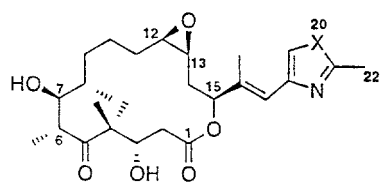
FIGURE 23

1: X = S. epothilone A
161: X = O. epoxalone A
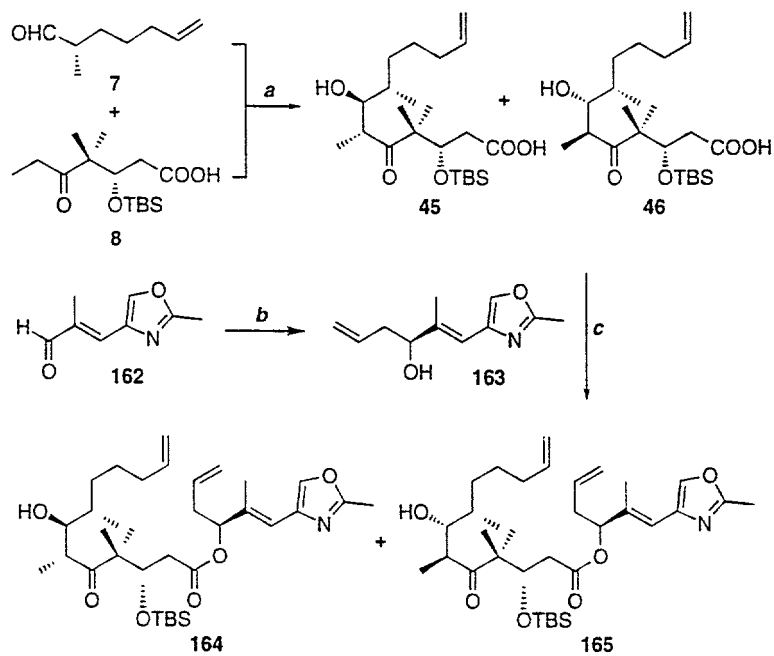
Figure 24

FIGURE 25
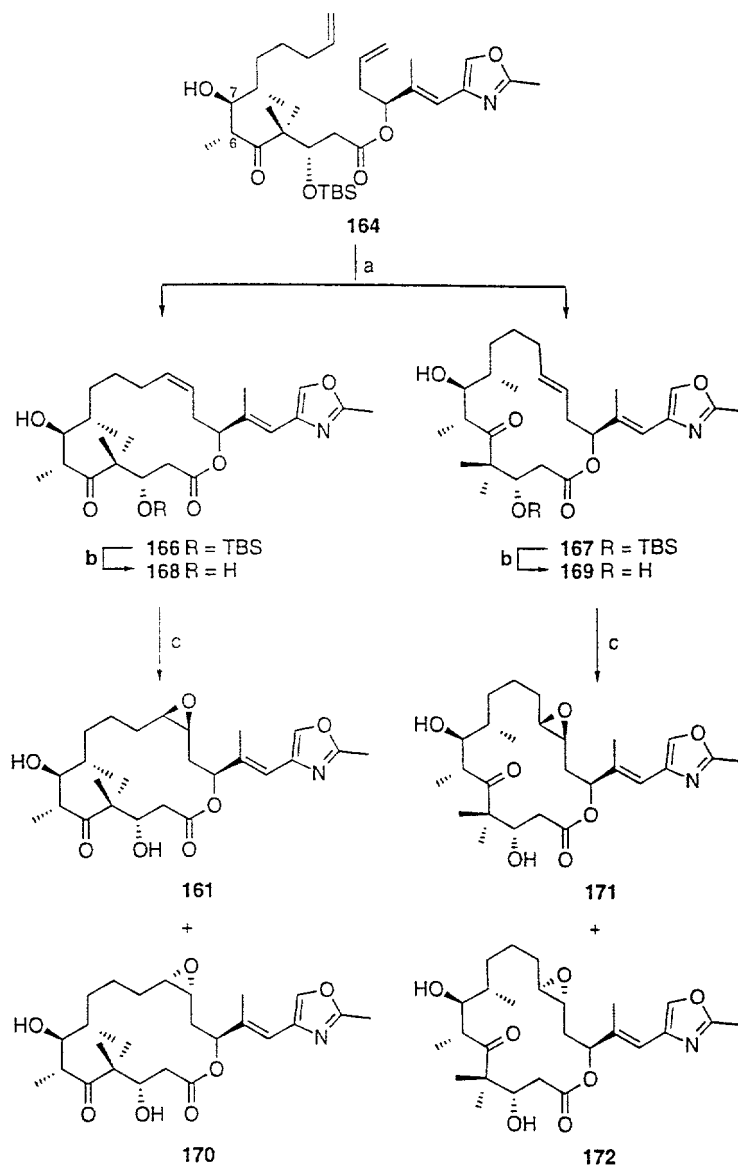
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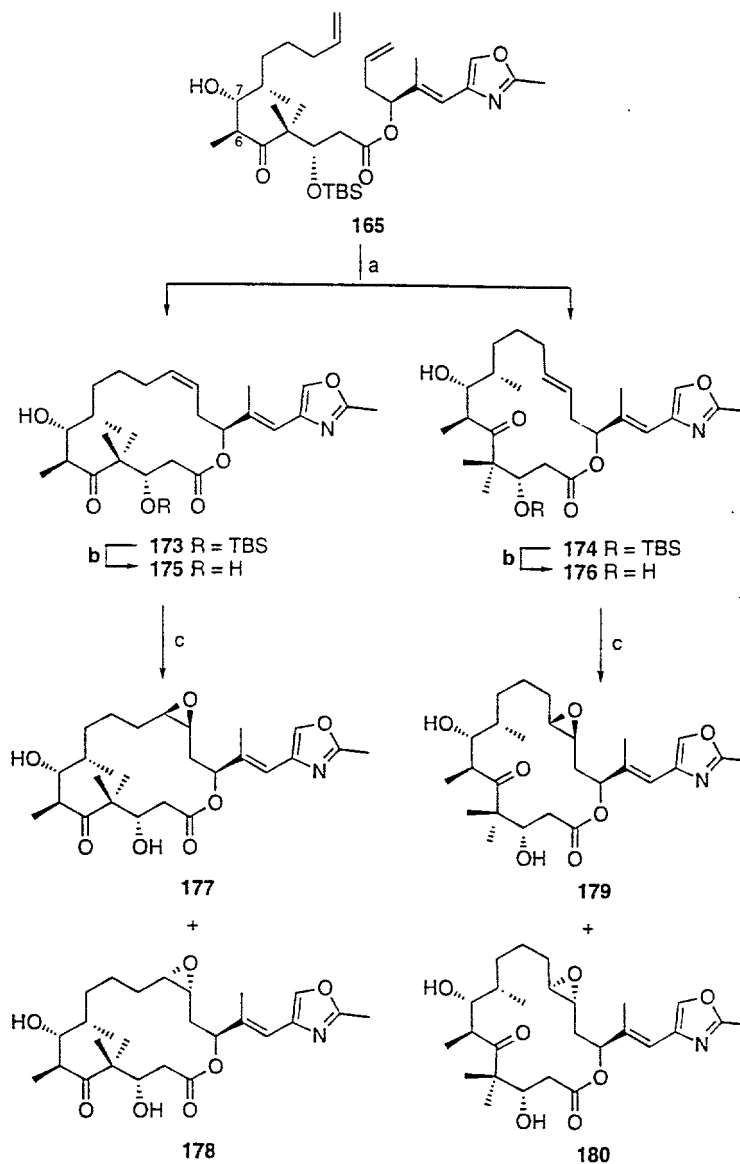
FIGURE 27
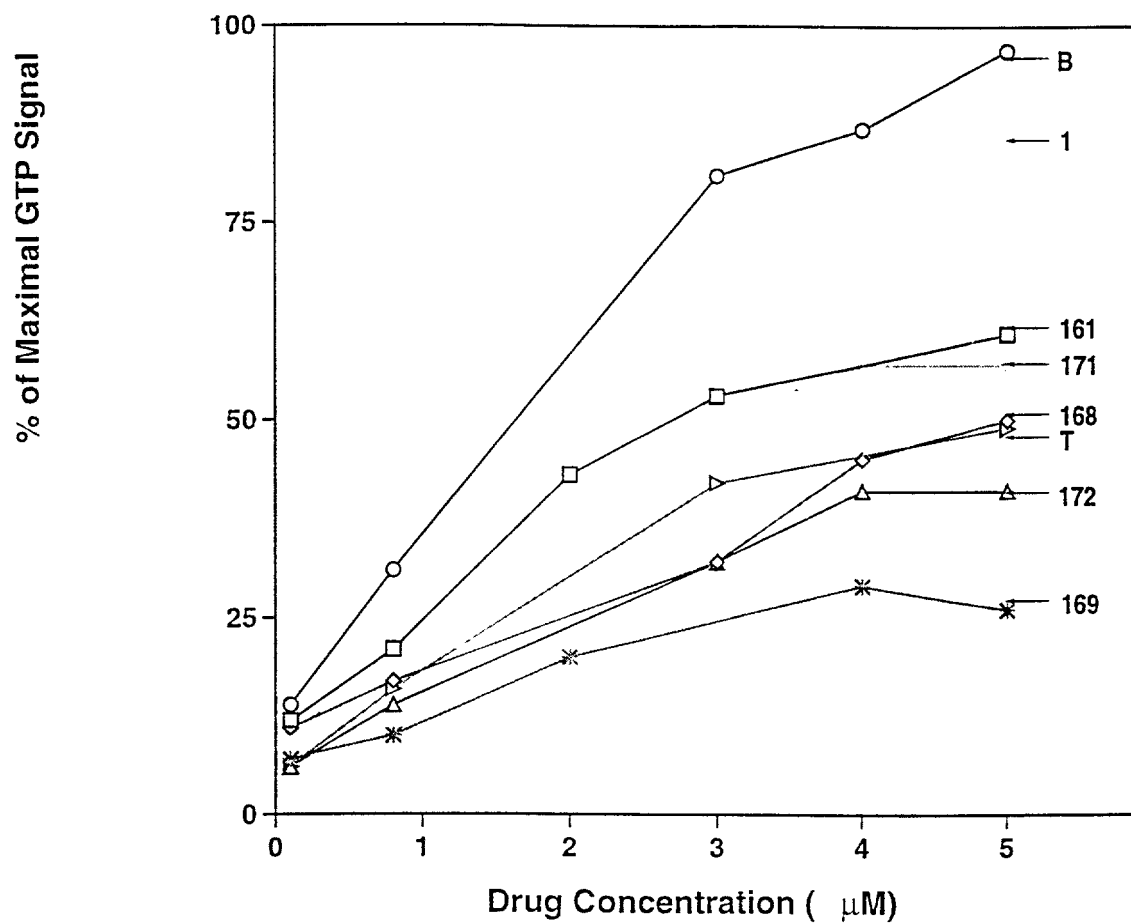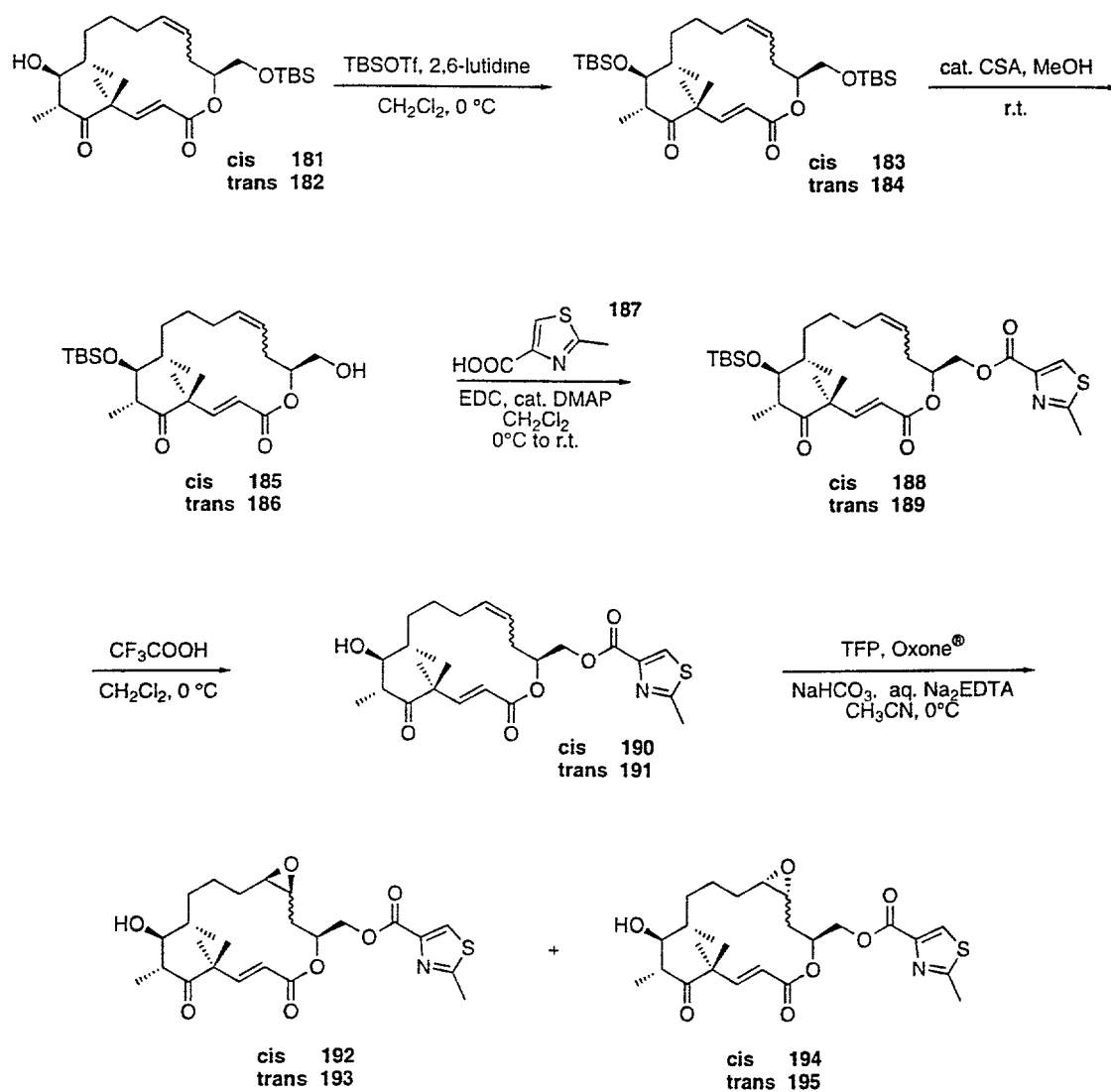
FIGURE 28

FIGURE 29
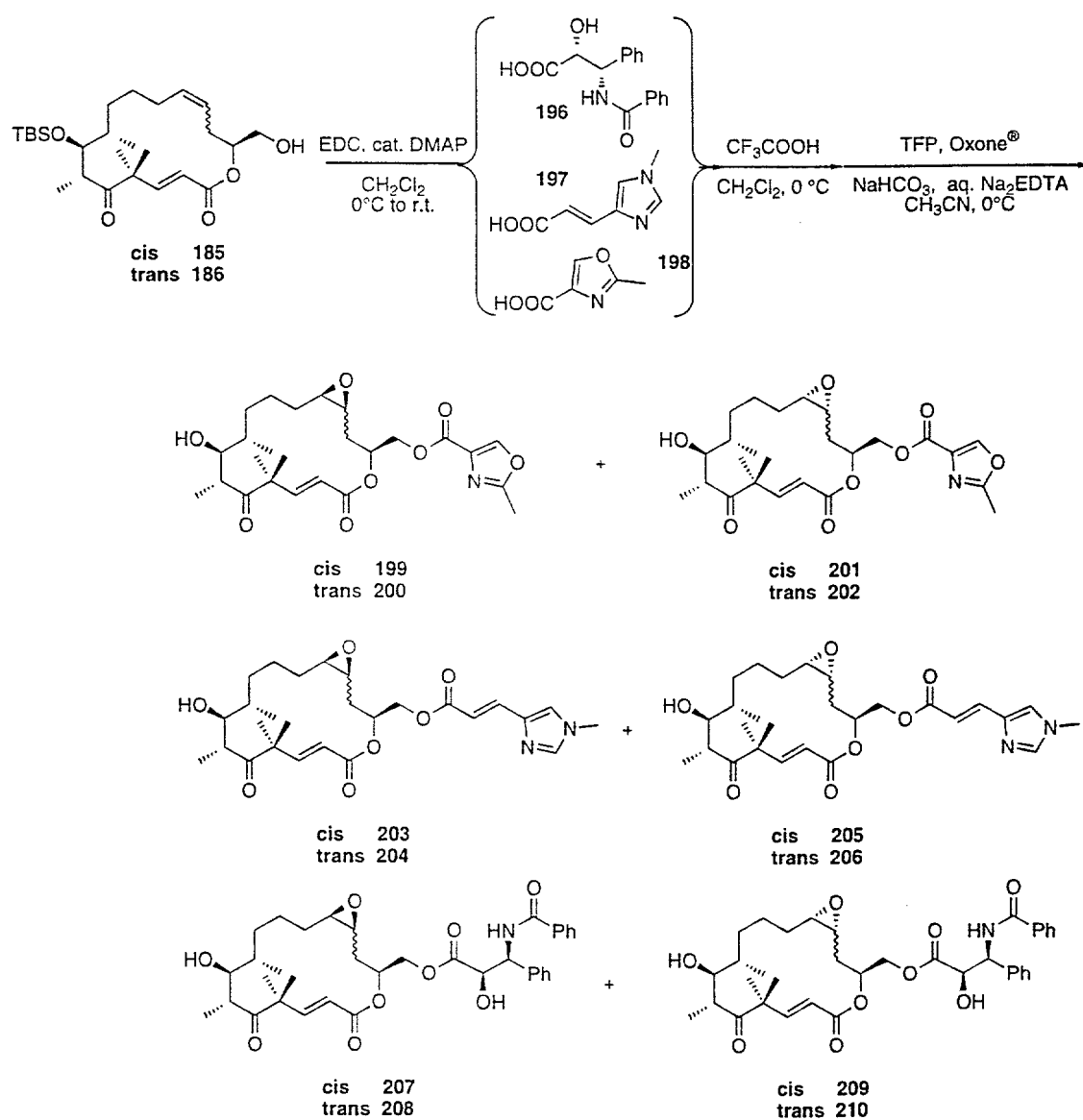
FIGURE 30
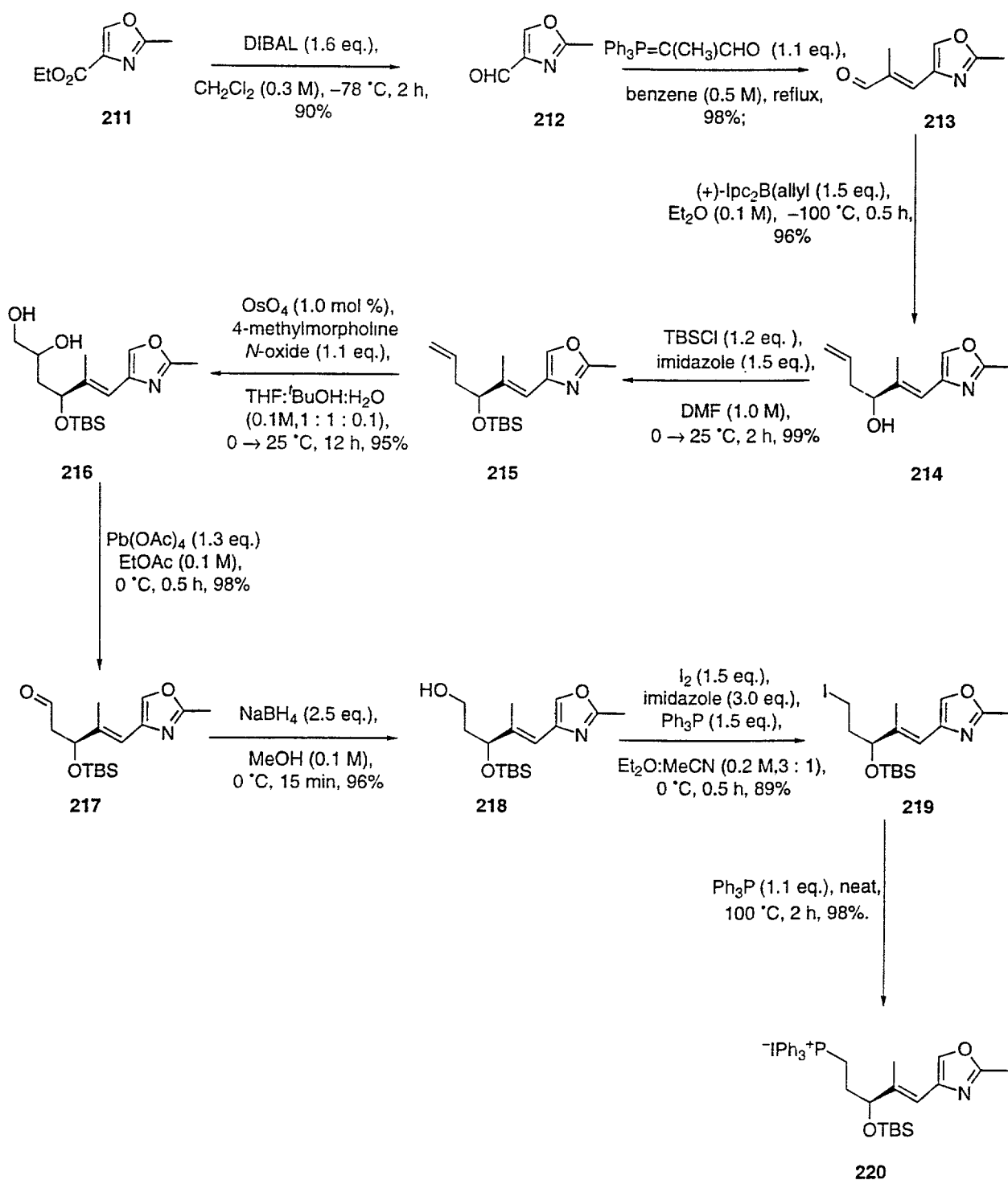
FIGURE 31
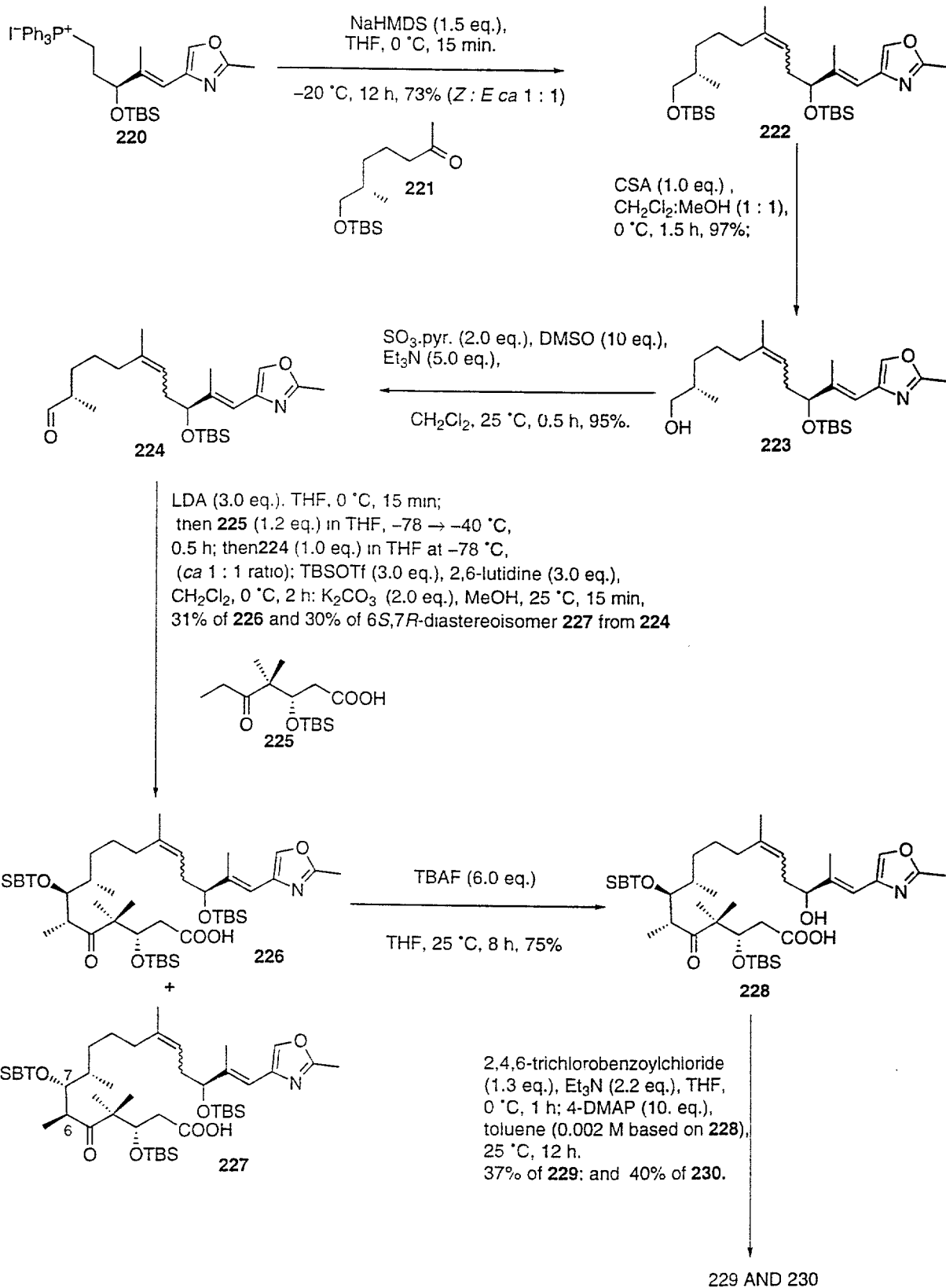
FIGURE 32

FIGURE 33

FIGURE 34

DIBAL (2.0 eq.), toluene (0.1 M),
−78 ˚C, 1 h, 82%.

244

224

LDA (1.2 eq.),
THF, −78 ˚C,
15 min.

1.1 eq.

TBSOTf (1.2 eq.),

2,6-lutidine (2.0 eq.), CH₂Cl₂,
0 ˚C, 2 h, 96%

246

245

CSA (1.0 eq.),
CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1 : 1),
0 → 25 ˚C, 1.5 h, 85%;

(COCl)₂ (2.0 eq.)
DMSO (4.0 eq.),
Et₃N (6.0 eq),

CH₂Cl₂,
−78 → 0 ˚C, 1.5 h, 95%

247

248

NaClO₂ (3.0 eq.),
2-methyl-2-butene (4.0 equiv.),
NaH₂PO₄ (1.5 eq.),
ᵗBuOH:H₂O (5:1),
25 ˚C, 2 h, 90%.

TBAF, (6.0 eq.)

THF, 25 ˚C, 8h, 75 %

250

249

FIGURE 35

250   **229**

FIGURE 36

Trtityl chloride (2.0 eq.),

DMAP (1.1 eq.)
DMF (0.1 M), 70 °C,
24 h, xx%

9-BBN (1.2 eq.),
THF (1.0 M), 0 °C,
2 h, 91%

I₂ (1.5 eq.),
imidazole (3.0 eq.),
Ph₃P (1.5 eq.),

Et₂O:MeCN (0.2 M,3 : 1),
0 °C, 0.5 h, 92%

LDA (1.5 eq.),
THF (0.5 M), 0 °C,
8 h; −100 → −20 °C,
10 h, 85%;

1.4 eq.

monoperoxyphthalic acid,
magnesium salt (2.5 eq.),

MeOH:phosphate buffer
pH7 (0.3 M.1:1), 0 °C, 1 h ,
80%;

DIBAL (2.0 eq.), toluene (0.1 M),
−78 °C, 1 h, 82%.

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

FIGURE 37

FIGURE 38

HF.Pyr (0.25%),
THF (0.05M)

methyl(trifluoromethyl)dioxirane,
MeCN, 0 °C,
85%

264

265

266

FIGURE 39

FIGURE 40
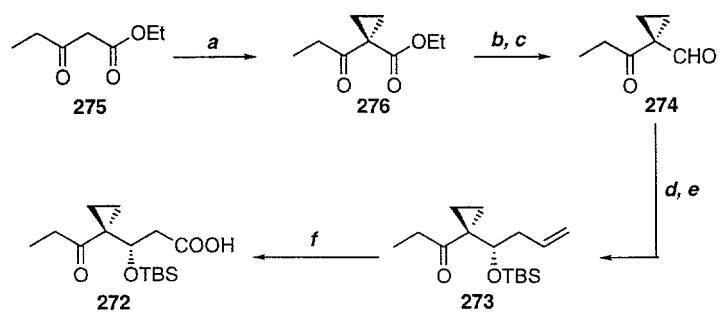
FIGURE 41
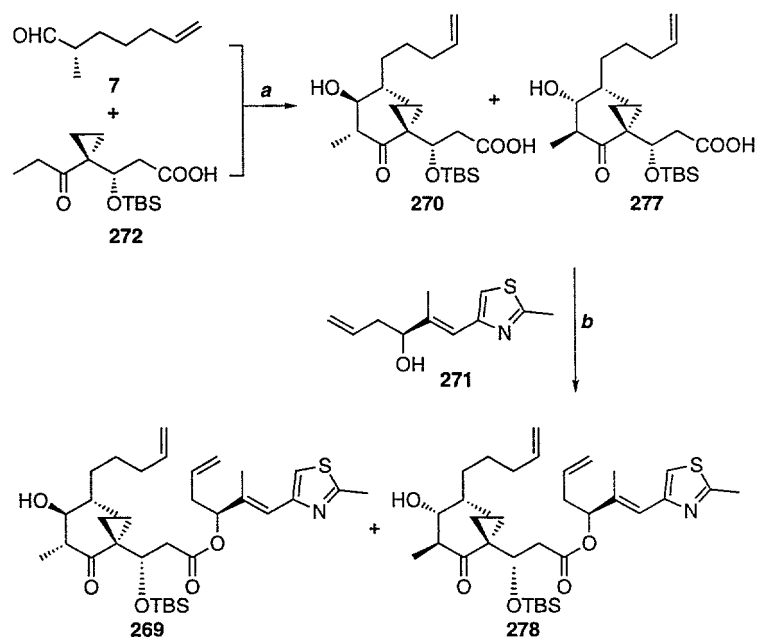
FIGURE 42

FIGURE 43

FIGURE 44

267: 4,4-ethano-epothilone B

268

Aldol condensation

Macrolactonization

293

Enders alkylation

Asymmetric allylboration

294

+

75
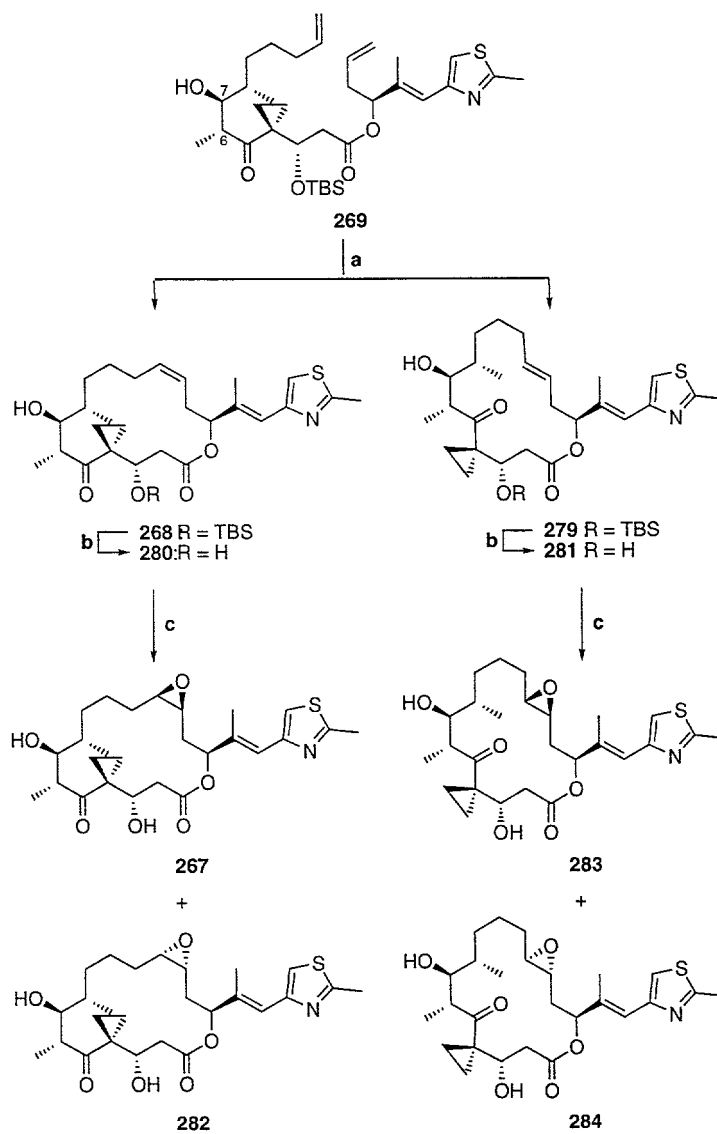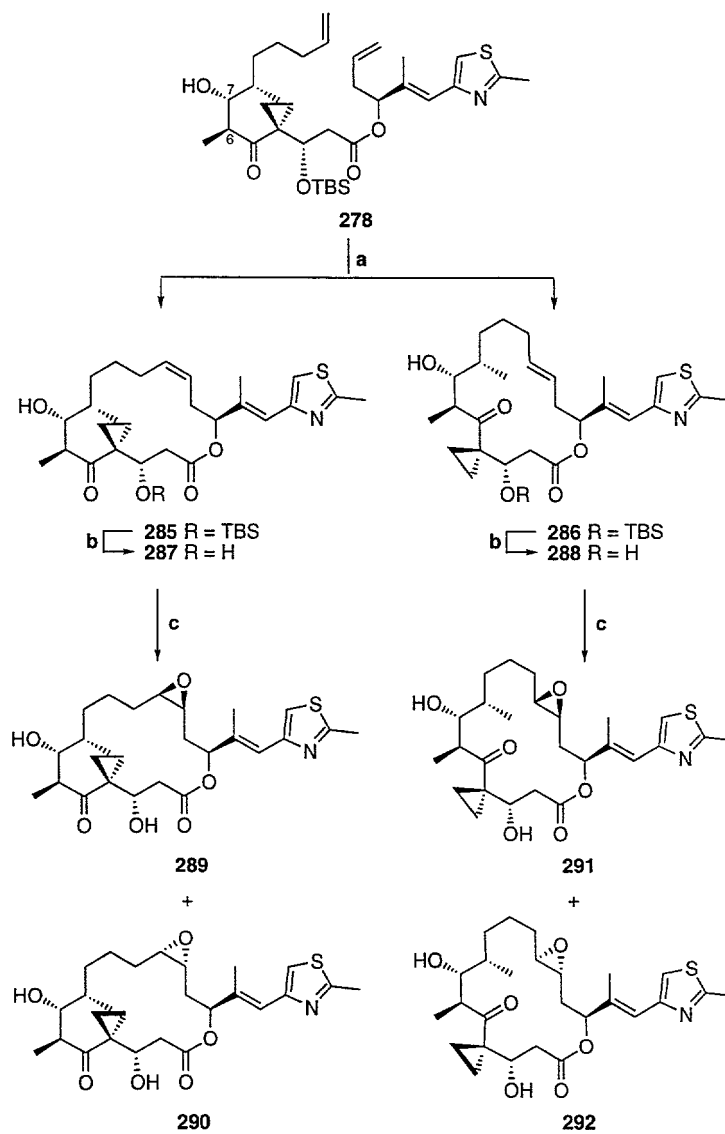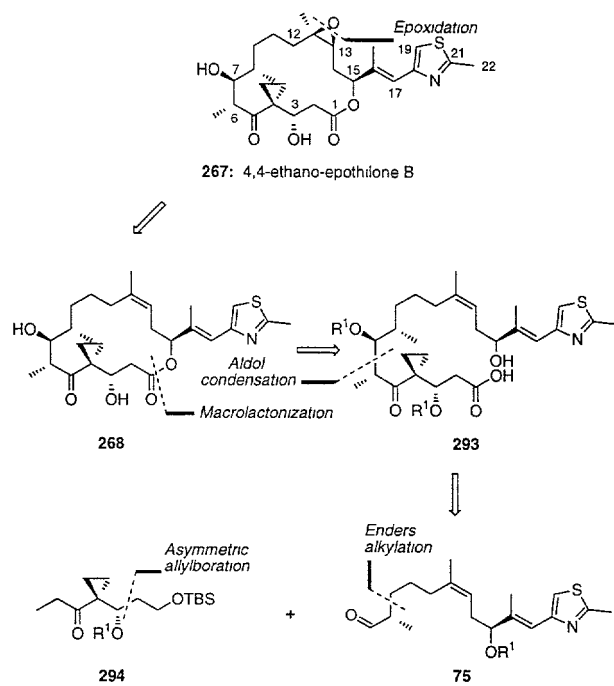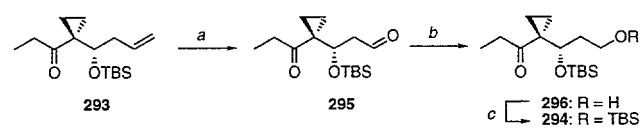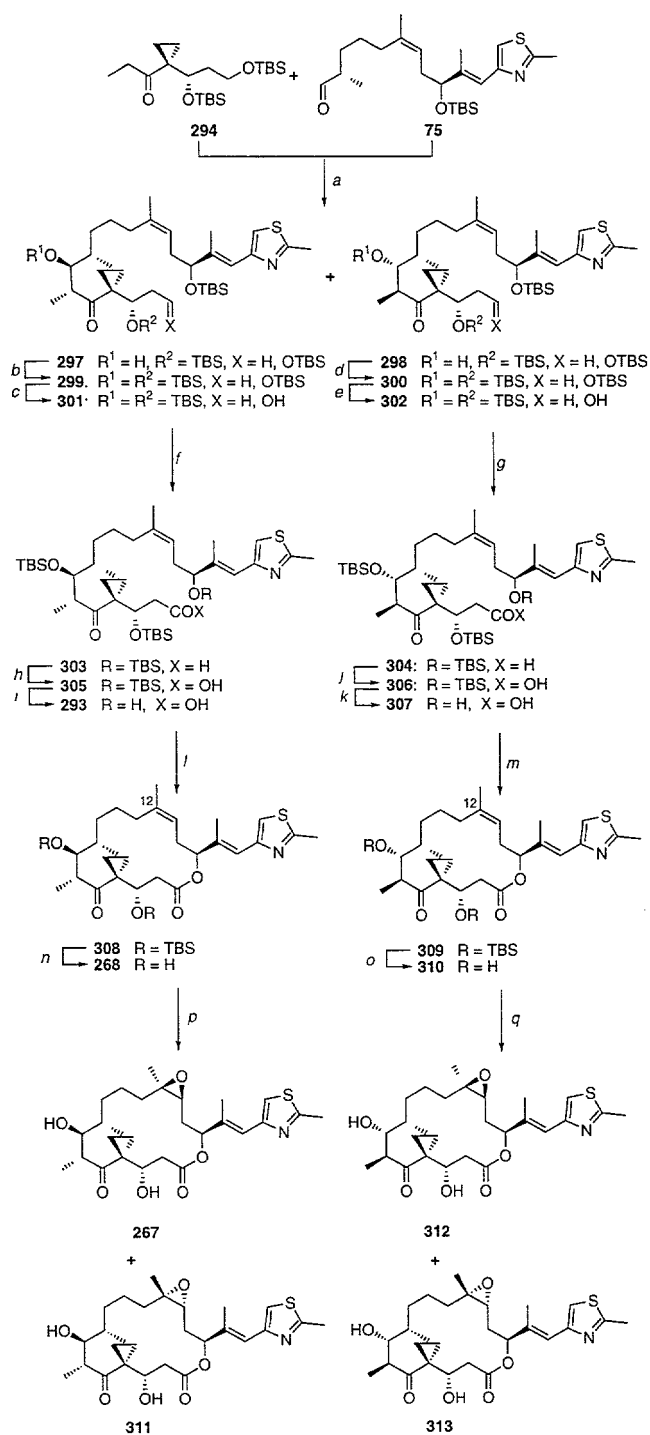
FIGURE 45

FIGURE 46

FIGURE 47
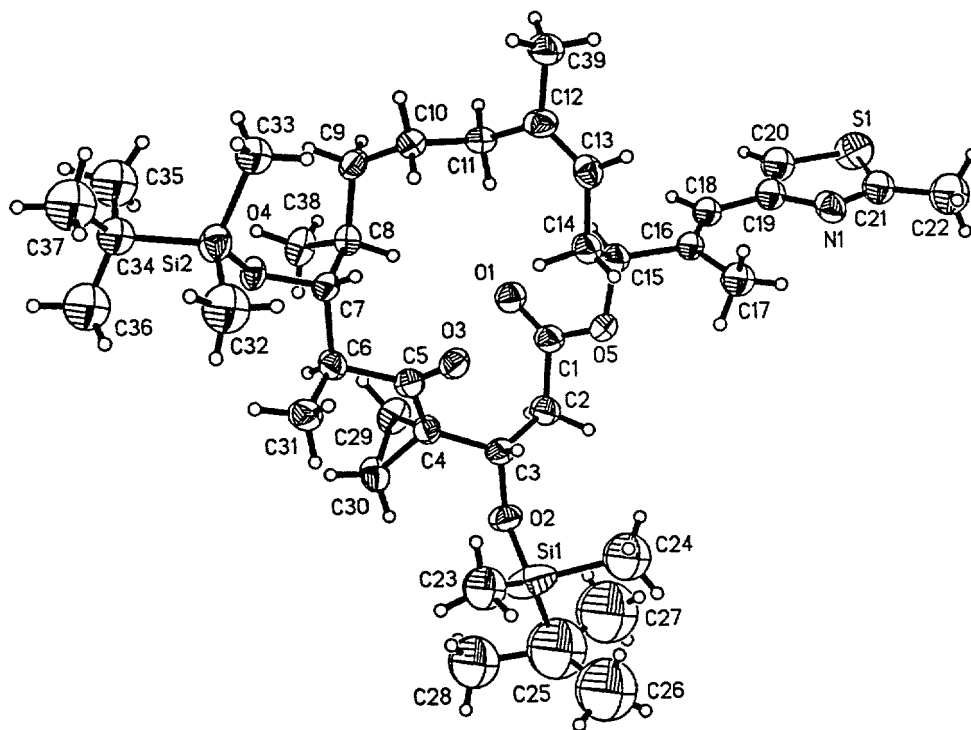
FIGURE 48
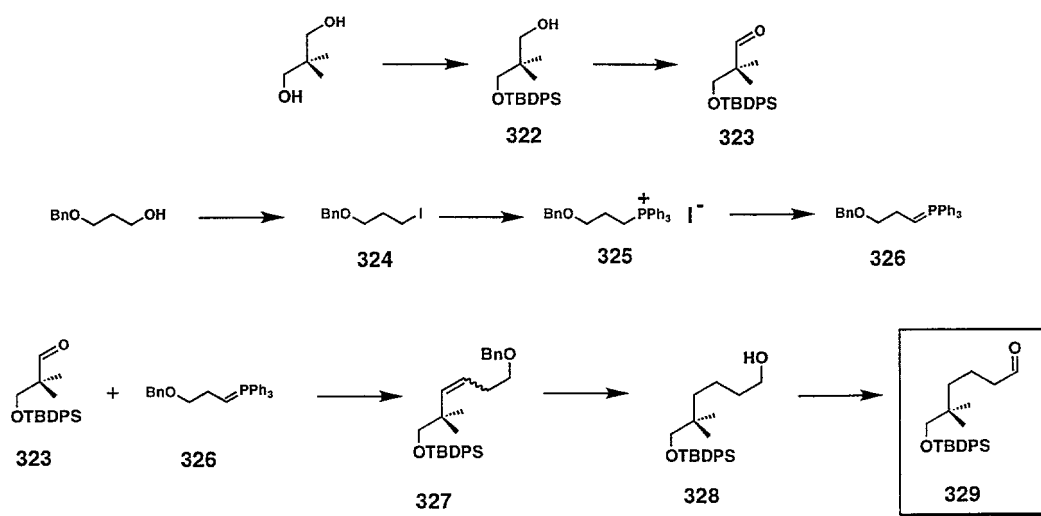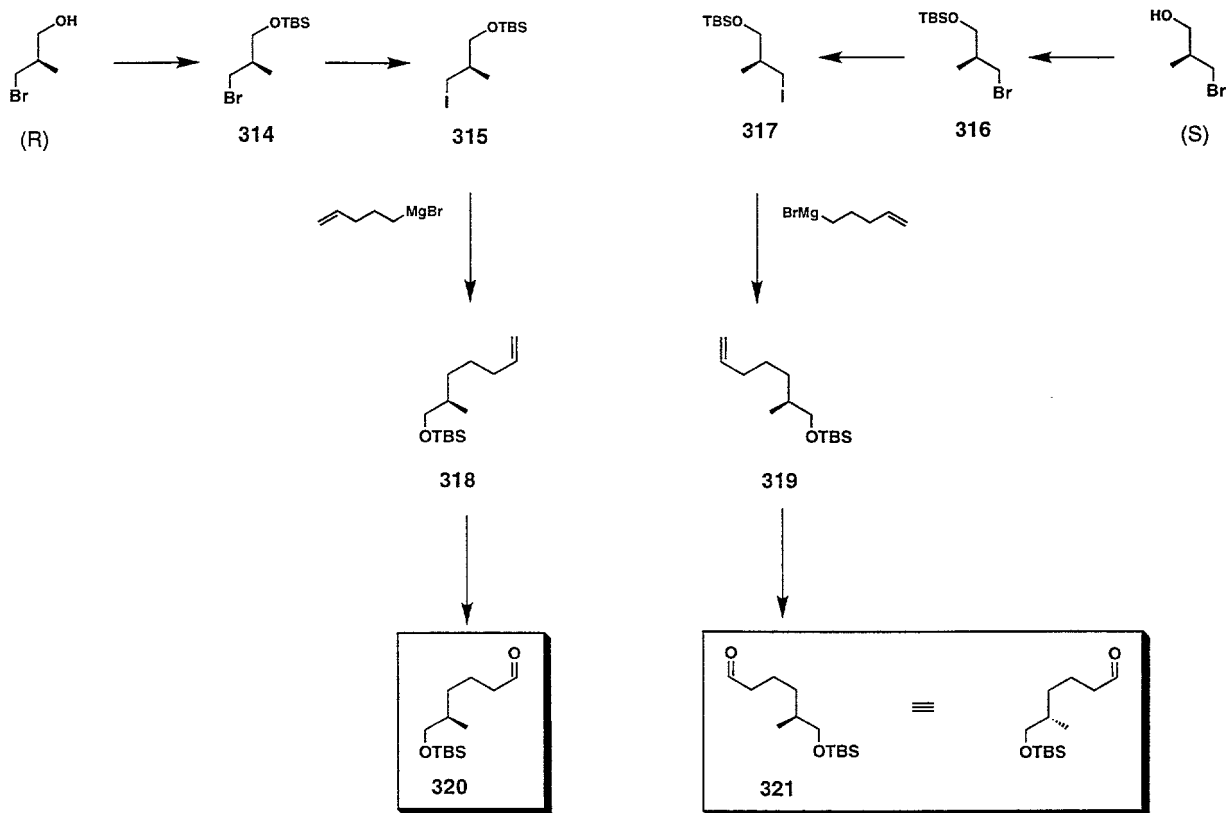
FIGURE 49
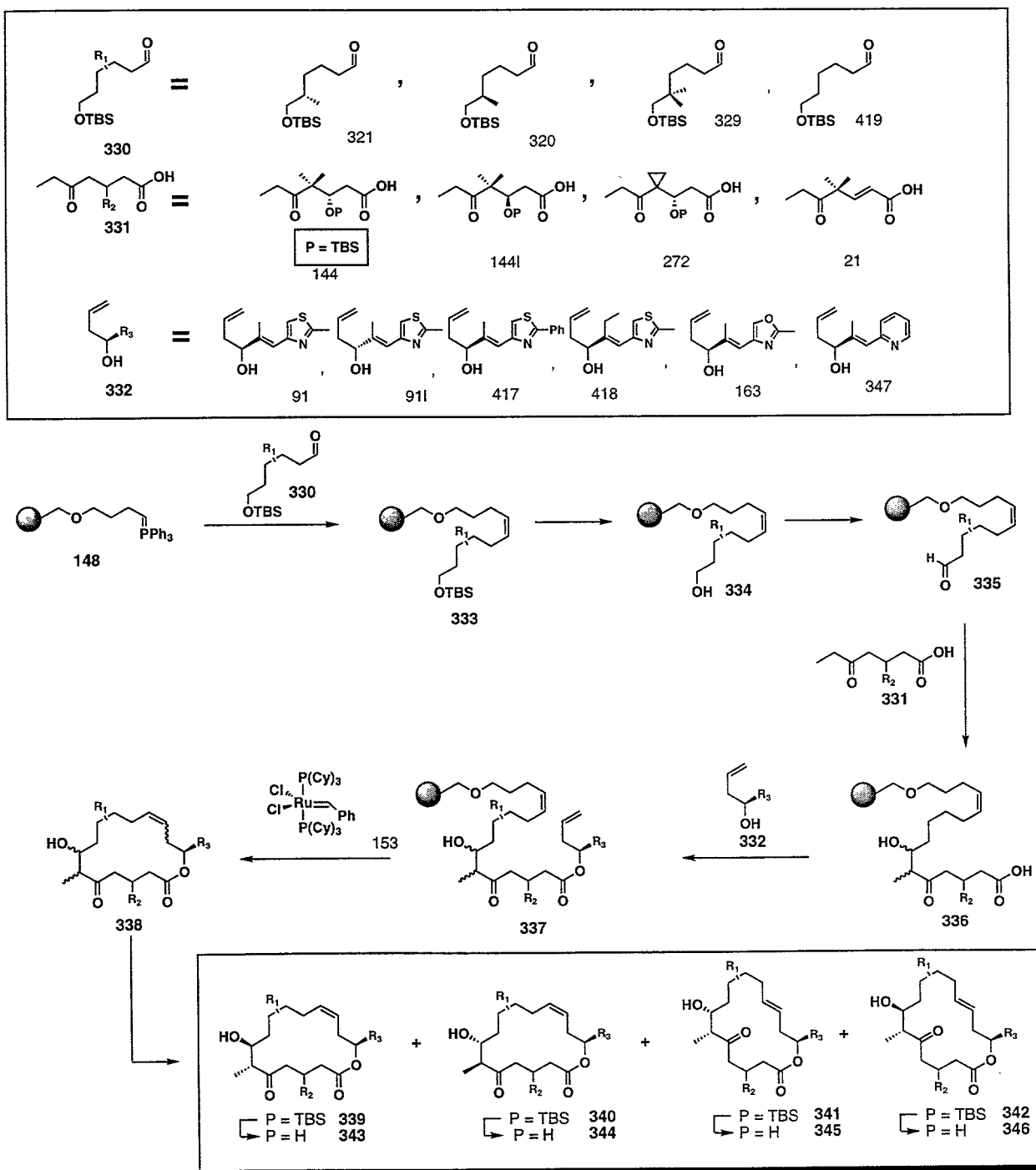
FIGURE 50

FIGURE 51

FIGURE 52

(363) 358 2,4-dibromothiazole

n-BuLi, DMF-HMPA, ether
−78 → 25 °C
72%

359

NaBH₄
MeOH, 25 °C
88%

360

TBSCl, imidazole
CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C
96%

361

n-BuLi, n-Bu₃SnCl
THF
−78 → 25 °C
85%

362 n-Bu₃Sn ... OTBS

TBAF, THF
25 °C, 95%

363 n-Bu₃Sn ... OH

(364)–(367) were prepared according to literature procedure

(371) 358

HCC(CH₃)₃OH
Pd(PPh₃)₄, CuI
i-Pr₂NH, 70 °C
83%

368

H₂, PtO₂
EtOH, 25 °C
100%

369

Ac₂O
pyridine
25 °C
90%

370

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
100 °C, 93%

371

(373) 358

piperidine
60 °C, 100%

372

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
80 °C, 100%

373

(375) 358

NaSMe
EtOH
25 °C, 94%

374

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
80 °C, 100%

375

(376)–(377) are commercially available from Aldrich

(378)–(379) are prepared in accordance to literature procedures

(381) 351

HSPh, NaOH
EtOH
45 °C, 84%

380

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
80 °C, 100%

381

(384) 358

n-Bu₃Sn(CH=CH₂)
Pd(PPh₃)₄
toluene, reflux
96%

382

H₂, PtO₂
EtOH, 25 °C
100%

383

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
90 °C, 100%

384

(386) 358

DMF
150-160 °C
89%

385

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
80 °C, 100%

386

(388) 360

Ac₂O
pyridine
25 °C
83%

387

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
90 °C, 100%

388

(390) 360

DAST
THF
25 °C
88%

389

Me₃SnSnMe₃
Pd(PPh₃)₄, toluene
90 °C, 100%

390

(391)

n-BuLi, Me₃SnCl
THF
−78 → 25 °C
85%

391

FIGURE 53

Entry	Procedure[a]	356	Yield(%)	357	Yield(%)
1	363	A	a	76	a	88
2	364	A	b	70	b	74
3	365	A	c	73	c	76
4	366	A	d	84	d	88
5	371	A	e	82	e	84
6	373	A	f	55	f	75
7	375	A	g	45	g	72
8	376	B	h	87	h	92
9	377	B	i	88	i	94
10	378	B	j	86	j	89
11	379	A	k	42	k	46

FIGURE 54

Entry	Procedure[a]	356	Yield(%)	357	Yield(%)
12	381 A	l	52	l	61
13	384 A	m	61	m	62
14	386 A	n	62	n	80
15	388 A	o	71	o	87
16	390 A	p	58	p	64
17	391 A	q	49	q	66

FIGURE 55

FIGURE 56

| 392 | 265 | 266 |

a-c, g-j   d   a'-d', g',h'

: R = CH₂OC(O)CH₃
: R = CH₂OC(O)ᵗBu
: R = CH₂OC(O)Ph
: R = CHO
e ⌐ : R = COOH
f ⌐ : R = COOCH₃
: R = CH₂Cl
: R = CH₂OMe
: R = CH₂OCH₂Ph
: R = CH₂F
: R = CH=CH₂

: R = CH₂OC(O)CH₃
: R = CH₂OC(O)ᵗBu
: R = CH₂OC(O)Ph
: R = CHO
e' ⌐ : R = COOH
f' ⌐ : R = COOCH₃
: R = CH₂Cl
: R = CH₂OMe

FIGURE 57

FIGURE 58

NaH (1.0 eq),
RI (5.0 eq)

THF, 0 °C→25°C

392

399

Same as for Epothilone B
synthesis supra

HF.pyr.
78%

Same as for Epothilone B
synthesis supra

401

400
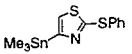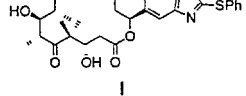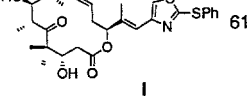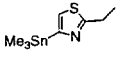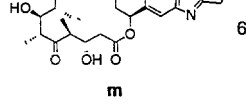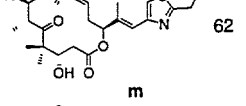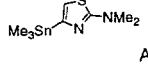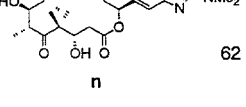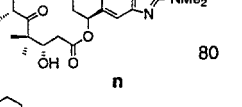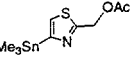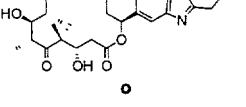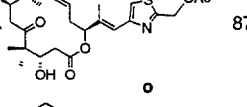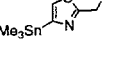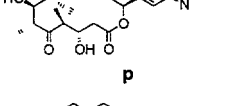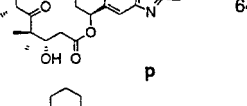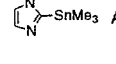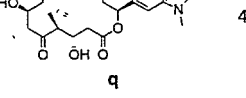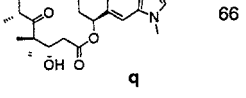
RI: = iodomethane, iodoethane, 2-iodopropane, 1-iodobutane,, 1-iodopropane,
benzyl iodide, allyl iodide.

FIGURE 59
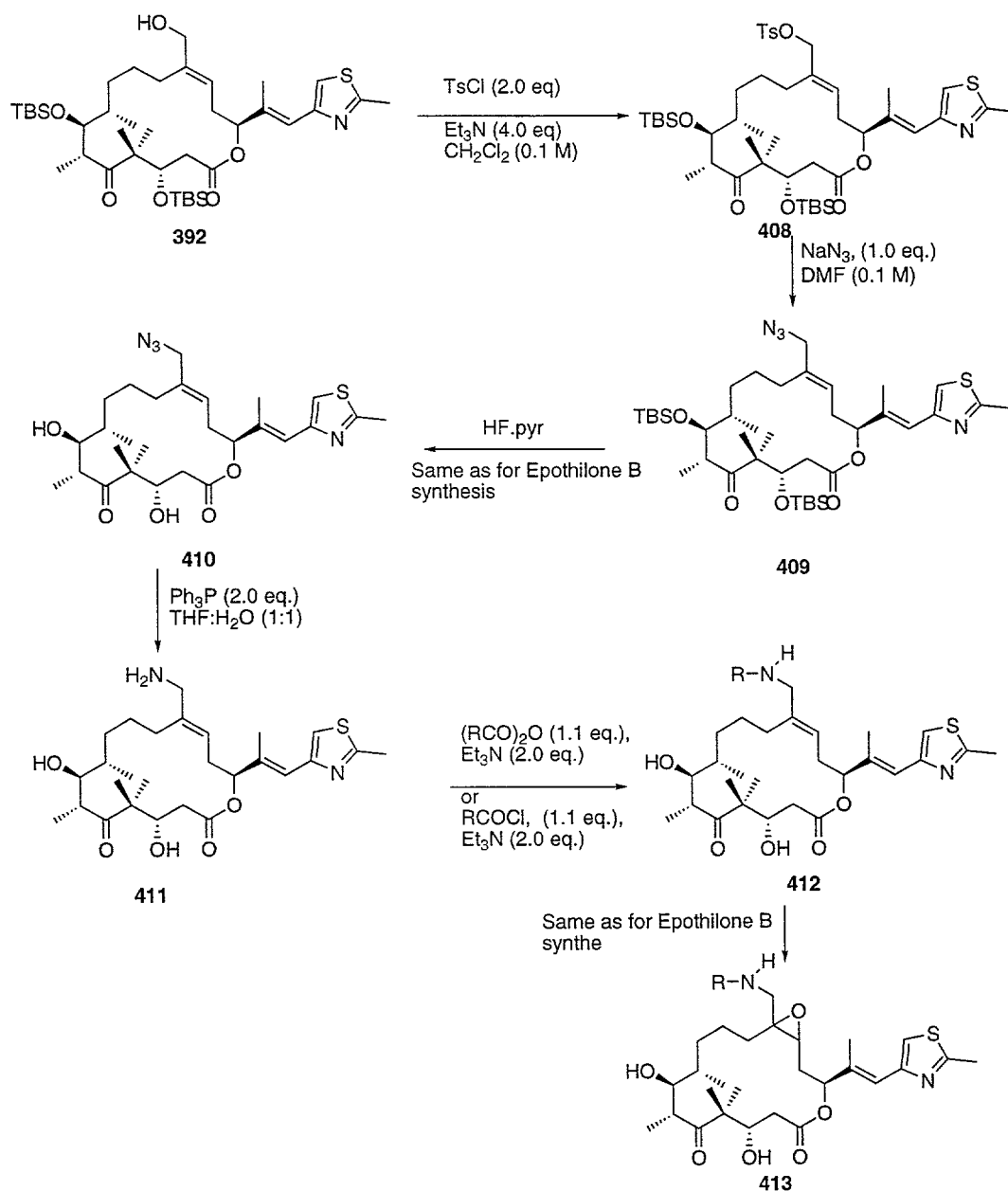
(RCO)₂O = acetic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, trifluoroacetic anhydride, isobutyric anhydride, pivaloyl chloride, cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride, acryloyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, 2-furoyl chloride, N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine, cinnamoyl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, 2-thiophenesulfonyl chloride.

RSSR = Methyl disulfide, ethyl disulfide, butyl disulfide, thiol, phenyl disulfide, benzyl disulfide, furfuryl disulfide.

FIGURE 60

(RCO)$_2$O = acetic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, trifluoroacetic anhydride, isobutyric anhydride, pivaloyl chloride, cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride, acryloyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, 2-furoyl chloride, N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine, cinnamoyl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, 2-thiophenesulfonyl chloride.

FIGURE 61

TEMPO (0.008 M in
CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 1.5 eq.),
NaOCl (0.035 M in
5% NaHCO$_3$, 1.0 eq.),

KBr (0.2 M aqueous
solution, 0.1 eq.),
CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 0 ˚C, 0.5 h,
75%

403

414

NaClO$_2$ (3.0 eq.),
2-methyl-2-butene (3.0 eq.),
NaH$_2$PO$_4$ (3.0 eq.),
^{t}BuOH:H$_2$O (5:1), 25 ˚C, 0.5 h

XH (1.0 eq.)
EDC (1.1 eq.)

Et$_3$N (1.1 eq.)
DMAP (0.1 eq.)
CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.1 M)

416

415
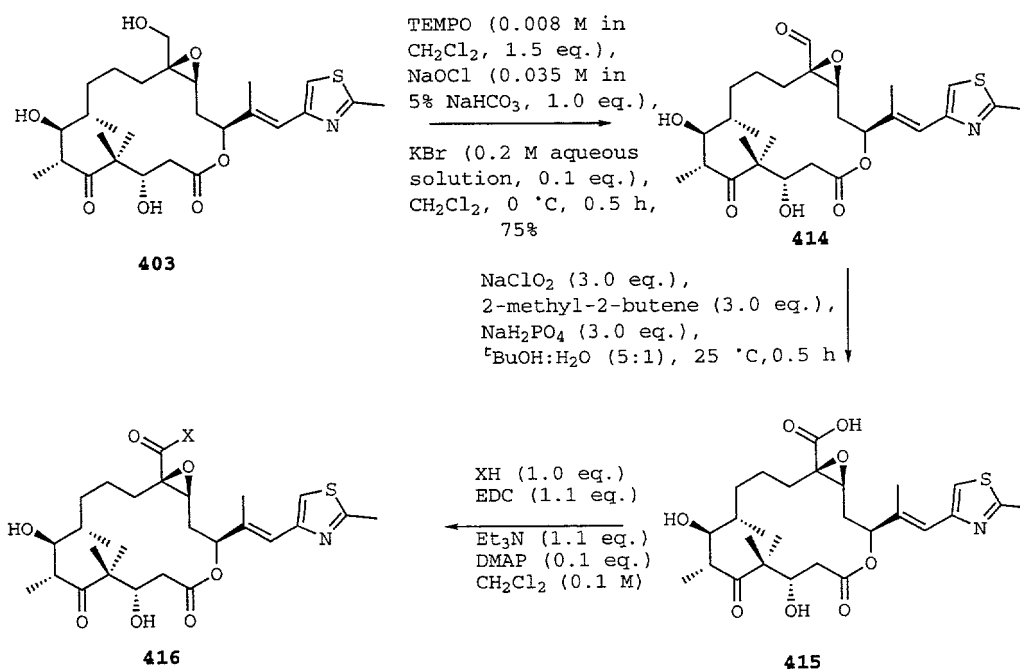
XH = methanol, t-butanol, i-propanol, phenol, benzyl alcohol, furfurylamine
N-benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine, dimethyl amine, diethyl amine, benzyl amine

FIGURE 62
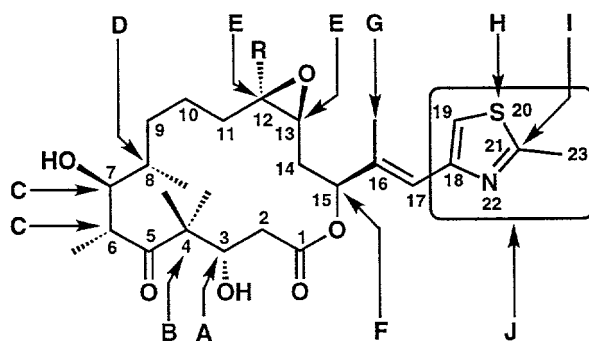
FIGURE 63

Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization	Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization	Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization

Column 1:

1 : R = H, X = S — 76
2 : R = Me, X = S — 98
161 R = H, X = O — 58
233 R = Me, X = O — 93
Taxol — 50

5† R = H, X = S — 51
234 R = Me, X = O — 234
170 R = H, X = O — 170

54 — 16

55 — 14

57 — 26

52 — 20

53 — 9

56 — 22

58: R = H, X = S — 92
125: R = ME, X = S — 84
171: R = H, X = O — 64
233: R = Me, X = O — 95

59: R = H, X = S — 17
126: R = Me, X = S — 63
172: R = H, X = O — 172

Column 2:

60 — 12

49: R = H, X = S — 72
71: R = Me, X = S — 94
168 R = H, X = O — 75
231 R = Me, X = O — 93

50: R = H, X = S — 76
123 R = Me, X = S — 84
169 R = H, X = O — 43
232 R = Me, X = O — 54

64a R = H — 25
64b R = TBS — 6

65 — 20

66b — 7

66a — 23

67 — 19

68 — 16

69 — 22

Column 3:

62: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me, X = S — 13
175 R₁ = H, R₂ = Me, X = O — 18
420: R₁ = Me, R₂ = H, X = S — 5
421: R₁ = R₂ = H, X = S — 23
422: R₁ = R₂ = Me, X = S — 5

63: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me, X = S — 13
176 R₁ = H, R₂ = Me, X = O — 20
423: R₁ = Me, R₂ = H, X = S — 11
424: R₁ = R₂ = H, X = S — 21
425: R₁ = R₂ = Me, X = S — 4

426 — 25

427: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me — 16
428: R₁ = R₂ = Me — 3

429: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me — 21
430: R₁ = Me, R₂ = H — 3
431: R₁ = R₂ = Me — 4

432 — 7

433: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me — 23
434 R₁ = Me, R₂ = H — 5
435 R₁ = R₂ = Me — 1

436 R₁ = H, R₂ = Me — 24
437 R₁ = Me, R₂ = H — 7
438 R₁ = R₂ = Me — 5

4b — 18

439 — 21

FIGURE 64
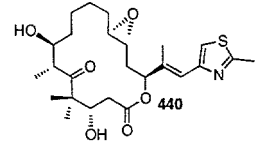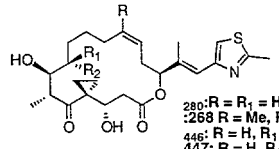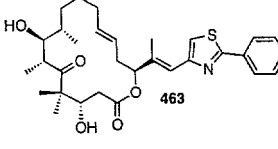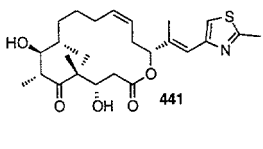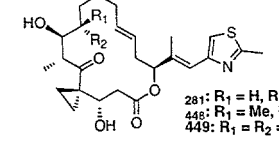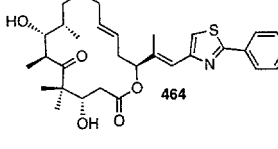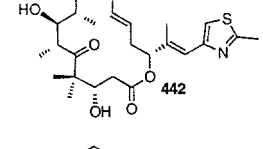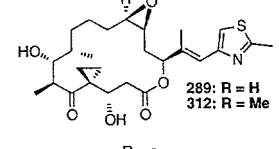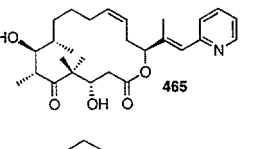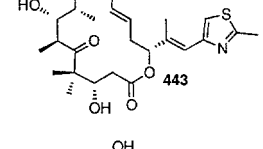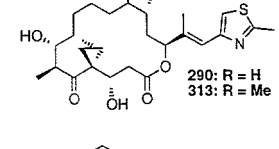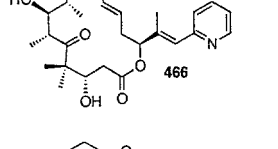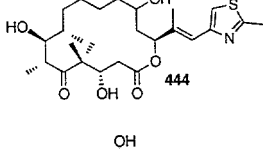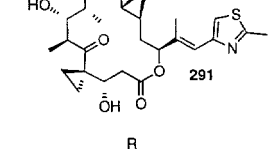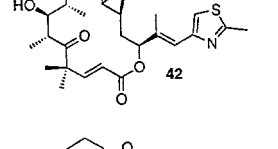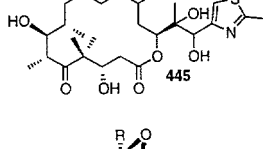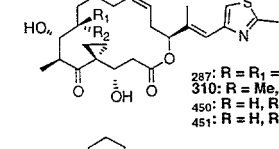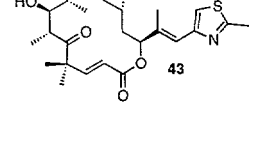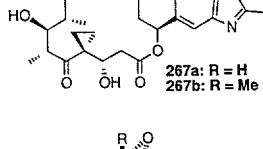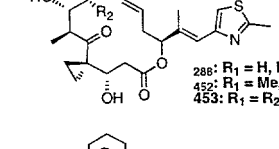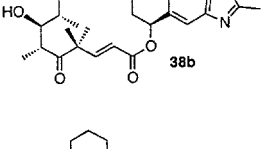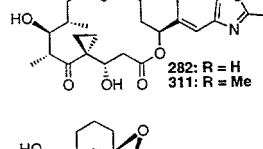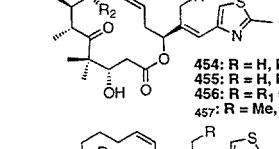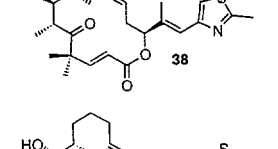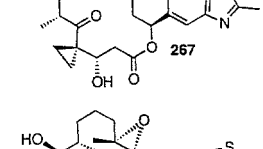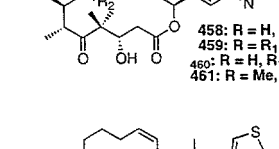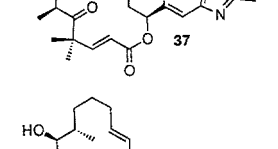
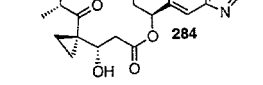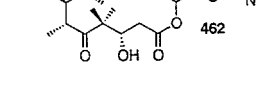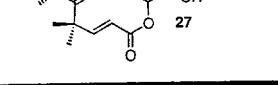| Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization	Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization	Structure	%Tubulin Polymerization
440	27	280: R = R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 17; 268 R = Me, R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 22; 446: R = H, R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 5; 447: R = H, R₁ = R₂ = Me 4		463	16
441	10	281: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 25; 448: R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 9; 449: R₁ = R₂ = Me 5		464	12
442	10	289: R = H 10; 312: R = Me 27		465	51
443	15	290: R = H 9; 313: R = Me 18		466	61
444	12	291	3	42	46
445	13	287: R = R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 13; 310: R = Me, R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 6; 450: R = H, R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 1; 451: R = H, R₁ = R₂ = Me 5		43	28
267a: R = H 20; 267b: R = Me 19		288: R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 18; 452: R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 5; 453: R₁ = R₂ = Me 4		38b	27
282: R = H 5; 311: R = Me 6		454: R = H, R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 11; 455: R = H, R₁ = R₂ = Me 3; 456: R = R₁ = R₂ = H 24; 457: R = Me, R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 48		38	58
267	31	458: R = H, R₁ = Me, R₂ = H 11; 459: R = R₁ = R₂ = H 23; 460: R = H, R₁ = R₂ = Me 5; 461: R = Me, R₁ = H, R₂ = Me 34		37	20
284	18	462	25	27	17

FIGURE 65

| Cmpd | Induction of tubulin polymerization | | Inhibition of carcinoma cell growth[c] | | | Breast[e] |
	Screening assay[a] %polymer formed with compound relative to that formed with GTP	Quantitative glutamate assay[b] EC$_{50}$ (μM)	Parental 1A9 IC$_{50}$(NM)	Ovarian[d] β-tubulin mutations 1A9PTX10 [RELATIVE RESISTANCE][F]	1A9PTX22	MCF7
Taxol™	50	4.7	1.4	32 [23]	38 [27]	4.2
1	76	4.6	2.2	20 [9.1]	5.9 [2.7]	5.1
2	98	3.4	0.13	1.0 [7.7]	0.31 [2.4]	1.0
161	58	5.3	3.0	25 [8.3]	8.0 [2.7]	6.1
233	93	–	–	1.1	0.9	–
234	71	6.1	1.5	11 [7.3]	3.0 [2.0]	6.2
58	92	6.2	2.0	18 [9.0]	3.0 [1.5]	5.4
125	84	5.6	1.0	8.5 [8.5]	1.0 [1.0]	1.8
171	64	7.8	3.5	32 [9.1]	9.5 [2.7]	>100
126	63	13	6.0	30 [5.0]	6.5 [1.1]	14
172	46	8.1	4.8	34 [7.1]	9.0 [1.9]	5.7
49	72	8.3	32	>100	100	38
71	94	3.9	6.5	23 [3.5]	9.0 [1.4]	9.3
168	75	6.1	68	>100	90	74
231	93	3.3	8.0	30 [3.8]	12 [1.5]	>100
50	76	9.8	60	>100	100	>100
123	84	7.5	61	>100	85	75
169	43	13	>100	–	–	>100
232	54	6.0	32	>100	>100	68
461	34	17	>100	–	–	>100
465	51	7.6	32	>100	70	57
466	61	11	82	>100	>100	78

FIGURE 66
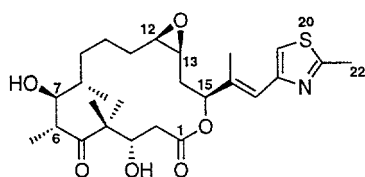
1: epothilone A
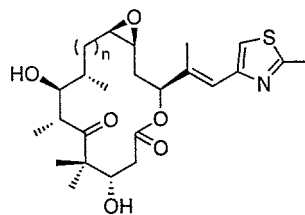
1002: n = 1: [14]-epothilone A
1003: n = 2: [15]-epothilone A
1: n = 3: epothilone A
1004: n = 4: [17]-epothilone A
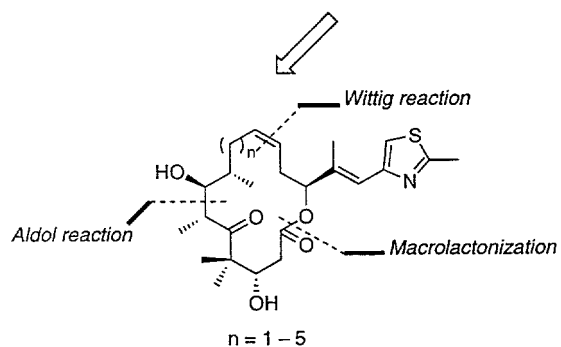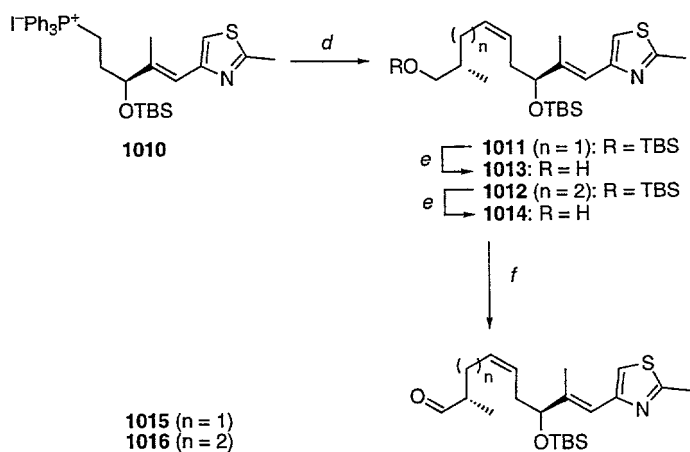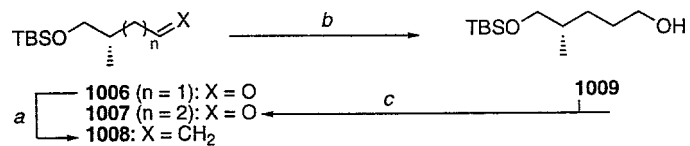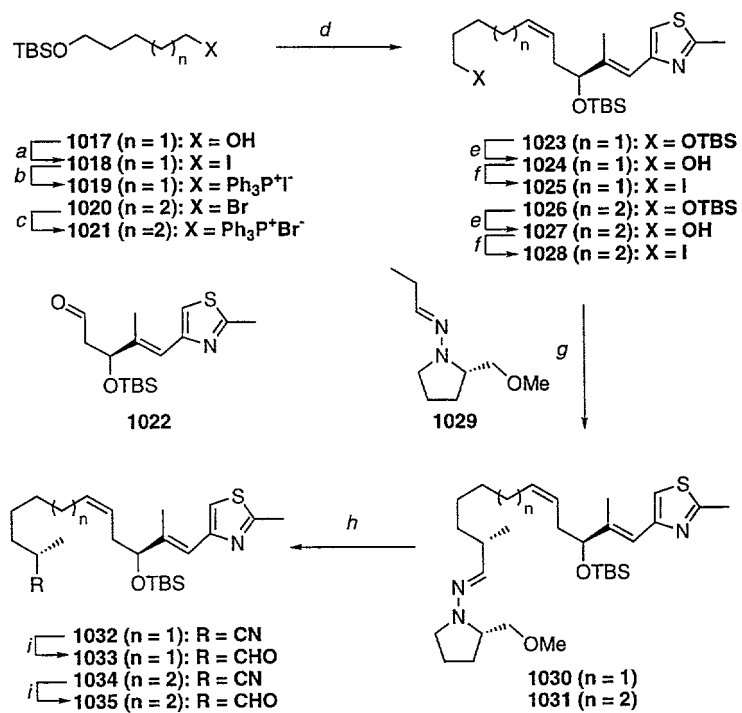1005: n = 5: [18]-epothilone A

Wittig reaction

Aldol reaction

Macrolactonization

n = 1 – 5

FIGURE 67

FIGURE 68

FIGURE 69

1036

1015: n = 1
1016: n = 2
1033: n = 4
1035: n = 5

1045 (n = 1), 1046 (n = 2): X = H, OH
1047 (n = 1), 1048 (n = 2): X = O
1049 (n = 4), 1050 (n = 5): X = H, OH
1051 (n = 4), 1052 (n = 5): X = O

1037 (n = 1), 1038 (n = 2): R = H
1039 (n = 1), 1040 (n = 2): R = TBS
1041 (n = 4), 1042 (n = 5): R = H
1043 (n = 4), 1044 (n = 5): R = TBS

1053 (n = 1), 1054 (n = 2): R = TBS
1055 (n = 1), 1056 (n = 2): R = H
1057 (n = 4), 1058 (n = 5): R = TBS
1059 (n = 4), 1060 (n = 5): R = H

1061 (n = 1), 1062 (n = 2): R = TBS
1063 (n = 1), 1064 (n = 2): R = H
1065 (n = 4), 1066 (n = 5): R = TBS
1067 (n = 4), 1068 (n = 5): R = H

1069 (n = 2)
1070 (n = 4)
1071 (n = 5)

1002 (n = 1)
1003 (n = 2)
1004 (n = 4)
1005 (n = 5)

FIGURE 70